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# The Continental Times

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

#### Sarrail To Visit King.

Geneva, Sunday. According to the *Matin* Gen. Sarrail has gone to Athens to pay a visit to King Constantin.

#### Russia Wants American Loan

Petersburg, Sunday. Russia seeks a loan of ten millions of Dollars in the United States to cover costs of orders for munitions.

#### French Ship Torpedoed

Vienna, Sunday. The Commander of the Fleet announces that on the morning of the 18th an Austrian submarine torpedoed a French ship off Durazzo.

#### Sunken Ships

London, Sunday. The steamer "Tergeste" has been sunk of the East coast of England. This ship was 4,308 tons register. The crew was saved.

#### Mines at Thames Estuary

London, Sunday. The steamer "Bandoeng" of the Rotterdam Lloyd, carrying a valuable cargo of tobacco and other freight struck a mine at the entrance of the Thames. The ship is full of water.

#### Another Council of War

London, Sunday. Another grand Council of War has taken place. Present were Mr. McKenna, Bonar Law, Samuel, Lord Crewe, Admiral Sir Percy Scott and many officers of the army and navy.

#### Childish Reports

Sofia, Sunday. After having failed entirely in influencing the Greeks to join them, the Quadruple Alliance agents are now busy spreading the wholly false news that Bulgaria is about to sever its connection with the Central Powers.

#### English Conscription

London, Sunday. The Ministry of War has sent out a notice to the effect that all territorial officers, who had hitherto been occupied only for the home service, will have to volunteer for foreign service, otherwise they will be retired.

#### English in Mesopotamia

London, Sunday. It is announced by the Correspondents with the army in Mesopotamia, that after a period of light frosts rain has once more begun and the British Camp has again been turned into a swamp.

#### Wilson and Armaments

Washington, Sunday. It is estimated that one half of the Senators are against the Wilson increased armaments policy. It is curious enough that nearly all his opponents are the members of his own party whereas the Republicans are jingoes, and with him.

#### Offensive Ceased at Isonzo

Lugano, Sunday. The Italian offensive at the Isonzo has entirely ceased. This, it is thought, may be in keeping with a report that the Italians have at last been prevailed upon by their allies to send troops to Salonica. They will, it is said, send quantities of cavalry.

#### King Nikita Wanders

Berlin, Sunday. According to the *Matin*, King Nikita of Montenegro and his family are going to settle down for the time being in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. His Majesty is stated to have hired a property near a place of the name of Lormont.

#### Recruits Fall

London, Sunday. The number of recruits that have responded under the Lord Derby call has been most disappointing. Out of the first ten groups only 10,000 men have put in an appearance. But the youth of England has shown an extraordinary ingenuity in finding plausible and apparently legal excuses for avoiding service.

#### No Longer Pasha.

Constantinople, Sunday. The *Agentur Milli* announces that Essad Topkan from Tirana, who in unauthorized manner had assumed the temporary government of Albania, and had united himself with the enemy Powers, in order to wage war upon Turkey and its allies, has by Imperial frade been deprived of his rank and been expelled from the Turkish army.

### The Fall of Erzeroum

Bucharest, Sunday. According to the *Independence Roumaine* the object of the intensive Russian military operations which ended in the fall of Erzeroum was to try and weaken the Turkish offensive in Mesopotamia and their advance upon Egypt. The development of the plan is dependent upon the number of troops that Turkey can bring to bear. If it be true that Turkey has an army of two million of men and more, then that country will be able to send reinforcements to the Caucasus and at the same time be in a position to carry out its projects upon the other fronts.

### German War Report (Western Front)

February 20.  
On the Yser canal north of Ypres the English positions were stormed in a frontal breadth of about 350 meters. All efforts of the enemy to regain his trenches in night hand-grenade attacks failed. 30 prisoners remained in our hand.

South of Loos lively fighting developed; the enemy advanced to the edge of one of our mine funnels. South of Hebuterne (north of Albert) we captured a few Englishmen during a successful night engagement.

No special events on the rest of the front. In an airfight east of Peronne an English biplane armed with two machine-guns was shot down; the occupants are dead. Our aviators dropped bombs on numerous places behind the enemy's north front, as well as Lunéville.

### German Naval Hydroplanes Bombard Furnes

Berlin, February 20.  
(Official.) Naval hydroplanes on Febr. 20 dropped numerous bombs on the aviating grounds and camp of Furnes (south of La Panne). The flying-machines have returned undamaged. Chief of the Admiralty Staff.

### Greeks Against Italian Landing

Zurich, Sunday. According to telegrams received in Milan from Athens fierce attacks have been made upon Italy by speakers in the Greek Parliament. The Greeks oppose in the strongest manner the landing of Italians in Corfu and Premier Skuludis is stated to have said that if the Italians insist upon such a course he will oppose them with force.

### Starving Out The Hellenes

Athens, Sunday. Owing to the action of the Allies in preventing provisions being freely brought to Greece the situation has become difficult. Special laws have been passed in order to avoid the impositions of those who would make profit out of the existing circumstances.

### Bitter Attacks Made Upon British Cabinet

London, Sunday. Now that Parliament is once more open, the troubles of the Cabinet have been renewed and the attacks, principally levelled at the easy going policy of Mr. Asquith, are of daily occurrence.

Upon the occasion of the debate upon the Address from the Throne, Colonel Marks Sykes, the Unionist Member representing Hull, made a bitter attack upon the Government. In sarcastic vein he stated that it was well that, at last, the Allies had come closer together and appeared now to have the desire to work in unison. The speaker said that it was a great pity that the same spirit did not exist within Great Britain. He warned the Members of the House of Commons against any undue optimism, seeing that the entire outcome of the campaigns in Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro had not come up to expectations. He continued: "The Suez Canal is threatened. The situation in Mesopotamia is not as we would like it. The occupation of large portions of France and Russia by the enemy together with the Zeppelin attacks, tell of an earnest and dangerous position."

