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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Kirghise for the Front.

Petersburg, Oct. 19. An army of Kirghise soldiers is being formed and the men are being prepared for the front.

Russian Flyer Dead.

Carlsruhe, Oct. 19. The Russian Slaworossow, one of the best known expert flyers in his country, has had an aeroplane accident which ended in his death.

Revolt in India.

Köln a. Rh., Oct. 19. The revolt of Indian troops in Singapore appears to have been more important than stated in the English papers.

Over Seven Millions Paid.

As showing the extraordinary financial strength of the German nation there stands the fact that already seven and a half millions of the new war loan has been paid up.

Cabinet Crisis.

Madrid, Oct. 19. There is a split in the Dato Cabinet upon the subject of the Budget. The Conservative element in the Cabinet is likely to remain in power.

To Pass Roumania.

Bucharest, Oct. 19. The Roumania Government has given permission for some 6,000 Bulgarians, who had been residing in Germany, to pass through Roumania on their way to rejoin their army.

Occupation of Salonica.

Salonica, Oct. 19. At Setunlik some 23,000 French have landed and 13,000 English. The English appears to wish to occupy the heights around the city of Salonica. A wireless telegraphic station has been established on the terrace of the Splendid Hotel.

Ships Torpedoed.

Geneva, Oct. 19. The steamer Yarra which has just arrived here, brings the crew of the torpedoed steamers St. Marguerite, Ravitailleur, Ydudu, Silkiash and Seawly. The steamer Ispahan brought along the crew of the Mail Packet Hamdin, that had been torpedoed. The Saint Pierre has been sunk off Boulogne.

Quite Untrue.

Valenciennes, Oct. 19. An English newspaper has published a statement to the effect that the Museum of Arms of this city had been plundered by the Germans and the collection removed to Germany. That is quite untrue. The Arms Museum is untouched and the collection it contained is intact.

Said to be Failure.

London, Oct. 19. The Press Bureau states that the last Zeppelin attack upon the Metropolis was a failure and that only one building connected with army work was injured. A bomb fell on the roof of an Hotel, the name of which is not given, and demolished three stories of the building. In five districts damage was done. Many lives were lost.

Italy Stands Out.

Lugano, Oct. 19. It is understood that at the last Council which took place at Head Quarters; the King, General Cadorna and the Minister of War and Sonnino being present; it was decided that the Italian army would not take part in the Macedonian expedition. At most Italy might place a portion of its navy at the disposal of the Allies.

Protection from Zeppelin's.

London, Oct. 19. Many of the newspapers take up the subject of the lack of protection afforded London against the attacks of Zeppelins. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that it was impossible to protect all buildings, but what was possible had been done, and Admiral Scott was busy trying to work out further plans for the safe-guarding of the most valuable buildings.

Grey Weary.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19. The Tyd announces, that in well informed circles in London it is stated that Grey has tendered his resignation. Opinion in the Cabinet however, is much divided as to the wisdom of allowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs to drop out of the Government just at this moment, it being a matter of general prestige to the entire cabinet that he should remain. Moreover the Liberals have no other man to put in his place and do not wish to give the post to Lord Lansdowne, a Unionist.

Flourishing Finances.

Once more the Reichsbank published its weekly report clearly showing the healthy condition of the national finances. As has been the case, ever since the commencement of the war, there is an increase in the gold reserve, this week the substantial sum of 3,387,000 marks being added to it. At the same time the note circulation has been reduced by over a hundred million of marks.

CRUEL MURDER OF BRAVE MEN

Shocking Details of Cowardly Action
by Captain and Crew of Baralong

BASE TREACHERY

The Incredible Inhumanity of a
British Captain. Defenseless Men
Murdered in Cold Blood.

By R. L. Orchelle

The New York World has just given to the world one of the most awful documents in the history of the war—nor is there, as in the case of false Belgian atrocity tales, mere hearsay and hysteria behind it. It is the story of a German submarine, the steamer "Nicosian" and H. M. S. "Baralong." It is a tale of treachery so cold, so calculating, as to make one shudder even amidst all the dread, terror and misery of the war.

But comment is useless for the facts are utterly abominable. These have been sworn to by four Americans, members of the crew of the mule-transport "Nicosian." A gross misuse of the American flag for a dastardly purpose is connected with this incident—one of the darkest in England's naval annals. What action will our government take? The flag of the Republic has been debased to the purpose of acting as a shield under cover of which a British patrol boat and the ruthless wretches who manned it, could murder defenseless men, brave helpless men, who had been executing their duty according to the code of true soldiers, not cowardly assassins.

The "Nicosian" had been halted, and as it was discovered that her cargo was destined for the armies of the Allies, her crew was ordered to leave. After the boats were safe, the submarine began to shell the "Nicosian." During this, another steamer approached, showing the American flag painted on two boards amidships. The inmates of the boats were overjoyed to think that a neutral steamer had arrived to take them on board.

Under False Colors.

The ship with the American flag, under with the "Baralong," an armed patrolboat of the British navy, concealed herself, approached the "Nicosian." Then the two painted boards were removed, and the British flag run up in place of the American. The captain of the "Baralong"—the name of this hero should not be forgotten—is McBride.

The "Baralong" immediately opened fire upon the submarine, using guns of considerable calibre. Several Germans upon the submarine were struck. The submarine sunk slowly, the men standing up to their hips in the water. Eleven men, the Commander among them, sprang into the sea and swam towards the "Nicosian." Five of them managed to climb on board the "Nicosian," the others seized ropes hanging from her decks.

In the meantime the boats of the "Nicosian" had all reached the "Baralong," and the crew were taken aboard. Captain McBride seemed pleased. He then commanded his men to line up at the rail and shoot at the six Germans in the water, helpless men, whom not only the chivalry, but the simple duty of war made it imperative to save. But Captain McBride ordered them to be shot as they clung to the ropes. All six were killed. His attention was thereupon called to the fact that there were still five living Germans upon the "Nicosian."

The valiant Captain thereupon ordered his gallant marines, accompanied by several officers, to finish off the half-drowned, unarmed and helpless men—and to take no prisoners.

Details of Murder.

There are details of how these wretched sailors were murdered one after the other—details sworn to by four of the American crew. The "Baralong's" carpenter, for instance, permitted one of the Germans to approach, "hands up," then shot him with a revolver. The Commander of the "submarine" sprang from the "Nicosian's" decks and, as best he might, swam, raising his hands at intervals, toward the "Baralong." The marines fired at him from the "Nicosian." A shot struck him in the mouth—the agony of the unfortunate man—the horror at the enemy's unutterable cowardice—may be imagined. At last he sank. The marines returned to the "Baralong." They were joking and laughing—it had been great sport—it had been another British victory.

All the evidence given by these four Americans has already been confirmed in a statement by Dr. Charles B. Banks, the veterinary surgeon of the "Nicosian."

Eleven Butchered.

The murderers of H. M. S. "Baralong," upon the command of their brave captain, McBride, succeeded in butchering eleven defenseless

men and in adding an indelible infamy to their names and to the navy they serve. Brutal and monstrous as the act may have been, we must yet search higher up for the real instigators of this atrocity of atrocities. And there the white and unshaken finger of an inexorable justice points straight at the foreheads of those press men and those politicians who find an abominable joy in making this war ten times more dreadful than normal war by distilling into it the rancor of ignorant fury and the blind hate engendered in hearts that should have no room for anything but courage. We know them and the crushing burden of guilt that must, finally bring them low—the Northcliffe's and the Churchill's—they who shouted in their malignant fury that the crews of Germany's submarines were "murderers" and advocated their hanging.

The cowardly crime may be committed by indirection—but swift and unerring as an arrow to its mark, the shaft of truth, which like murder must out, flies home on its mission of vengeance.