"Only thorough organisation," said Colonel Sykes, "can save the situation. The English system of government is all very well for times of peace, but not for war. It is merely a system of compromise, of assertions and admissions which eventually are submitted to debates in Committee which end in helplessness, and bring about unrest and misfortune. Whilst we are debating the enemy is deciding; we make inquiries and the enemy makes plans; we are astonished, the enemy acts."

Mr. H. T. Cawley, the Liberal Member for Heywood followed and said that the Government must display more energy and in the future not always be "too late." The best news that had been heard for a long while was that the Minister of War could not in the future over-ride the decisions of the General Staff, for the country was by no means satisfied with the manner in which the war was being conducted.

## ENIGMA OF THE NEW SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

MERCHANT SHIPS DESIGNEDLY ARMED BY INSTRUCTIONS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT MUST NECESSARILY BE TREATED AS CRAFT OF WAR

### DONT WANT TO DISARM

ALLIES SHOW RESENTMENT AT PROPOSITION MADE. INDIGNATION OF BRITISH PRESS. ENGLAND CONFRONTED WITH DEADLY PERIL. FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SAVE THE SITUATION BY HELP OF AMERICA

(By Aubrey Stanhope)

There appears to be considerable uncertainty as to when the new submarine system of warfare, as announced by Germany to the Neutral Powers, will come into force. It is possibly so because of the inability of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, to come to a definite conclusion as to the exact position which the United States intends to take up.

Over ten days ago the German notification concerning the proposed new submarine blockade became known. It was founded upon the basis of fact that English, French and Italian merchantships were designedly armed, and thus armed by order of their respective governments with the object of sinking upon sight any enemy submarine that might appear. Germany, and likewise undoubtedly the Ally Austria, the two countries engaged in an active submarine war, after having fully proved that which they had long suspected; namely that practically all trading ships of the Allies were armed; decided to insist upon their rights in strict keeping with the rules of war, and so treat such ships in the future as armed cruisers, as war craft.

#### Immediately Approved

The proposal to consider armed trading ships as war craft appears to have found immediate approval in Washington and statements were forthcoming that all had been arranged and approved. Then, it would appear that Mr. Lansing made proposals to the countries concerned to the effect that they should disarm their merchant ships trading with American ports; otherwise their craft would be treated as warships, which signifies that they would only be allowed to remain in harbor just so long as would be sufficient for coaling and provisioning and no more. That proposal was met in Downing Street and the Quay d'Orsay with expressions of the utmost surprise and ill concealed resentment and the British press burst out into tirades of indignation and abuse at the very idea. Even the person of President Wilson, hitherto so much praised, was subjected in the *Times*, of London, to the severest censure.

#### A Terrible Threat

England had proposed a still stricter application of the Blockade of the German coasts, and had met with a most ungracious reception of the idea by the Neutral Powers which, each day, under the guidance of America, are seeking more and more forcibly to get away from the thralldom that England has been exercising of late, not only with their shipping but over their provisioning, and, last but not least, their postal matter. Therefore the Neutral Powers are now glad enough to have the present uncertain situation solved by some decided action upon the part of Germany, such as the submarine blockade renewed in accentuated form.

#### England's Trouble

By far and away the greatest trouble threatening England principally, and incidentally Italy and France, is the great and ever increasing shortage of ships. This weakness of those nations has been told of by two Ministers of the Crown and all the leading British newspapers which have of late given warning that unless more ships can be procured the situation must be accepted as critical.

It is at such a time, after having earned the ill-will of the Neutral Powers by its high handed acts as regards neutral ships with cargoes consigned to neutral countries; and with the imminent danger of a shortage of ships staring it in the face, that Great Britain of a sudden finds itself confronted with a submarine blockade far severer and sure to be away more costly in losses of merchantmen than anything hitherto known.

#### Knock-out Blow

Thus the threat of Germany comes as a prospective knock-out blow to Great Britain for the latter country can no longer afford to lose a single ship, and sees as a nightmare the prospect of losing hundreds more merchantmen, ships so precious that their loss would be irreparable.

It is little wonder, under such circumstances, that Sir Spring Rice has been instructed to move heaven and earth to get America in some form or another to come to the rescue. And undoubtedly the news which has come from the United States, regarding the suggestion of a postponement of the new German proposition until April, is the outcome of the frantic efforts of the British Government to obtain a reprieve of what might well be termed the threatened execution by Germany of England's shipping power. Without doubt the diplomatic duel proceeding at Washington is of the highest interest.

#### To Gain Time

England evidently seeks to gain time. Six weeks grace is what is asked for. It would scarce seem possible that Germany would care to grant such a costly and long delay at a moment when time means everything. In six weeks, at high pressure, England could get together an enormous quantity of war material from over the Atlantic as it has been continuously doing.

On Feb. 8 the German Note concerning the future treatment to be meted out to the armed merchantship was issued, and the first of March was given as the date upon which it would come into application. It would hardly appear possible that the German Government could be contented with the postponement of a carefully worked out project such as that of the accentuated submarine blockade of British waters.

In the first submarine blockade, which was announced on Feb. 4, 1915, which may be taken as an experimental campaign, in every sense of the word, the booty amounted to 613 ships with 1,284,116 tonnage.

#### Be Far more Disastrous

Does anyone imagine for a moment that the new and more accentuated submarine blockade now about to be carried out will be any less successful? On the contrary! The coming submarine blockade is quite sure to be by far and away more disastrous to the shipping of Great Britain and its allies, for very many reasons. In the first place the new submarines are greatly improved craft, secondly the Commanders and crews have learnt much by bitter experience. They know all the tricks, such as those whereby Commander Weddigen was trapped; they have vividly before them the fate of the submarine sunk by the Baralong and its officers and crew, murdered in cold blood. They know where nets are laid and how to deal with them, the time is past when they can be fooled with false colors or decoyed by promises of surrender only to be fired upon when they get near.