GOREMYKIN DICTATOR.

Russian Premier at all Hazards Prepared to Risk Everything to Assert Reactionary Policy.

Petersburg, Oct. 17. Each day the political situation here grows worse and worse. It has virtually come to by a "one man rule," and Goremykin is that man.

No Minister of any independence of spirit can now be found to stop in office. All wish to resign and as they go they are replaced by men who are mere dummies in the hands of Goremykin, people who agree to put the nation back fifty to a hundred years.

The Minister of Education, Sanatiew, the Minister of Agriculture, Kriwoschin, and comptroller general Haritonoff have resigned. All three Ministers have sent in their resignations with the notification that they find themselves unable to further follow out the programme of the Premier.

Haritonoff was regarded as the last link between the Duma and the Government, he having done all possible to bring about an understanding between the "Block" party of which Rodzianko is the head, and Goremykin. But all his efforts failed, in face of the stubborn will of Goremykin, who refuses to make the slightest concession to the demands of the people. Consequently Haritonoff, on the plea of ill health, resigns.

Of late almost all the Civil Governors throughout the country have been changed with a view of Russianising Russia, in other words of re-introducing throughout the land the worst form of reactionary policy.

The *Birjwaja Wiedomosti* wished to publish an article headed "where to are we being led?" treating of the situation. But it was almost entirely "caviared," that is to say blotted out by the censor with a thick mixture of sand and printers ink.

LORD HALDANE ATTACKED.

Late British Minister of War Has Been Twice to the Front and Will Make Public Addresses.

London, Oct. 19. People here are wondering what it can be that takes Lord Haldane to the French and English fronts, whither he has twice been sent upon what must be considered as private and confidential missions. The *Daily Mail* has a quite special spite against Lord Haldane, because of that statesman's efforts, before the war, to build up good relations between England and Germany, whilst the *Daily Mail* was using all its power to bring about war.

The *Daily Mail* now comes out with a violent attack upon Lord Haldane, in which it writes: "Lord Haldane has just returned from his second visit to the front, where, to the astonishment of the troops, he has twice appeared. On each occasion when he came back, he has had long conversations with the Minister of War and at the Foreign Office, his advice is being once again accepted."

The *Daily Mail* proceeds to give its readers the advice to watch carefully what takes place in the English and French legislative chambers. What is meant by that advice is not quite clear, unless it be that Haldane by his advice is influencing the Ministers in both countries. And it ends up with the strange statement: "Lord Haldane within a short period will make a number of addresses throughout the country and at the same meetings Bernard Shaw will appear as speaker." And the *Mail* finally prophesies that Lord Haldane will now recommence talking, in the same manner as he was wont to before the war.

Zaimis to Retire.

Athens, Oct. 19. It is reported here that the Premier, M. Zaimis, is not in accord with his colleagues Theotokis and Rhalis and wishes to resign.

ANXIOUS STATE OF BRITISH MIND.

Northcliffe Press Preparing Public
for Coming Catastrophe. Realisation
of What Big War Means.

TOO MANY CASUALTIES.

Lists of Dead and Wounded Constantly Increasing in Size. Wanted
Big Man to Save Country.

London, Oct. 18. The realisation of what a great war means, is only just beginning to be seriously felt by the British people. The English, who boast having had more wars, and more successful wars than any other country, have been apt, in the past, to forget that those wars have been carried on with small peoples. To England in those wars it was considered a mighty effort to send twenty thousand men to the front and as those campaigns were mainly with colored people, badly armed and with slender financial resources, it was just a question of holding out long enough, and it was quite certain that England would win.

The Boer war was the first conflict which stirred up the English and began to make them think a little, and took them so long to finish, in spite of the small numbers of the Boers. But with this war it is a quite different thing. All the while the casualty lists are growing. One of the latest shows 4,500 men in one day put out of service. That is a fact which staggers the average Englishman. That is above what Lord Kitchener, close upon a week ago, reckoned, out the losses to be.

Question of Egypt.

The question of Egypt is attracting the close attention of all thinking men here. Those who know how far matters have progressed, are full well aware that the future of Egypt is most seriously threatened. It is realised that if the Turks, finely equipped in these days as they are, should invade Egypt, that then indeed the time of reckoning will have come for England. That is a subject which has been discussed at a Cabinet meeting and which fills the minds of the serious men here with anxiety.

Brutal Criticism.

The recent and terrible leading article published in the *Times*—one wonders how it got past the Censor—in which the entire British diplomatic and political policy was rudely, aye, brutally criticised, has served to wake up the Englishman in a very marked degree.

The Coming Man.

Not a single man in the Coalition Cabinet commands the confidence in the minds of the people. For awhile, Lloyd George, with his splurge concerning munitions, fascinated the Public sentiment, but a reaction has set in and the name of the Minister of Munitions is heard no more. The Northcliffe press, which after all controls the entire country, is preparing the people for the great catastrophe, which the well informed Northcliffe does not hesitate to predict. In the recent Editorials in his newspapers, allusion is made to the coming men who will appear at the hour of trial to save the nation from further waste of blood and treasure, and one wonders who Northcliffe's nominees are. There are some who say that the Scotch Member of Parliament, Sir Henry Dalziel, is the "coming man." It is he who for so long has been as a thorn in the side of the Government. It was he who proposed a Coalition Government and the moment it was formed he began to attack it in the most formidable way, by means of a number of insinuating questions, everyone of which showed that he was thoroughly well informed as to the weaknesses in the armor of the British political and Governmental coat of mail.

Troublesome Questions.

It was Sir Henry who first informed the country that the Dardanelles expedition was an utter failure. It was he who cast doubts as to the voluntary system of recruiting and dared the government to give figures. It was he who boldly spoke out and said that the ways of the War Office were all wrong. In fact he was the man who kept constantly bombarding the Government with a series of the most awkward questions, each one of which hit one or other member of the Cabinet hard, and was all done with that quiet supercilious manner and gentleness of tone of which Sir Henry is master, and with a laconic drawl and the decided scotch accent, which make his bitter attacks appear quite mild to hear, although they are very crisp to read. Sir Henry used to be the great friend of Lloyd George and they were wont to travel together each year, often joining hands to make a trip to Carlsbad, there to

take the cure, T. P. O'Connor forming a third on the party.

The Fallen.

I have spoken of the casualty lists. The latest contains the names of 194 British officers—of whom 64 have been killed and seven are missing, believed killed—and 20 Indian officers, of whom six have been killed. The officers reported to be dead include Major-General G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel H. Walker, C.M.G., 4th Battalion Black Watch (T.F.); Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Heath, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, are missing, believed killed; and Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, Indian Army, is missing.

The lists referring to the rank and file give the names of 4298 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 821 have been killed. An Admiralty list gives the names of 35 petty officers and men, of whom 20 are reported to be dead.

HOW THE WAR GOES.

The Servians Being Pressed Back. Bulgarians Have Reached Danube, Salonica Nisch Railroad Cut.

Nothing could exceed the bravery of the Servians, but their position is hopeless. The Nisch Press Bureau announces that the Servians have been attacked by the Bulgarians along the entire line. The Bulgarians have crossed the Timok and invaded the Raikow, Sawat and Stoickbrdo districts.

The Servians are apparently very much perturbed and have taken the treasury and all state documents to Monastir. There the last stand will be made. Simultaneously the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has occupied the North Western portion of Servia. The Bulgarians have cut the communicating line between Nisch and Salonica. So altogether the position of the Servians is very precarious.

STAFF REPORTS.

Staff Head Quarters Oct. 19, 1915.

(Balkan Front.)