No! All that is over! The submarine Commanders of Germany have had their baptism of fire, trickery and treachery. It has taught them much. In the future they refuse to play the part of victims and prefer the role of victors.

### Exceedingly Vague

### Very Suspicious

Coming From the Reuter Agency It Must be Accepted With Caution. Strange Statements Attributed to High Official.

Washington, Sunday. One of those vague reports with which the *Reuter Agency* is so prolific in issuing, and which must be taken with extreme suspicion considering its source, is published. The English Agency professes to have been made the confidant of a high official in the State Department, who said that the United States would acknowledge the right of the ships of the Entente Powers to be armed for protective purposes. Therefore if the Entente Powers should not accede to the request to disarm their merchant ships the American Government could not approve of the torpedoing of such ships.

The report becomes the more involved by the further statement of the Correspondent, (Continued on Page 2)

## Yet Another American Loan

Government Commissioners of France and England Once More Negotiating With the American Bankers For Large Sum

### Difficulties in Sight

The Morgan Group Wants more Interest And Gold Edged Collateral Security Difficult Position for the Allies The Screw Being Tightened

London, Sunday. According to a cable from New York the Financial Commissioners of France and England have once more entered into communications with the Bankers of the United States with the object of raising a new loan of a further £200,000,000. It is not however thought that under existing conditions the American Bankers will find it possible to advance so large a sum. It will be remembered that in the first loan, England and France asked for 200 millions sterling, but only got half the amount.

The well known American Banker and President of the Federal Reserve Bank, Benjamin Strong has arrived in London where his presence excites lively interest. It is reported that he has come over to study and if possible re-organise the financial systems at present in operation in the dealings of the Allies. He has gone to Paris for a few days but is returning to London.

### Commissioners In Difficulties

The Hague, Sunday. In Dutch banking centres it is stated that the French and English Commissioners have met with serious difficulties in their negotiations with the big banking houses of America. The first trouble is that the Morgan Group refuse to advance money on the same terms of interest as that of the last loan. The screw is being put upon the Allies and moreover they have to put up gilt edged collateral.

### ALLIES TO OCCUPY GREEK RAILROADS

Frankfort on the Main. The usually well-informed Constantinople Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, telegraphs his paper the extraordinary and almost incredible news that the diplomatic representatives of the Quadruple Alliance in Athens have called upon the Premier, M. Skuludis, and informed him that at the recent military council in Paris it had been decided to occupy militarily all the railroads of Greece and Thessaly as also the telegraphic communications. At the same time they informed the premier that if Greece should be unwilling to grant what was demanded the Quadruple Powers would take what they needed by force.

(The above news is so extraordinary and as it is not confirmed from any other side it is published with all reserve. C.T.)

### General Sarrail Threatens Greece

Geneva, Sunday. According to a despatch from Athens there are the most serious differences of opinion existing between General Sarrail and Premier Skuludis. They have arisen owing to the insistence on the part of the Greeks in rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Strumitza. The Greeks had made a request to the French General to rebuild the bridge and this was refused, upon which the Greek Engineers themselves undertook the task. Upon that General Sarrail sent two French Colonels to Athens in order to call upon the Greek Government to stop the operations upon the bridge. M. Skuludis however refused to receive the envoys of General Sarrail and declared that the French Government had no right to contest the Greek instructions. Upon that General Sarrail stated that when the bridge had been remade he would blow it up again.

### Altered Opinion

London, Sunday. The Washington correspondent of the *Times* entirely alters the opinion he gave a few days ago and now states that the "Lusitania" question will never be set aside until the security of passengers travelling aboard armed merchant ships is assured.

### English Defeated

### At Irak Front

Constantinople, Sunday. The Head Staff Quarters report that at the Irak front near Kut-el-Amara there has been an artillery engagement. A force of the English seeking to advance on the right bank of the Tigris, was, after three hours of fighting, forced to retire to its second line of trenches. An English squadron lost thirty men left dead upon the field.



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### THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

## A Momentous Situation

Undoubtedly we have reached an exceedingly interesting point in the history of the Great War. Within a short period, what can be termed the second "submarine blockade" will take place. The first, it will be remembered, was announced on Feb. 4, 1915 and actually began a fortnight later. It has since then extended to the Mediterranean.

There has been a check in the activities of the German submarine fleet in British waters, for political reasons, owing to a desire to accommodate a certain humanitarian sentiment existing in America. But the English cut the ground from under their own feet by giving out an order that all trading ships should arm themselves and be at once prepared to fire upon any submarine appearing. Owing to that order those mercantile ships, by the accepted rules of war, became at once armored cruisers and Germany insisted, must be treated as ships of war. That point the practical American has grasped, and, being exceedingly wide awake, he sees that it would be a suicidal policy to place restrictions upon the action of the submarine, because the United States, having a vast and extremely complicated coast area would, in case of war with another nation, be quite specially dependent upon the submarine for its home defences. And so, an understanding having been come to between Germany and the United States upon that question, and the former trouble concerning American Citizens insisting upon travelling aboard the ships of countries at war having been overcome, and due warning given to all neutral countries, the second "submarine blockade" will shortly commence. The first "submarine blockade" may be taken as purely probationary. The complicated business of carrying on a submarine campaign was new to the officers and men of the Imperial navy. They were so to speak amateurs at the work, yet at the end of nine months they had accounted for 568 ships of various sorts, aggregating 1,079,402 tons. In the last three months, specially in the Mediterranean, that total has been very substantially increased.

The Allies, as is so well known, are in dire difficulties for lack of shipping transport facilities. As a member of the British Cabinet recently said, "the question of our shipping is one of the most critical as regards the success of the war." That being so, the new "submarine blockade" is a most serious matter for the Allies, and quite specially for Great Britain.

It may further be accepted that Germany has not been idle and that the newest type of submarine will be immeasurably superior in all respects to that which was in use a year ago. But above all the officers and crews of the submarine navy have gained a vast amount of practical and invaluable experience. They know nowadays all the tricks played, the flying of false colors, the decoying of the submarine to close quarters so that it may be shot upon by guns, trained into position but carefully concealed; they know all about armed steamers disguised as fishing boats, they have learnt how to avoid or cut their way through nets, and so forth. So when the announced time expires, which has been given in order that possible passengers of neutral nations may have had due warning, the new submarine campaign may be expected to be developed on quite new lines and in an accentuated form.

It has come to a point today, when every single shipping unit lost constitutes a severe blow to the Allies. For the ship builders of Great Britain and France are unequal to the demands made upon them and can neither replace the ships sunk nor supply the Governments with the number of transports needed. And, that is why the new submarine blockade comes as an event of quite extraordinary interest at this particular and exceedingly critical point of the war for the Allies.

## Enigma of New Blockade.

(Continued from page 1)

who says that the State Department has given out that it does not propose to alter the law concerning the arming of merchant ships, as such could not be done without the approval of all the Powers. But it might be possible that the instructions given to the Harbor Masters might be altered, so that ships would be allowed to carry guns of a certain caliber for purely defensive purposes.

## SEE-SAW POLICY IN WASHINGTON

Rotterdam, Sunday. According to a cable sent by the Associated Press from Washington, the State Department sets aside the demand of Sweden for a Conference of the Neutrals concerning the Blockade against Germany. In reply it states that the United States proposes to protest against the Blockade, independently of other countries. The pro-English Senator Sterling proposes bringing forward a motion to the effect that the announced torpedoing of armed merchant ships is against all the rules of the rights of the Neutrals.

The Swedish Minister in London took the opportunity of seeing Colonel House in London and clearly placing before the friend of President Wilson the strong sentiment existing in his country against the English assumed control of Neutral trade.

## American War Work At Dresden

Large Number of Ladies Who Give Their Services For Relief Society Work. Assistance For Soldiers

The handsome city of Dresden is one which has always been greatly beloved by Americans. Its air of genuine and cheerful refinement, its splendid schools, colleges, conservatories, museums and theatres have exercised a great drawing power upon that better class of American which comes to Europe to improve itself and profit from the treasures of an older and richer civilization. Therefore a considerable American colony still remains at the charming Saxon capital, and it has done excellent service in many ways during these stressful times—service for which the German people are duly grateful.

### Objects of the Society

"The American War Relief Society of Dresden" which meets every Tuesday at the Grand Union Hotel, always brings out a large gathering of representative Americans and German-Americans as well. The objects of the Society are to procure assistance for soldiers, whether in Lazarets or in the field, their families, and when possible, outside relief work. The officers of this organization are the following: President, Frau Katharine B. Schüle (née Elliott), Mrs. Ralph Harley, Miss Plankinton, Miss Watson, Miss Dunning and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Mc. Bride, Mrs. Bergholz, Miss Delano, Mrs. Knauff, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Suito, Frau Dr. de Souza, Mrs. Kretschmar, Miss Plankinton, Mrs. Kaufmann, Frau v. Hagen, Mrs. Guenther, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Foster, Frau Hauptmann Schaeffer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Johannsen, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Lund, Miss Lauer, Miss Donaldson, Mrs. Cogho, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Janson, Miss Sanger, Miss Eflie Volkman, Miss Meussdorffer, Prof. Leon Rains, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Pearsall, Miss Pearsall, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Eda Volkman, Mrs. Leonhardt, Miss Rumsey.

Usually generous sums of money and numbers of articles are donated, several checks from the United States, Italy, Munich, etc., being among the former.

### The Entertainments

Various plans are taking shape as to entertainments, to be announced later. The Society is greatly indebted to the Grand Union Hotel management, for the offer and free use of a commodious room for meetings, with heat, light, plenty of tables, cabinets for materials, etc., also a Saal in which entertainments may be held.

The meetings will take place promptly at 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, at Room 73, third floor, Grand Union Hotel. After which, materials will be distributed and the ladies are requested to bring their work bags. Work to be done at home, will only be distributed and given out at this time, as the room is closed between meetings.

A Musical Tea recently given netted a substantial sum, 300 Marks of which were presented to Prof. von Pflugk of the Reserve Lazaret for Blind Soldiers. War orphans are also to be adopted and will be equipped for studying a trade—an idea which originated in Dresden and is now spreading all over Germany. One of the leading spirits in these commendable activities is Frau Katharine Schüle, a daughter of General Elliott of San Francisco—Bernhard St. 29, I.—and she is ably supported by many other capable and energetic American ladies. The weekly organ of the colony is the bright little Dresden Herald. Americans at home and Americans in Germany may well be proud of the record of our countrywomen in the beautiful city on the Elbe.

## Austro-Hungarian News Letter

Visit of the Archduke Karl Franz Josef to the Army of the Archduke Josef Ferdinand in the Name of Kaiser. Five Days at the Front.

### Decorating The Heroes

An American Gives His Impressions as to Why The Italians Fail to Break Through the Isonzo. Wonderful Artillery Which is Made the Most of, Each Gun Working as Three.

Vienna, Sunday. At the special desire of the Kaiser, the Heir to the Throne, the Archduke Karl Franz Josef, has paid a visit to the army of the northern front where the fighting forces of the Archduke Josef Ferdinand are located. His Imperial Highness made a general review of the entire army there collected and greeted the soldiers in the name of the Kaiser. On the same day a trip was made to the battlefields where fighting had taken place in the autumn.

The stay of the Heir to the Throne occupied several days during which time he visited many army divisions in outlying districts, and found wherever he went all the troops in the most perfect order. In many cases the Archduke conferred decorations for bravery in face of the enemy to the hardened and campaign worn warriors who were specially brought to his notice as having singled themselves out for reward by deeds of valor. After a five days very busy trip at the front the Heir to the Throne has once more returned to Vienna.