The army of General von Mackensen supported by that of General von Koenigs has captured the town of Obrenovac. South of Belgrade the united German and Austro-Hungarian forces have taken the heights west of Brianic, south of Ripany and south of Grocka. The army of General von Gallwitz is fighting to the right in the district west of Seere and along the line Bordanj and Mala Krsna. The heights near Lucia and South and East of Bozevac, till Misljenovac have been captured from the enemy. The Bulgarian army of General Bojadjeff has pushed forward against Zajcar, Kijocovac, and towards the hollow of Pirof. Other Bulgarian troops have occupied Vranje in the upper Morawa-voley and are working up along and have passed the line of Egri-Palauka-Stip.

(Italian Front.)

There has been increased activity on the Italian Front the Italians developing a heavy artillery fire against the Austro-Hungarian positions of Krn and the Tolmeiner salient. Under cover of that fire the Italian infantry made a series of charges. However they were met by a heavy cross fire from our machine guns and were out-flanked by our infantry. The Italians turned, and fled after having suffered very heavy losses and retired to their trenches. An attack against Monte Sabotino was likewise repulsed.

(Austrian Report.)

The Austrian Staff Reports says that 15 Serbian officers and 5000 men have been taken prisoners south of Grocka. Everywhere the united armies are making progress. The district of Macva is mostly in possession of the Austro-Hungarian forces. The Imperial and Royal army at midnight took the town of Obrenovac by storm as also the heights south-west of the town.

ENGLISH CABINET.

Much Trouble Brewing. Discontented With Grey. Divided Opinion Upon the Macedonian Expedition.

London, Oct. 19. Persistent rumors run of a Cabinet crisis owing to divided opinion in the Ministry concerning the Balkan expedition. The Grey explanations regarding the failure of his Balkan policy have fallen flat. But Asquith appears to have cast his lot in with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The press attacks harshly and accuses the Ministers of incompetence. General Ian Hamilton has been recalled having utterly failed at the Dardanelles and is replaced by General Monroe. But the Dardanelles expedition is reckoned as having been given up definitely.

ITALY DECLARES WAR.

Rom, Oct. 19. The Italian Government has declared war upon Bulgaria. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared his regret to the Bulgarian Minister at the step taken as Italy felt no enmity towards his country.

Asquith Ill.

London, Oct. 19. It is announced that the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, is ill. He is suffering from an acute attack of catarrh.

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Out of Luck.

Surely the Quadruple Alliance is badly
out of Luck! All goes wrong with it just
at a moment when it is all important that
all should go well. We have reached a
highly critical period of the great campaign,
and this is the crucial moment when any
help which might be obtained from outside
would be of the greatest importance, would
prove as the turning point of the war. And,
it is just then, that the Entente Powers,
instead of strengthening their cause by new
alliances, are making enemies on all sides.
The Greeks for instance who can nowadays
put an army of half a million of men into
the field. They might have been the friends
of the Allies, but now, owing to the Salo-
nica landing, they are enemies. The French
took with them to Salonica a number of
their colored troops and—what can one
expect—those men have misbehaved
themselves badly. The result has been that
both Greeks and French have been killed,
and the bitterness of sentiment of the Greek
people against the invaders knows no bounds.

It might have been very useful for the
Allies to have kept the goodwill of Rou-
mania on their side, but that has been
utterly sacrificed by the Russian proposal to
rush troops through Roumania in order to
come to the rescue of Serbia.

But that is not all. Even the Servians
themselves are beginning to feel very annoyed
at the manner in which they have been left
in the lurch. It is the case of Belgium over
again. The Servians like the Belgians have
been betrayed. The Belgians were told by
the English to trust to them and all would
be well. As a result the whole of Belgium
with the exception of a very thin strip, is
in the hands of the Germans. So also Russia
said to the Servians, "You trust in us and
we will protect you". And what has been
the result. Russia cannot even protect itself,
much less can it undertake to defend
Serbia. As a consequence, of Servian con-
fidence in the giant Slav Empire, Serbia is
coming to be in about exactly the same situation
as the unfortunate Belgium.

Not only have the Entente Powers lost
all the prestige they may have had in Eu-
rope, but far more important still they have
all the Mohammedan world against them.
As Enver Pasha has stated, quite recently,
the Turks now stand with an army of over
two million of men, men who have fought
the vast combined forces brought against
them and have inflicted the gravest of chast-
isement upon the invaders of the land of the
Padishah.

France has no more men and England's
youths no longer respond to the loud and
vulgar cries of the recruiting sergeant and
agent. England, the traditional land of gold
is forced to appeal to America and, in the
ace of the entire world, to pay for a loan
at the enormous rate of about 6½%. Russia
cannot get any money at all. France trembles
at the very thought of a new war loan, the
last having proved a fiasco. And, as a last
straw to break the back of the Allies, there
comes the utter failure of their Balkan policy.

A Grave Charge.

It will be exceedingly interesting to hear
the result of the German government inquiry
as regards the Baralong incident. If the charge
made should prove to be true, then indeed
have the English committed a most barbarous
and wickedly criminal action, one which the
German nation can never forget. In the in-
terests of humanity one must, pending the
results of the German Governmental inquiry,
hope that the story of inhumanity told to the
New York World, and published in that paper,
is not true. If it be true then surely the name
which England and the Englishmen have
hitherto enjoyed, for chivalry and fair play,
is forever gone.

WITH THE TURKS.

Incomparable Courage of the Os-
manli Troops in Defense of their
Native Land.

ROLE OF GENERAL

LIMAN VON SANDERS.

Truth About the Great Armistice at
the Dardanelles. Essad Pasha and
his Command.

By E. Bleek Schlobach.

Special Correspondent of the "Continental Times"
at the Imperial Ottoman Head Quarters.

That tremendous assault of the French and
English Expeditionary Corps against Con-
stantinople was already doomed, so far as attack
by sea went, since the last days of April.
has now been announced to the world as a
lamentable fiasco.

The simply incomparable courage of the
Osmanli troops in the defense of their native
land—a courage which came as an immense
surprise to many—now places the unhappy
invaders before two bitter and terrible alter-
natives: either an inglorious retreat or com-
plete annihilation. It is at this critical mo-
ment that Sir Ian Hamilton, the Chief Com-
mander at the Dardanelles attempts to come
to the aid of the diplomatic defeat suffered
by the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans.

Profound Relief.

It must have been with a feeling of pro-
found relief that Sir Ian said good-bye to his
exhausted Scots and Australians in their
precarious perches upon Gallipoli's in-
hospitable cliffs, promising them a new
field of action. The battle for holy Stam-
boul, shimmering like a great lure in the
East, is now, for evil or for good, to be
carried in a northerly direction, across the
Aegean Sea, across the Eleusian fields, up to
that fiery hearth where the war originated.

The hosts of that famous specialist of the
Dardanelles, Liman von Sanders Pasha, ac-
cording to the words of the great Field-
Marshal himself; "will not permit these
gentry to depart as easily as they fancy."
Whosoever has seen these valiant troops from
Anatolia and Syria under the brilliant in-
spiration of their officers and leaders remain
unshattered and unshaken during the long
months of their heroic defense, must certain-
ly be convinced of this fact: that these men
will only permit miserable fragments of that
great and proud English-French army to
leave Sedd-ul-Bahr, Ari-Burnu and Anaforta
alive in order to reach Salonika, or any
other spot. They are today better equipped,
than ever before; they are also stronger and
more aggressive in spirit, not to speak of
the heartening moral effect of the enemy's
acknowledgement of their victory.

But that sage old Nestor among the friends
of Turkey, that old experienced student of
the Balkans, von der Goltz Pasha, has been
standing with his army of fresh troops, all
feverish for action, for several weeks upon
the friendly frontiers, ready for the slightest
sign. The friendly hands of the German-
Turkish comradeship in arms are outstretched.
The artificially-engendered animosity in certain
Bulgarian hearts, inspired on the banks of
the Neva and those of the Thames, has been
swiftly and gladly buried, and there is a new
hand that seizes that of the two allies, and
seizes it with a firm, fraternal pressure.