### Damages at Görz

The Provincial Commander, Freiherr von Fries-Skene has recently paid a visit to the town of Görz, whither he went in order to ascertain the amount of damage done to the city. The, from the military point of view, entirely futile bombardment of the town, as you know, did very severe damage, but the Governor was able to bear witness that in spite of all difficulties the provisioning and general reorganization of the town had been very completely attended to and that the population, far from being depressed, maintain the most perfect confidence in the success of our arms and feel sure that when time and opportunity occurs, the Government will make good all the wanton harm which has been inflicted upon the historic town of Görz by an unscrupulous enemy and a treacherous ally.

### Fashions Exhibition

The fashions exhibition which has been going on here for some time is meeting with great success. It is all part of the grand idea of showing that Vienna can more than compete with Paris in matters of taste as regards fashions in women's dress.

The Archduchess Isabella is the august Protectress of the Fashions Exhibition, and the Archduchess Gabriele and Princess Marianne of Parma have also taken a lively interest in this display of the taste and talent of the creators of fashion in the capital. Others to be seen there were the Swedish Minister, Baron Beck-Friis, Princess Gottfried Hohenlohe, Baroness Burian, Countess Nadine Berchtold, Princess Irma Esterhazy, and Countesses Zichy, Szecsen, Wimpfen-Sickau, Festic-Clam and the Markgräfin Alexander Pallavicini.

### Why Italians Fail

The well known War Correspondent Roda Roda tells in one of his interesting letters, that he has just met an American who has had much experience in war in the various revolutions in South America. The American has just been to the South West Front and tells how it is that the Italians are unable to make any progress.

"It is no riddle," he said, "Why is it that the Italians cannot break through? I was with General von Boroevic and he said to me: 'I have been in command here since May, and since May the positions have remained fast in our hands!'"

"And with that he went on to relate that the plan of campaign of the Austro-Hungarian forces was quite simple. They had merely, and so long as they liked, to incite the Italians to attack their absolutely impregnable lines. 'The working of our artillery,' he said, 'is simply superb. Our cannon, mortars and howitzers have been so perfectly placed over the broad area that each one has been given the working power of three. All the distances have been carefully and minutely measured and every precaution taken so that there shall be the least wastage of ammunition and that every shot shall be effective. The moment the signal of the Italian attack is given, the telephone works simultaneously along the entire line and within five minutes all the forces necessary are assembled at the threatened points. That is one cause of victory.'

"The second is your famous infantry. I have been witness of the statements of officers taken prisoner, that do what they will the Italians have never been able to get over a shaking of the knees. The Austro-Hungarian troops—German, Tirolers, Magyars, Croats, Roumanians—have been 18 months at war, they have measured strength with all comers, and absence of fear has to them become a second nature, it is the result of long experience. They have come to learn that the quieter they are the better they shoot, the quicker they are in the use of the bayonet the more rapidly the enemy is done

with and the more their own lives are likely to be saved.

"I was dining with a commanding General. A captain of the Staff brought in the information that a position near O . . . had been captured by the Italians. That was bad news. I had expected to see great excitement and agitation. But not a loud word was uttered. His Excellency just whispered a few words in the ear of the Chief of Staff and the next evening I was able to photograph 500 Italian prisoners. They were the men who had captured the position near O . . . and which had been retaken by the Royal and Imperial troops with a loss of but two men. Such things give food for thought!"

### Big Dividend

Just like the Reichsbank, the Austro-Hungarian Bank shows enormous returns and could pay an exorbitant dividend. However the Directors are conservatively inclined and they have decided, as last year, to pay out but a portion of the profits in dividends. It pays therefore only 123 Kronen per share, which works out at about eight and three quarters per cent. Last year 102 Kronen was paid per share. In the previous year somewhat over 31 million of Kronen was paid as dividend, this year 42 million and a little more.

### War Exposition in Graz

Under the auspices of the Military Authorities, a War Exposition has been opened in Graz. The Military Commandant of Graz, von Mattonovich opened the exposition and amongst others present were the Statthalter, Count Clary and Aldringen, Count Attems, the District President R. v. Pitreich, the Prince Bishop, Dr. Schuster, and many more. The collection of war trophies was exceedingly interesting and varied. Commandant von Mattonovich made an inaugural speech in which he lauded the wondrous stamina and bravery displayed in the campaign by the soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army and ended with the cry of "With God for Kaiser and Fatherland!," When the discourse was over the regimental band played the national hymn and the exhibition was declared open.

### The Kaiser's Health

All people who have the honor of an audience with Emperor Franz Josef come away quite astounded with the evidences of splendid health which the aged Monarch displays. And when you come to think that for the past eighteen months he has never for one day desisted in any way from the hard work which he sets himself, which begins long before most people are thinking of getting up, and that he has not had his usual holiday at Ischl the surprise is all the greater. It is estimated that the work which the Emperor has undertaken and carried through this year has been quite double that of former years. People who see him one and all agree that the exertions which the war has made necessary have not harmed the health of the Kaiser, but, strange as it may seem, have had the effect of rejuvenating him.

The Kaiser is visited periodically by the Archduchess Zita, whose vivacity much appeals to him and her quite small children the oldest three years of age, the tiny Archduke Franz Josef and the second the two year old Archduchess Adelheid.

### What is the Truth?

Geneva, Sunday. According to the Correspondent of the Petit Journal the number of Servian troops in Corfu amounts to 130,000. Another report from Athens states that altogether there are but 23,000 Servians soldiers in Corfu and that they are in the most terrible condition suffering from the after-effect of the terrible exertions they were called upon to make during the last two months of the late campaign. They are in such condition that they are dying at the rate of 200 per day.

### Obtaining War Stores

Copenhagen, Sunday. The Politiken states that in spite of the severe winter the Russians have been enabled to obtain war stores all the while from England. The same were landed in the extreme north of Norway, at Kirkenaes, and were there met by Russian caravans of 600 horses which in four days reached Kiroean on the Finnish frontier. There new caravans were waiting and the material was taken to the Finnish railroad. In this manner 5,000 tons was sent to Russia daily.