A Warm Reception.

According to the impressions which I
obtained in Usün-Kaprii, on the other bank
of the Maritza, and in Sofia, the reception
that awaits the "liberators" of the Servians
will be a very warm one—in fact, much
warmer, much hotter than that which wel-
comed the stormers of Stamboul along the
heights of the Hellespont.

Now, when the great armistice on the Dar-
danelles seems about to become a reality, it
will prove of interest, to tell the complete
truth with regard to that truce of ten hours
which the English were forced to ask at
Ari-Burnu as early as the end of May. Essad
Pasha, the hero of Janina, who commands
the positions in that quarter, acceded to the
request in a truly chivalrous spirit—after
having received the proper guarantees. The
enemy thanked him by giving out the story
that it was the Turks who had requested the
truce in order to bury their dead!

But the white flag which went up from the
trenches of the Australians, on that dark and
rainy morning, after those murderous days of
battle once again annuls the cunningly-con-
trived and ignoble falsehood.

The English *parlementaire* at first demanded
the privilege of discussing the conditions
with Marshall Liman Pasha himself and
making the contract of truce with the great
German commander. The intention behind
this was a very transparent one: It would
have given a splendid opportunity for the
English Press Bureaux to trumpet forth to
all the world: "Lo, see how the German
inciters of the Turks are climbing down!"
But the answer of General Essad Pasha to
the Chief Commander of the English troops
was terse and to the point: "You will either
discuss matters with me and agree to my
signing the compact, or—your dead will re-
main unburied."

Mutiny Threatening.

Mutiny was threatening in the ranks of
the brave, but exhausted Australian troops;
the breath had gone out of them and be-
come torture, and so Colonel Skeen, the English
Chief of Staff, was forced to submit.

So the following morning, Lieutenant-
Colonel Skeen and Captain Herbert Cornavon,
accompanied by two interpreter-officers,
stepped out of the English trenches in order
to discuss in common which certain staff-
officers of General Essad Pasha's, the lines
of demarcation for the burial of the dead
along the front. This front would take
over an hour and a half's brisk walk to
cover from end to end. All the participants
in this dreadful promenade were hard put
to it to maintain their composure; at least
outwardly. For the aspect of the lines was
terrible and the odor of a frightful pestilence
filled the air.

Even the British phlegm of Lieutenant-
Colonel Skeen was overcome. He turned
and remarked in French, the language in
which the greetings and the negotiations
were carried on: "See, messieurs, to what
civilization has brought us! I should like
to see our diplomats, our ministers and our
journalists here amidst these trenches here
—only for a little while."

The Turkish officers made no answer, but
maintained an icy silence.

It is certain that the Australian mercenaries
never worked so hard in all their lives as
on this dismal day in May, in order that
they might inter their fallen comrades in
Mother Earth before the determined hour
had expired.

The Gruesome Task.

That afternoon at half-past four the entire
gruesome task had been completed. The
troops had once more vanished into their
trenches, and there had been no unpleasant
incidents, apart from the attempts of certain
English officers (who had donned the uni-
forms of privates for this purpose) to snap
a few photographs—this in spite of the agree-
ment. At a quarter to five only the officers
who had negotiated the truce remained upon
the blood-drenched field of battle. The
watches were once more regulated to a fifth
of a second (a fifth)—the English held out
their hands and the Turks accepted them in
a spirit of dignified chivalry. Then for 15
minutes a solemn and torturing silence fell
a silence that lay like lead upon the hearts
of all. Then—one second after five o'clock
there came the thundering of a mortar from
one of the Turkish batteries.

The roll-call at evening brought to light
that three Armenian students had seized the
opportunity—as deserters—to go over to the
enemy. This is the only case of such treason
in the entire Turkish army since the begin-
ning of the war. But the cases of "desertions
to the front" are exceedingly frequent. The
brave sons of Anatolia are unable to realize
that leaving their places in a troop of re-
serves is an act of insubordination to dis-
cipline. They are simple-minded fellows—these
brave Anatolian peasants! It frequently hap-
pens that groups of six to ten soldiers are
led before the army commander—soldiers
who had smuggled themselves through from
their home districts to the first line trenches.
"Pasha," they would say, "we must do
battle—the Padishah has called us, and the
enemy threatens us."

The rigid sternness of the mighty ones of
the army command would melt before the
simplicity, the primitive nature of these brown
and bearded fellows—the most generous and
kindest-hearted in the world. Today many
of them are wearing with a childish and
touching display of pride that badge of honor
which is the reward of valor in the Turkish
army—the Iron Crescent.

U-BOAT BOOTY.

Activity of the Submarine Craft in the
Mediterranean. Crew of the Yunnan in
Safety.

Piraeus, Oct. 17. The Mail steamer Mossoul,
of the Messageries Maritimes, has arrived
here having the crew of the torpedoed
Yunnan aboard. The Sainte Marguerite,
3,523 tons, has been torpedoed in the
Aegean Sea.

According to the latest news, the Provincia
was stopped by an Austro-Hungarian sub-
marine boat. The Captain ordered all the
crew to the boats and then the ship was
sunk. The crew was taken aboard the
British steamer Olympic.

Later details tell that the Sainte Marguerite
was torpedoed but none aboard had sighted
the submarine. Thirty two of the crew were
rescued. Eight were killed and six wounded.

ENGLAND DECLARES WAR.

Formal Announcement of Hostilities
Against the Kingdom of Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 17. England declares war
upon Bulgaria. That is the latest and most
interesting piece of news here. That com-
munication was handed in to the Bulgarian
Legation, with the explanation that Bulgaria
was considered to have taken sides with the
Central Powers, and must thus be looked
upon as an enemy of England. It is thought
that England may next declare war against
Greece. The formal declaration of war, of
the mighty kingdom of Great Britain against
the small Balkan realm, is dated the 13th
of October, 10 o'clock evening. It is
difficult to imagine how England will manage
to get within striking distance of its new
foe just as much as it will find it impossible
to come to the aid of Serbia.

GERMAN ARTILLERY.

London, October 19. The military Cor-
respondent of the Times devotes an article
to demonstrating the excellence of the Ger-
man artillery.

ON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

Committee Formed to Assist Red
Cross of Bulgaria's Queen, Emperor
Francis Joseph Tribute to Fallen
Heroes.

MOHAMMEDAN CEMETERY.

Hungarian Legislator as Prisoner. Go-
vernor of Austro-Hungarian Bank on
Financial Situation. Red Cross Medal for
Countess Lonyay.

In aid of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society
which is under the personal management of
the Queen of Bulgaria, an influential Com-
mittee has been formed in Austria. The
Honorary President of the organizing com-
mittee is Prince Franz von zu Liechten-
stein, formerly Austrian ambassador at the
Russian Court at St. Petersburg, and brother
of the reigning Prince Johann of Liechten-
stein. This committee will work in harmony
with the Bulgarian Red Cross Society, and,
in fact, will form a kind of Austrian branch
of the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Emperor's Tribute to Heroes.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a
donation of 1000 crowns to the "Laurel for
our Heroes"-Fund. This fund has been
established for the purpose of providing
memorial wreaths, crosses and crowns of
metal which are to be placed in appropriate
positions to remind coming generations of
the names of our heroes who in this world-
war gave then lives for their country. The
names of the heroes may be inscribed on the
laurel leaves forming the wreaths or crosses.
The sums received for these wreaths and
crowns will be handed over to the
Widows and Orphans Fund in Vienna.

Cheap Dinners for the Poor.