### Doubtful About Briand's Success

Paris, Sunday. The utmost doubts are expressed here concerning the success of the Premier's visit to Rome. The Humilité states that France is bearing by far the heaviest burden of the war and that people have no idea whatsoever of how terribly the French people are suffering. The discontent of the French soldier is quite credible when he asks whether everything has been done to curtail the war. As for Briand's visit to Rome it is all summed up in big sounding words and loud applause, but the enthusiasm displayed will be followed by disillusion.

## The Open Tribune

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, 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.

### Cui Bono?

To the Editor.

Some time ago there appeared in the columns of the Continental Times an article which very clearly showed the hopeless condition of the English and French troops in Salonica. The writer told that he had been in Salonica and knew the town and surroundings well. I have also the advantage of being acquainted with Salonica and in my opinion the French and English soldiers are in the worst kind of position in which any troops could possibly find themselves. As is well known to those who have lived in Salonica, that city is, like so many Turkish towns, built in a hole. It is in the highest degree unsanitary. Since it has fallen into the possession of the Greeks nothing has been done to improve conditions, and the filth and stench of the streets are almost worse than in the days of the Turks.

But above all, from the military point of view Salonica is a hopeless place. There you have a town lying in a hole with just a few narrow exits through the hills into Macedonia. There are two miserable little one-track badly built railroads, leading to Monastir and Uskub, both of which have been destroyed. The English, apparently for the purpose of isolating the Greeks, have blown up the bridge near Serres, thus cutting off the road to the East. It appeared a most senseless operation and the excuse was made that the bridge had been destroyed so as to prevent the enemy crossing. It would have been enough to mine it in case of need.

Now I ask any military man, how can modern troops with heavy artillery possibly operate in such country? There is nothing for them to eat and what is much more serious for them no water supplies. An army can carry sufficient food rations, but as the English and French so painfully realised at Gallipoli, water is far more important, much more difficult to carry. It was owing to lack of water that Hamilton explains the Suvla Bay disaster to the British troops.

Picture to yourselves the French and English forces attempting to advance through a terribly rocky and practically roadless country and having to carry their water supplies for man and beast. It is an impossibility for them!

I have just read that the Italians have been prevailed upon to send several cavalry regiments to Salonica. What is cavalry going to achieve in a country where there is little else than mountains and where fodder is unprocurable? It is the height of folly.

General Sarrail apparently does not know what to do. The English have no officers and openly refuse to work under French command. They simply don't want to fight. Therefore they have been put onto transport duty whilst the French soldiers have to do the hard work and expose themselves at the front. That thoroughly suits the English who in their wars have been in the habit of putting the poor colored folk in the front lines, and at Gallipoli did the same thing with the Irish, Australians and New-Zealanders. But the Frenchman, who is quick of perception, sees through the whole scheme and resents exceedingly the attitude of the perfide Anglais.

The Italians are being forced to go to Salonica, but with them it is a matter of money. If they do not accept the bidding of England at once, British cash supplies cease. If it is true that they have at last consented to go into the trap laid for them there, their fate is sealed. Oh les pauvres Macaronis!

A GREEK PATRIOT.

## Valona in Critical State

Petersburg, Thursday. The Italians are making frantic efforts to strengthen their positions in Valona. English and French troops have, it is stated, landed detachments principally composed of engineers. They have brought with them heavy artillery.

According to news received here, Italy made energetic and urgent appeals to England and France for their support, setting forth as argument the all important political necessity that Italy should hold the dominating influence in the eastern Adriatic coast as against Austria.

A large number of the Servian troops have been utilised by the Italians to act as garrison in Valona. The rest of the Servian army is to be reorganised and sent to Salonica.

### Wondrous New Ships

Lugano, Sunday. The Secolo gives details from London of a new German wondrous submarine, which it calls a "Monitor U-Boat". It has such a radius of action that it can cross the Atlantic and back without re-fuelling. It is 5,000 tons displacement. The Revista Maritima tells of nine German super-Dreadnaughts. They have three hulls, one within the other, so that no shot can reach the innermost works.



## AN EXPERT ON LONGEVITY

HOW TO LIVE SO AS TO PASS THROUGH THE WORLD WITHOUT SICKNESS AND DISEASE.

(By S. Hurty.)

Sickness and disease are not afflictions visited upon us, but are the natural results of living contrary to the laws of our well being. Evidently nature does not care whether individuals are strong or weak, sane or insane, or whether they live long or whether they die early; she is concerned with the race.

It is for us to say whether we shall pass through the world without sickness and disease, or comparatively without them, and live long, preserving all our faculties.

In other words, we bring sickness and disease upon ourselves. We do this by living contrary to the laws of our well being. The great Pasteur, whose services to the world cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and indeed can hardly be told in words by the most eloquent, left this message:

"It is within the power of man to drive all contagious and infectious diseases from the earth."

He might have left another message which could have read as follows:

"It is within the power of man to be healthy and well, to live long, to be efficient and to die happily at a ripe old age."

The reason we have typhoid fever is because we surround ourselves with the conditions which make typhoid fever. This is also true of consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps and any other infectious disease one may mention.

In order for one to turn himself into a consumptive it is first necessary to injure his digestion by over-eating, hurried eating, or in any one of the many ways which people use to make themselves dyspeptics. Malnutrition follows indigestion or dyspepsia. Then the next step is to sleep in unventilated bed rooms breathe bad air all day, ride home in street cars filled with bad air and the chances are nine to one that consumption, having the invitation extended to it, will appear in the candidate's body.

By reversing this process we may keep our bodies free from consumption, which kills 4,500 in Indiana annually. In other words, eat plain foods, chew them well, eat slowly and do everything that is necessary to keep the stomach in good condition and nutrition at its highest stage. Second, breathe plenty of pure air night and day and thus keep the blood well oxygenated. This method of living will keep consumption out of any person's body.