In order to relieve the distress prevailing
amongst a certain class of inhabitants of
Vienna caused by the rise of foodprices an
influential committee has been formed in
Vienna with Baroness Anka Bienerth, the
wife of the governor of Lower Austria, and
Frau Weiskirchner, the wife of the burgo-
master of Vienna, as Honorary Presidents.
These ladies are supported by Baroness Louis
Rothschild, Princess Pauline Metternich, Baron
Siegismund Springer, Dr. Philipp von Gom-
perz, Dr. Josef von Winter and many other
leaders of Vienna Society. The funds to be
collected will be handed over to the "Black
and Yellow Cross-Society" which provides
cheap dinners for the poor of the metropolis.

A Turkish Cemetery at Vienna.

The Imperial Ottoman Embassy has ex-
pressed a desire that the City of Vienna
should set apart a section of the metropolitan
central cemetery for the interment of the
many Mohammedan soldiers who succumbed
to their wounds in the Viennese field-hospitals.
The Governor of Lower Austria has now
given his permission that the City of Vienna
do place at the disposal of the Imperial
Ottoman Embassy 1500 square metres of
the central cemetery to be used as a special
burial ground for Ottoman subjects who
were Mohammedans.

Hungarian M. P. a Russian Prisoner.

Among the Hungarian soldiers who were
taken prisoners by the Russians at Przemyśl
was the well-known member of the Hungarian
Parliament Julius Zalan. Nothing had been
heard from him for many months. Now
the committee of the National Works Party
at Budapest has received a telegram from
Krasnojarsk which runs: "Thank God I am
well. Heartiest Greetings in loyalty. Julius
Zalan." The news that this popular member
of the Hungarian Parliament is alive and
well, was received with greatest enthusiasm
by his many friends in Budapest.

Financial Mobilisation of Austria.

A representative of *Az Est* at Budapest
had an interview with Privy State Councillor
Baron von Popovics, Governor of the Austro-
Hungarian Bank, on the effect and import-
ance of the third war loan on the future
financial development and position of the
Monarchy. Baron Popovics maintained that
it would have been financially an absolutely
unsound measure to provide the funds for
carrying on the war by increasing simply
the money-tokens.

In a war like the present one all classes
of the people must take an active part in the
financial mobilization of the country, by
subscribing to the war loan according to
their respective means. The larger the total
amount of subscriptions will be, the better
will be the effect on the credit of our Mon-
archy. The prices of our securities will not
only be prevented from dropping, but
eventually will rise the nearer we are coming
to the final triumph of our operations in
the field.

Countess Lonyay Decorated.

Countess Lonyay, the daughter of the late
King of Belgium, has been decorated by the
Archduke Francis Salvator with the Red
Cross II. Class and the war medal for the
services she has rendered to the cause of the
field-hospitals.

University News.

The University of Budapest has bestowed
the title of Doctor honoris causa on Count
Ticz, Hungarian Minister President, Arch-
duke Josef, General of Cavalry, Fieldmarshal
General von Mackensen and Enver Pasha,
the popular Turkish hero, and Chief Com-
mander of the Ottoman Troops.

The University of Lemberg will re-open in
the second half of October. All Professors

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

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

They All Helped.

To the Editor:

The other day I came across a German
comic paper in my pension—an old paper,
which amused me and my little daughter very
much. Gladys is studying German and making
fine progress. To help her I started to make
a translation of a very funny poem by Kory
Towska who is, I believe, a Bohemian poet.
I enjoyed it the more as I am not only an
ardent pro-German, but also a strong anti-
Suffragette.

Gladys helped, I helped—and sure sign of
my domestic "subjection", my worse half
also insisted on helping. The result, I think
—especially, since he helped; is not half bad.
I think.

(With apologies to Kory Towska.)

Have you seen, have you heard—

They are here, 'pon my word!

With voices scranell

They came o'er the Channel—

The Sirens of Voices

With their thin, stringy throats,

The hyenas of ruction,

Of arson, destruction,

The scandalous aunts

And the virgins in pants.

The Amazon knockers,

The plotters and shockers,

Hysterical snakes

With hammers and rakes—

The sisters of shriek,

Of clamor and squeak,

The slashers of art,

The burners of fanes,

Have come to take part

In the battle campaigns.

The haters of beauty

Conceive it their duty—

The darlings! the pets!

The dear Suffragettes—

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE.

Wants Lieutenant Barton.

To the Editor:

Knowing that, your paper is distributed in
every prisoners camp in Germany, I beg
your assistance, in order to obtain news of
an officer of my Regiment missing since
7th of November. His name is Lt. A. J. L.
Barton and he was wounded just above [the
knee and taken prisoners by Saxon troops
on November 7, in the Bois de Ploughart.
Anyone able to give information will please
forward the same to the Editor of the
Continental Times. They will be placed in com-
munication with that officers sister who is
very anxious. I would be glad to pay all
expenses there may be in the publication of
this as soon as possible.

Kriegsgefangenen Lager, Limburg.

James D. Moylan.

of the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(There are no expenses. Ed.)

The Blessings of War!

"Our planters, however, notwithstanding the
deep regret which they must feel that a
general war has broken out in Europe, may
nevertheless, derive some satisfaction from
the prospect, should this war be of some
duration, of benefitting thereby, and deriving
fine prices for their sugars. No Austrian,
Italian, or German sugar will be able to
reach the East, at least that is to say if the
British cruisers in the Red and Indian Seas
are on the look out, as they certainly will
be. There will be a partial sugar famine in
India and our planters may look forward to
the prospect of making up in a time of war
for the bad time they have gone through
when peace was supreme throughout Europe,
and bounty-fed Continental sugars invaded
our old-established markets and unfairly
competed with our main product."

Extract from *Planters and Commercial
Gazette*, Mauritius, July 31, 1914.

have been called to return to Lemberg, but
some of them are supposed to be prisoners
in the hands of the Russians, dating from
the time when the Russians had taken
possession of the City of Lemberg.

The elementary and secondary schools at
Lemberg have been re-opened some time ago
already. And the daily life at Lemberg is
returning into its customary groove, as it
used to be before the Russian invasion.

Church Bells not Wanted.

In consequence of an impression which
had got abroad in some of the provinces of
Austria that the war authorities were supposed
to be short of metal for ammunition, the
clerical authorities of the Diocese of Gurk
in Carinthia, placed at the disposal of the
Austrian War Minister 72 large church bells.
Now the Bishop has been informed by the
authorities in Vienna that the bells would
not be required as there is no shortage of
metal for ammunition.

Vienna, October 18th.

T. R. Willsson

ENGLAND'S CONTROL OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Bonuses are Offered American Houses Dealing in Cotton Because United States Need no Supplies From Abroad.

BLACKLIST SYSTEM APPLIED.

Terms Dictated to United States Manufacturers, Control of Tin by British is Almost Absolute. Also Applied to Cotton and Rubber.

New York, Oct. 2. The *New York World* publishes the following:

Supplementing its disclosure of yesterday revealing the control exercised over American trade with the other countries of the world by the British Government. The *World* presents this morning:

Facts to show that American manufacturers, compelled to secure the bulk of their supplies of crude rubber, tin, ferro-manganese and other materials from the British Empire are subject to the same arbitrary conditions as those imposed on American woollen dealers by the British Government.

The supervision maintained by Great Britain over American industries has even been extended to cotton, though the balance of trade in this staple is overwhelmingly in favor of the United States. Disregarding this fact, the British Government, in pursuance of its policy of shutting off Germany and its allies from trade with the outside world, is shown to have applied the system of "boycott" to American producers of cotton.

The method resorted to in securing the "friendly" co-operation of American cotton dealers is instanced by a "preference list" created by the Liverpool Cotton Association. Upon this list are entered the names of all American cotton merchants who agree not to do business with the citizens of any countries except those designated by Great Britain.

If an American cotton producer indicates his preference to seek an open market for his product except through Great Britain, his name is immediately placed on the "black list" and no business is done with him in the future.

Trade "Boycott" in Rubber.

The British methods of controlling the rubber industry of the United States are shown by the facts presented by *The World* to have been pretty much the same as those that governed the wool situation. The "Rubber Club of America, Inc.," an American organization, acted as the official agent of the British Government in determining what dealers should or should not have a supply of British rubber.

To secure a supply of raw rubber an American manufacturer and dealer was compelled to sign guarantees that he would not resell it to Germany, Austria or Turkey, or dispose of it to any dealer who accepted contracts to deliver articles manufactured from it to those countries.

Evidence that American firms were driven to accept the arbitrary conditions imposed by the British Government on American

manufacturers of steel is instanced by the letter sent out by the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland notifying its customers that it would not accept contracts for manufactured articles that were to be sold to any country not permitted by Great Britain.

Documents given below show that the tin industry was subject to the same restrictions as those that governed wool, rubber and ferro-manganese.

Express, forwarding and steamship companies, bankers and underwriters are also compelled to assent to the guarantees stipulated by the British Government, and designed to give it absolute supervision and almost complete control over shipments of cargoes of every character from the United States.

Pressure in Cotton Trade.

The efforts of Great Britain to prevent Germany and its allies from securing cotton either directly or through neutral ports has precipitated a more vigorous controversy between the United States and the British Government than so far has characterized the efforts of the latter to control the wool supply of the world.

There is, however, a vast fundamental difference. This is that, whereas the United States is dependent upon the British Empire for one-half of its wool supply, it required nothing from it in the way of raw cotton. On the other hand, England really had more vital need for American cotton than the United States had for British wool.

Still, this fact has not prevented the British Government through its orders in Council and operations of its Board of Trade and War Trade Department from bringing what pressure they could upon American business houses dealing in cotton.

Bonuses Given.

One of the devices resorted to in promoting this venture was the offer of bonuses to American cotton houses for abandoning all trade relations with Germany and its allies and with customers of neutral ports through which the citizens of the Teutonic combination might attempt to secure supplies of the American product.

These bonuses are offered in the way of "preferences." A "preferred" American firm is one that agrees to sever all business relations with "enemy" firms of Great Britain. This preference carries with it favors of a reciprocal character.

An American cotton firm that does not give the guarantee solicited by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is not thus favored, but on the contrary is put on the "blacklist"

and cut off from the trade with British firms with which it has been doing business for years. The "preference" idea is contained in a confidential circular issued by the Liverpool Cotton Association on June 9, 1915. It is as follows:

Dear Sir: The directors are of the opinion that a preference will be shown by our members to such firms abroad as are not trading, either directly or indirectly, with countries with whom we are at war, and it is decided that the names of the firms of those of our American associate members who are able and willing to make a declaration to that effect should be posted in the Exchange.

Should you be in a position to subscribe to the inclosed declaration I should be obliged if you will kindly return it to me signed at your earliest convenience.

I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

Assistant Secretary.

The declaration is as follows:
DECLARATION.

I, of an associate member of the Liverpool Cotton Association, do solemnly and sincerely declare that neither I nor my firm nor any partner in the same, nor any branch house or other firm, or firms, in which I, or any of my partners, may be directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested, will trade, or have dealings with, any person or a member or representative of any firm, or person, domiciled or carrying on business in any state at present at war with His Britannic Majesty until such time as peace may have been declared, and I further undertake when trading with subjects of neutral countries to make all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods and that none of them are intended for consumption in or for transit through any state at war with His Majesty.

Declared this day of

Witness.

Address of witness.

Rubber Club Dictator.

Natural conditions favored the British Government in its effort to cut off supplies of rubber to the "enemy countries." The "Rubber Club of America," in fact, bore pretty much the same relation to the British Government as the Textile Alliance, Inc. which practically dictates the conditions that govern the woollen trade of the United States.

Almost 70 per cent. of the crude rubber used in this country is imported from the Federated Malay States and Ceylon, both of which are possessions of the British Empire. The remaining 30 per cent. come from Brazil.

When the British Government declared an embargo on rubber members of the "Rubber Club of America Inc.," which has its central offices at No. 17 Battery Place, this city, appealed to the State Department at Washington

to protest against the embargo. The State Department did make a formal but ineffective protest.

The Rubber Club finding it impossible to secure an adequate supply of British rubber was more successful in dealing direct with the British Government. By subscribing to conditions imposed by Great Britain, American manufacturers of rubber goods were accorded the "privilege" of buying and paying for the necessary raw material. This "privilege" virtually placed America's foreign rubber trade under the supervision and control of the British Government.

The procedure was even more simple and direct than that by which the wool market was controlled. "The Rubber Club of America" was designated to act as import agent for Great Britain for crude rubber.

FRENCH CRITICISM

OF ENGLAND.

English Catchwords Substituted for Action.

(*Gabriel Hanotaux in Revue Hebdomadaire.*)

"From England there have come illusory catchwords on which we have lived for months, and which, after benefiting us for a moment, have ended by doing us harm. Was it not the English press that invented for the Russian armies the famous name of 'the steam-roller'? Was it not Lord Kitchener who coined the no less famous phrase about 'the irresistible factor'? Did he not evolve also that other formula, so pregnant with hope but so tardy in delivery: 'Our forces will continue to expand unceasingly while those of the enemy will unceasingly diminish'? We believed in an easy entry into Constantinople. We announced victory as certain for the spring, etc.

"A blind faith kept us back with regard to the manufacture of munitions. Days and weeks passed. The English Ministers were prodigal of magnificent phrases; but their workshops were idle."

"It is an insular outlook that prevails in England. The danger so imminent, that is red-hot, so to speak, still seems a long way off to them. After all, Calais is in France. The statesman whose duty it is to look ahead does not always do so. Too often the public only reproaches him when it is too late. And still oftener the public turns away from him if a clear foresight into the future obliges him to call upon his fellow citizens for any effort over and above the mediocre calmness of the least exertion necessary to secure the satisfaction of mere words."

Those Exclusive Hats.

Madge—How did you know it was Dolly if she was in a crowd?

Margorie—I caught a glimpse of her here-
scope. (Judge.)

No Dressing for Dinner.

One of the greatest privileges of men without money is that they don't have to dress for dinner. (Judge.)

THE GERMAN SOLDIER'S LOVE OF LITERATURE.

An Instructive Contrast.

One of the most instructive features of that stupendous and admirable secret of organization possessed by the Germans lies in the fact that it takes into consideration not only the physical or military needs of the men, but also their spiritual and intellectual requirements. And these are higher and more complex in the German army than in any other. Three quarters of the Russian people and of the Russian army are alphabets or folk incapable of reading or writing. The literary needs of the British soldier are also low—since he hails usually from the lowest classes in England. That vulgar and scandalous rag, *John Bull* or *Ally Sloper*, the clumsy blood-and-thunder romances of William le Queux or the sugary sentimentalities of Charles Garvice are sufficient for him. Even the French soldier has shown no particular interest in the quality of his reading-matter in this war.

But no sooner had the war begun than various German societies took up the grateful task of supplying the "Feld-grauen" with good and instructive literature, prose and poetry, history, romance, science.

Foremost among these organizations was the "Deutsche Dichter-Gedächtniss Stiftung" (The German Poets' Memorial Fund) of Hamburg-Grossborstel, which collected and sent into the field, to hospitals and to devastated East Prussia, thousands of excellent books. Books are specially bound with flexible backs for the use of the wounded, and certain others are printed in large type and covered with water-proof material for reading in trenches. This care for intellectual and literary values amidst the madness, savagery and destruction of war, is typically German. A glance at the library of the average German officer or soldier, or into the show-window of the countless book-shops in German cities should be sufficient to silence forever the idiotic cry of "Barbarians"—the most stupid of all the war.