### To Eradicate Typhoid.

To eradicate typhoid fever from the state of Indiana, or any other state, it is only necessary for all of the people all of the time to dispose of all of their sewage in a sanitary way. That is true, because typhoid fever comes to us in human sewage. Our refusal to practice sanitary disposal results in the death of 1,000 people annually in Indiana, and causes 20,000 other cases. Of the 20,000 that have the disease and recover, 5,000 will die of consumption. This is because while they are convalescing and weak, their digestion is poor and the air they breathe is generally bad and they then take in the infection of consumption.

These are sufficient illustrations to show that every man is the architect of his own sickness and disease. But a few more illustrations may do good. There is a class of diseases which are termed degenerative diseases. These are kidney trouble, heart trouble, hardening of the arteries and various kinds and forms of insanity and certain diseases of the vital organs.

The vital statistics show that deaths from arterio-sclerosis, the common name of which is hardening of the arteries, are increasing. Cancer is another degenerative disease that is increasing. All of our search has failed to discover the origin of cancer, but the cause or causes which bring hardening of the arteries are pretty well known.

### Disease is Unknown.

Arterio-sclerosis can be prevented by more rational nutrition of the body and rational exercises. This disease is unknown to the peasants of Europe who live upon a simple diet and work in the open air. Cancer is also almost unknown to the peasant classes.

The business man who eats rich food, over-stimulates his body with cocktails, salads and sauces, which cause him to eat too much, and who rides to and from his business, is almost certain by the time he is fifty to have started the hardening processes in his arteries. Then his health commences to fail and his efficiency goes down. His doctor tells him to go away, to travel, and he finds this does some good. The arteries are not returned to their primary healthy condition, but the process of hardening is stopped.

### Cut Out Stimulants.

But it is unnecessary for the business man or any other person in whom arterio-sclerosis is developing to go away in order to stop the process. All he has to do is to cease all stimulants such as alcohol, coffee, tea, spices, etc., get down to the plainest kind of plain food, taking full time to his meals, adopt a regular life and in addition take rational exercise.

Rational exercise does not admit of violent swinging of clubs, performing upon a trapeze, or running on the running track. Such exercise is not rational for a man of fifty and past. Indeed it is not rational for a man who is forty and past. Rational exercise at the age mentioned would be to raise flowers or vegetables, which requires more or less digging and working in the open air. Sawing wood is too violent for a man of forty, unless he has all his life labored at such heavy work. Walking is an excellent exercise.

The following formula then will prevent arterio-sclerosis, a disease which cannot be cured but which may in instances be arrested.

Adopt the regular simple life. Go to bed at a regular hour. Violate the rule of retirement only occasionally, and then for said violation pay up. By this is meant—if your bed hour is ten o'clock, and for one night you stay up until twelve, the next night go to bed at eight or lie down in the afternoon and have a sleep if possible of at least one hour.

Now as for diet: Let it be very light. Find out by experiment the smallest amount of food which will hold your weight and strength. Starve yourself until you find perhaps you are losing weight and then increase the quantity of food to the point where your weight will be maintained. Consult the physiological tables for your age and height as to what your weight should be. Strive to secure that figure.

### Cut Down on Food.

Don't try to see how much food you can eat and how rich it can be made but how little you can eat and maintain your proper weight, and how plain it can be.

Eat good, well-baked bread, toast, fruits and vegetables of all kinds and very little or no meat.

Leave out of your diet absolutely alcohol, coffee, tea, all stimulants and everything which is of a non-nutritious or non-building character.

Take no medicines unless they are prescribed by a skilled physician.

Avoid patent medicines and avoid doctoring yourself as if they were sins of the first degree, as they certainly are. It is dangerous enough to be doctoring by a skilled physician and it is true, as said of old, "a man who doctors himself has a fool for a physician."

The man whose arteries are beginning to harden or whose kidneys or liver are "acting up" had better cut out meat entirely. If he eats eggs he should eat the yolks only. The white of egg contains a good deal of nitrogen, indeed, it is the type of proteid or nitrogenous food.

Over-eating of nitrogenous food is a great cause of hardening of arteries and breaking down of the kidneys and other vital organs. Solomon knew this, for he said: "Be ye not among wine bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh." The Prophet Daniel knew full well that he could not preserve his health and strength and eat great quantities of meat. The whole history of this fact will be found in the first chapter of Daniel where he refuses to eat meat when ordered to do so by Nebuchadnezzar. He said: "Give me pulse (rice) for that will keep me strong and well."

When the regular life and the simple diet is adopted, regular daily outdoor exercise must be added to keep the body strong and resistant to disease. Every man should spend at least two hours every day out of doors. That two hours should be spent in walking, playing golf, horseback riding, or working in the garden, not in automobile or buggy-riding. The latter two diversions are good and might be added to the other exercises, but they bring fresh air only into the body, and do not require muscular action.

The mouth must be kept closed and the air in the lungs must pass through the nose. It is disease-causing to breathe through the mouth. Mouth breathers are certain sooner or later to be afflicted with or possibly die early of some disease of the air passages such as chronic bronchitis, bronchorea, pneumonia, tuberculosis, pleurisy, etc. etc.

## INTERNED GERMAN SAILORS THE CREWS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD. Have a Pleasant Life but Long for Action.

While recent orders of the Navy Department have for the time being put a stop to the liberty formerly granted the crews of the two ships, they are still accorded every courtesy to make their stay on shipboard as pleasant as possible. The Government has even permitted the officers to have their wives and children on board, a privilege that is not accorded officers on American warships nor, so far as American naval officers know, to those of any other nation.

Secretary Daniels some months ago issued an order banishing wines, beer or any other intoxicants from American warships. The sailors on the Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm are allowed beer, wines or anything else they want. It comes to them by boatloads. Private launches from Norfolk have brought as many as 300 crates of beer—7,200 bottles—in one day. The Germans are provided with the best of things to eat. Of course they pay for it. They appear to

be plentifully supplied with realm.