The German Poets' Memorial Fund deserves the highest commendation and the most liberal support for its enlightening and elevating work.

Why a Chinaman Laughed.

In the European quarter of Shanghai they were putting in a macadam road. The street was turned up and barricaded in the usual way. A sign about one foot high by two feet long bore this inscription: "Look out for the Steam Roller." My Chinese companion, a leading merchant, burst into a loud laugh when he saw the notice and pointing to it with one hand and the noisy, puffing, rattling steam roller with the other said: "If a man can't see that volcanic mountain of excited steam roller, how in the world can he see a little sign?" And when he added retrospectively: "You foreigners have such peculiar ways!" (Leslie's.)

LITERATURE.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT C.M.G.

An Essay Upon One Who had the Courage of His Convictions. Sacrificed Everything for the Sake of the Irish Cause.

By Professor Dr. Christian F. Weiser.

Picture to yourself a tall, slender man, whose dark hair and beard are already tinged with gray. His narrow face, of noble contour, is lighted by eyes that betray not only keen intelligence, but latent depths of emotion and passion. He is typically the Irishman whose natural dignity is not devoid of a certain childlike simplicity sure to win confidence and affection. He is the "gentleman born," as contrasted with the English "gentleman bred." The Irish have been called fanatics in hate. Now the essence of fanaticism is a dearth of ideas the propagation and persistent expression of one feeling or of one thought. But you will find in Sir Roger a wealth of ideas and feelings; the phases of civilization in its progress all have a prominent place in his wide interests. In him, fanaticism appears as inspiration, impelled to the creation of something great. And this great thing is—for him—the suppression of lies and injustice and the creations of conditions of truth and justice among the peoples of the world in so far as this is humanly possible. To translate the abstract into the concrete, this means the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon world power.

The rule of the Anglo-Saxon is based upon violence, and violence in turn is based upon the belief in a chosen people. The perpetuation of national egoism, ideas taken from the Old Testament, and subjective, individualistic energy set free by Calvinism, have cooperated to produce English Imperialism. The entire world, wherever milk and honey flows, is Canaan, the land destined by the divine will for the Anglo-Saxons. The other peoples are Canaanites, who have no rights, who may be torn up by the roots if they oppose the seizure of their land by the chosen of the Lord, or who may find favor in the eyes of the conquerors, if they offer their service as slaves to hand over the riches of the country to its new masters. In the Anglo-Saxon concept of "Supremacy," re-

presented by a thousand cruisers, English belief becomes dogma.

The question then arises: how could it happen that the self-respect of non-Anglo-Saxon peoples never successfully rebelled against the dishonoring tyranny established by this one race? One of the reasons is apparent. We know the game that England has played since time immemorial with Continental peoples so that they were brought to strangle each other in the interests of England. One can only wonder at the blindness and stupidity of the dupes, at the skill and lack of conscience on the part of England. History shows that at different times attempts were made by proud nations to throw off the yoke, but desire never ripened to fulfillment. Spain under Philip, France under Louis XIV. and again under Napoleon rose against England but these attempts failed because the secret of England's strength—which is also the secret of her weakness—was not known.

Again a great nation is rising against Anglo-Saxon imperialism. It is waging a bloody contest. A great Irishman steps to our side; he, like us, is a Canaanite who refuses obedience to the lords of the earth, who has made it the aim of his life to free his people, he must free Europe from English guardianship, he must free the world. From inner causes, the two are inseparably connected.

The word "Ireland" spoken on the Continent was connected, heretofore, a picture of misery. It suggested a barren island, lost to the world, leading a sleepy, useless existence in the ocean on the far side of England. The inhabitants seemed a pitiful survival of a people that had missed their vocation, wretched creatures who without the interests or aims of culture, lived their daily lives with minds bent wholly upon their daily work. If in the course of history, misfortune had overtaken them they probably deserved it, as did the other nations that had lost their freedom. If in their present state they were no factor in European civilization, they had probably nothing in them to warrant a better fate.

Ireland's High Culture.

Sir Roger Casement proves that this conception of Ireland is false. He shows us a country of rich resources, a people true and talented, who long before the other peoples

of western Europe possessed a high degree of culture; he proves that England grew strong upon the fat of this land. The sons of Ireland worked the looms for England's silk; they fought her battles. If, without Ireland, the Rise of England cannot be conceived, her world empire also depends upon the possession of this island. Ireland, politically independent free to make treaties with the enemies of England, would be, as it were, an important fortress, situated in a menacing position, controlling the gate of England which leads into the world. With Ireland free, no English Empire is possible. The freedom of Ireland insures the freedom of the sea, the freedom of the world. In this sense, Ireland holds the secret of England's strength and weakness. And this secret Sir Roger Casement has pointed out to us, that his great aim may not fail of fulfillment.

Napoleon's Great Mistake.

The idea of the mighty growth of British imperialism has its roots in Ireland, is not Sir Roger's own—late—discovery. Montesquieu recognized that the great mistake in the policy of Louis XIV. lay in the failure of the French King to use all his power to separate Ireland as an independent kingdom under his ward, James II. of England. When Napoleon, on St. Helena, thought over the vicissitudes of his career to find the point at which his road turned to destruction, he came to the conclusion that the fatal mistake in his career was his failure to recognize the military and economic importance of Ireland as the source and stay of the British Empire. "Had I gone to Ireland instead of Egypt, there would have been an end of the English Empire." It may be said that the fallen Emperor disclosed with this remark the crucial point in his life.

Before the German Emperor now in the panoply of war, comes Sir Roger and reminds him of Napoleon's discovery. In his book "The Crime Against Ireland and How the War May Right It," he turns to our Emperor, to our diplomats and strategists, to the whole German people to show us the only way that leads to complete victory. We do not hear mere wishes and assertions; Ireland's whole past, the history of the English Empire, rises before us as living proof of the one fact, that the British Empire stands and falls, as it holds or loses Ireland. This con-

viction has been firmly rooted in all British rulers from the time of Henry VIII. to the present day and has determined English policy.

The importance of Ireland for the existence of the Empire determined two essential points of English policy. Attempts of the oppressed Irish to win their freedom had to be defeated at all costs by strategy and violence, and Ireland itself had to be kept as much as possible outside the circle of European Powers and interests. No other country on earth has seen so many horrors and such devastation, nowhere else have poison and steel combined so persistently to suppress the ever recurring desire for freedom. It will always remain most extraordinary that England actually succeeded in concealing Ireland and its importance from the eyes of Europe and in circulating and successfully impressing the legend of the impoverished island and the low state of its civilization, and this, in flat defiance of all facts of history and actual conditions. The rulers on the Thames know and have always known too well that as surely as the sun rises and sets, the day of the discovery of Ireland by Europe will be followed by the day of England's fall.

End of Anglo-Saxon Supremacy.

The Anglo-Saxon has had his day. We have spoken of the national egoism which through Calvinism leads to imperialism. But we would also point out that German individualism has, through Calvinism, received a religious foundation and profundity, and has reached, in liberal convictions and political institutions, a development which is the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons, and shall never be lost to us. Both assertions hold good, and if we examine them in juxtaposition, Calvinism appears as the turning point from which development might proceed in various directions. Through the glamour of Puritanism, the peculiarity of historical conditions was reflected. Here religion was corrupted by politics, and politics by religion. Falsehood raised its head. But on the other hand, the idea of justice began to acquire formative power. Instead of speaking of liberal convictions and political institutions in one case, and of imperialism in the other, in which the two lines or development, crossing at Calvinism, respectively end, we may say that there is a contrast

between internal and external policy, a difference in the treatment of one's own people and of strangers. While we shall never refuse admiration to English achievements in the realm of internal policy, our self-respect and self-preservation demand that we employ all the resources of our mental, moral economic and military power to break the external policy of England, the Empire and the Anglo-Saxon world-yoke that has been placed upon the necks of the Canaanites. This is a deed of ethic necessity, essential to the history of the world, a moral and political task to be fulfilled by our nation no matter what the cost in blood.

We may finish with France or Russia in one way or another; war with our greatest foe must be fought to the end, bitter or not. In the former case, merely external necessities to which one attitude or another may be assumed, are decisive; in this case, we are constrained by internal necessities. We are not free to act as we please in a situation in which an essential duty of life takes command, where truth and reality demand knightly service. We are a hundred times worthless as a nation if we hesitate and yield now. There is remarkable significance in the fact that among ourselves this view of our situation has become a commonplace which we avoid repeating. The real basis of our national life has come into play.

Faithful Ireland.

In the great war that we are waging for Europe, for dignity and truth, the Irish appear as our most faithful and strongest allies. What injustice and cruelty these people have suffered at the hands of England has never been fully described. A historian of worldwide reputation undertook, from purely scientific interest, to write a history of Ireland, but his spirit failed him—he could not support the weight of misery, and the work remained unfinished. A history of Ireland that narrates only facts resembles a sweeping indictment. Sir Roger Casement brings the cause of his people before the tribunal of the German nation. He believes that where war is waged for justice against injustice for truth against falsehood, the voice of Ireland must be heard. And at the same time Sir Roger as speaker of his people offers us the help of Ireland in the world struggle.

(Continued on Page 4.)

It remains for German weapons to effect the possibility of co-operation.

Sir Roger Casement appears thus in strongest contrast to Redmond, the Irish leader in the English Parliament, who already feels the cloak of the Irish Premier upon his shoulders. Sir Roger will listen to no compromise. He sees in England's foes the friends of Ireland. He looks toward Germany with respect and confidence and brands as traitor to the Irish cause Redmond, who to further his political ambitions, urges the Irish to enlist in the English army. Not the least result of Sir Roger Casement's work is that the Germans and Irish in America have forgotten former causes of opposition and are fighting to-day side by side against Anglo-Saxon rule, in order to settle the question—*viribus unitis*—whether the great republic can stand in the world conflict as an English domain. And so, over the entire world, the Irish are rising and offering their assistance against the common foe. *Nun aut nunquam!*

An Irish Reverie.

Sitting with the great Irish leader, not long ago, I fell into a reverie. In the smoke of Sir Roger's pipe I saw marvellous figures rising. An old, buried world arose with sounds of song in might and splendor. I saw the poets, artists and scholars of Ireland return; I saw the Emerald Isle inhabited by a free, proud and happy people. I heard the sounds of the old, beautiful language and the tongue of the Anglo-Saxon was forgotten by the sons of Erin, by the millions who live scattered over the earth. In the smoke of Sir Roger's pipe I saw dissolve the ideal of the Anglo-Saxon, the English world; the picture of the whole world changed, and Irish and Germans were united in building a new world. We had long hoped for a "German day" in history, and then I saw the hour of fulfillment come to the Irish and the Germans on the same day. Dream? Smoke?

In the general archives of Spain in the old castle of Simanca, is an important document of Irish history, a letter written in Latin to Philipp II. in the year 1698. The Irish chiefs are asking for a king who shall sit upon their throne, and they believe that no one can be found more suitable than the Austrian Archduke, at the time governor of Flanders.

Sir Roger Casement directs his appeal to all Irish in the world. "Let every Irish heart every Irish hand, every Irish purse be with Germany. The Irish in America must hold themselves in readiness. The day on which the deathknell of English tyranny on the sea is sounded, brings the end of English rule in Ireland. The Irish in America must be ready, armed, bold, watchful. The German cannons, which announce the destruction of the British dreadnoughts, sound like the cry of Ireland to her scattered sons. The battle may be fought on the sea, but the fate of the war depends upon an island. The destruction of the English fleet will be followed by a united German-Irish invasion of Ireland, and every Irishman who can carry a weapon in this army of liberation, must arm himself to-day."

Austrian Hero's Deeds of Daring.

One of the most popular figures in Austria to-day is Colonel Fisher. Before the war he held the rank of major and commanded the Austrian border police in the Bukovina. Some of his deeds would do credit to a dime novel. One story especially is making the rounds of the Austrian press. A Russian battery was placed on the Hapsburg heights near Czernowitz. One morning the cannons were all gone. The Russian commander was furious. Fisher had sent a Jewish trader, carrying supplies of whisky. The peddler was taken a prisoner and, despite his protestations was robbed of his liquor supply. The Russians became drunk, and it was an easy matter for Fisher to obtain possession of the Russian guns and also make the soldiers prisoners. Not a drop of blood was shed.

Dr. Aked on Roosevelt.

"He reminds me of nothing but himself. He stood in the Court of the University, surrounded by the beauty and wonder of the Exposition, after a wonderful reception by the people of San Francisco. But we did not expect him to refer to the Exposition or its wonder, or to the city, or to the Panama canal. He began his speech as we expected him to begin it, by talking of himself.

"Colonel Roosevelt tells us, first, that the United States ought to go to war; second, that the United States ought to introduce a universal compulsory military training for males; and third, that the United States ought to repudiate treaty engagements to which it has solemnly pledged its word.

"To adopt compulsory military training is to return to the military despotism of Europe, to sacrifice a part of that liberty for which the Stars and Stripes stand. America would never again be the America we love, the America we are proud of."

Preparedness Means War.

Back of all the agitation for conscription in Britain, Dr. Aked claimed, was the capitalist desire to break the spirit of the upstanding Britishers to a military slavery—to make them more tractable.

"Conscription is merely a capitalistic dodge," he said, and the private manufacture of munitions of war the "most iniquitous form of capitalism under the sun."

"The worst thing about physical preparation for war," he declared, "is that we find we also are getting our minds ready for war."

He outlined the creation of a social machinery for the bringing about of war through the creation and maintenance of a fighting caste, and through the influence of capital invested in arms manufacture.

"If you train a man all his life for the profession of fighting, he is going to try very hard to get a chance to fight before he dies. Of course he will. You would, and so would I, were we in his place."

It's Easy to Fight.

"As to Colonel Roosevelt's 'pacifists and poltroons', it is no poltroon who can stand against a mob when a mob is shouting for war. It takes nerve, courage and faith to do that. But it is the easiest thing in the world to thump your chest and jump around and yell: 'I'm feeling bully; I'm ready to go to war, and my sons are ready to go to war; h'p, hip, hurrah!'"

"Remarkably Untrue."

Dr. Aked did, however, characterize some of Roosevelt's statements as "remarkably untrue." "The statement that the invasion of Belgium and the immunity of Switzerland was caused by the unpreparedness of Belgium and the preparedness of Switzerland betrays either an utter ignorance of Europe or a profound contempt for the intelligence of his hearers."

As to Roosevelt's claim that as logical a path lay through Switzerland as through Belgium, Aked merely asked his hearers to go home and look at a map of Europe. There was no comparison, he said, between the easily traversed plains of Belgium and the mountain fastnesses of Switzerland, and he read official statistics showing that Belgium on a peace footing had an army over twice that of Switzerland, and in war an army of approximately the same number; also that Belgium spent \$18,500,000 annually on war preparation to Switzerland's \$9,000,000. He also ridiculed Roosevelt's comparison of America to China.

Paderewski as Speaker.

The extraordinary success that Paderewski had in San Francisco last month with a concert, the proceeds of which were devoted to the relief of suffering in Poland, has encouraged him to give three similar concerts in the East before the opening of his regular season, one in Boston, one in New York and one in Chicago. Paderewski will make an address of about 15 minutes, and then he will play a program devoted exclusively to the works of his countryman, Chopin.

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