### Truck Farms and Fowls.

The Navy Department permitted the Germans to cultivate a tract of land near the pier where their ships are moored, and this miniature farm is really a greater attraction for visitors than are the former sea raiders themselves. The interned Germans are an industrious lot. When they were allowed unrestricted liberty they spent considerable time working their garden and in making various little trinkets for friends and to send home. When they were not working they were walking the streets of Norfolk, rowing in the harbor or swimming in the surf at the various seaside resorts.

Their garden is filled with potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes and other "truck." They also have quite a number of fowl—geese, chickens and a few ducks. Geese appear to be the favorite fowl of the Germans, and goose dinners are on the bill of fare on both ships almost every Sunday.

The Germans have provided unique and attractive little homes for their fowl. In America a place where chickens roost is called a "henhouse." The Germans call them "homes." A number of these "homes" have been erected on the land loaned to the Germans. Each "home" is provided with a chimney and has a pathway leading to the door. The chimney is of no use because there is no fire. Not more than four chickens roost in one house. The Germans built the homes out of scrap lumber, wooden boxes and barrel tops. They are painted lead and then striped in white paint to represent bricks. They are clean and attractive.

### The Two Captains.

Capt. Thierichens of the Eitel Friedrich and Capt. Thierfelder of the Kronprinz Wilhelm were seen recently standing on the pier at which their ships were moored watching a number of men from both ships trying to learn baseball. Over \$200 was spent in buying baseball equipment and several men of the interned ships showed every promise of mastering the game.

Capt. Thierichens apparently takes more interest in things American than does Capt. Thierfelder, who appears to be downhearted; he says he would rather be fighting than remain here with nothing to do. Capt. Thierichens takes things as they come. He, too, says he would like to be able to fight for his country, but he believes that he and his men made a gallant record while they were raiding the sea for ships of the enemy. He laughs at American jokes and encourages his men to enjoy life while they can. He furnishes them with news from the war front by pasting brief items on a bulletin board. He permits his men to have games on the ships. He allowed them to have entertainments and to invite friends until six officers from the Kronprinz Wilhelm violated their paroles and went to sea in the yacht Eclipse.

Dr. Krugerneck, one of the officers missing from the Wilhelm, is said to have wept bitterly every time he received a letter from home or wrote one to his relatives.

the "He lost brothers and cousins in the war," Capt. Thierfelder told a friend who had noticed the doctor weeping.

Capt. Thierichens, who, according to American naval officers, is a sincere and able Commander, disapproves of the German officers violating their paroles.

"A German officer never breaks his word," he said. "I gave my word for all my men, and those who violate my confidence will be punished if they are caught."

*Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.*

## STRAY PEARLS

Wisdom from our Contemporaries.

"The London Investors Review in a recent issue said:

The greatest strength of the Germans lies in this, that they believe themselves to be endowed by their God with liberty to slay and take possession wherever their covetous eye rests.

One of the peculiarities of the British is that they see in their opponents the reflection of themselves. One would think there never had been a Tel-el-Kebir, an Omdurmann or a Denshawai; a Cyprus, an Egypt or any other choice morsel of the earth where British slew and took possession."

—Gaelic American.

"In point of fact, the English weed is no longer men or money or munitions; it is morale."

—Aleister Crowley.

"They were too dull with suffering. Many, however, were whining personal woes, usually something about three and eight pence farthing which they would have if there were a God in heaven or justice on earth. Thousands have enlisted because it seemed at least a quick way out, or offered a sort of chance. But there is nowhere a practice of real enthusiasm in the soul; how can there be when poverty and puritanism have whittled away the soul for three generations? Can you imagine a British workman going to the Nibelungen-ring as the German does in his millions?"

—Aleister Crowley.

"The suggestion to drop the hyphen in "German-American" has been accepted by all the newspapers of Milwaukee. The German language papers began with this innovation and the English press followed suit. We may speak of the relations between Germany and the United States as "German-American" relations, using the hyphen. We may speak of those qualities that both countries have in common as "German-American." But American citizens of German descent are German AMERICANS. Their country is America. Their race is German. Their political allegiance belongs entirely to America. Unlike the noble "pilgrims," unlike the Choates, Eliots, and Couderts, they are Americans without modification."

—The Fatherland.

"It is correct to deplore the fall of Montenegro, for it will mean a decline in the prestige of the Allies. Neutral nations will say, with some reason, that we cannot protect our friends; and already they are repeating the dismal succession—Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro."

—S. Verdad in "New Age."

## GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

### War and the Conscience of Nations

A Talk with Dr. Stresemann, a Member of the German Parliament.

III

#### An Outraged Friendship

"We are following with interest the contest of opinion in the United States. The position taken by Mr. Bryan, as the expression of an objective view of the case, has been all the more appreciated by us since he is far removed from any friendliness for Germany. I regret that I am unable to conceal from you the fact that the hearty sympathy which Germany formerly felt for the young, pushful republic, and to which Goethe gave expression in eloquent words, is in danger of being replaced by a cool indifference towards things American."

"To us Germans it seems hypocrisy when you on the other side have days of fasting and prayer, supplicating Heaven that the war may come to an end, while at the same time you are doing all in your power to prolong it indefinitely. You are thus shutting yourselves out, according to my opinion, from all claims as a neutral power to take any part in future peace discussions. For a country, which readjusts its vast industries for the sole purpose of delivering war-supplies exclusively to one of the belligerent parties, can no longer be regarded as in any respect a neutral capable of taking an objective view. The reference made to the fact that some German concerns likewise furnished ammunition to belligerents in former wars is not to the point, for those deliveries played only a very small part in the output of the nation concerned, did not cause a single workman more to be employed and did not at all affect our trade balances."

"You, however, have erected new plants to execute war orders; the gold of hostile states flows into your land to pay for the provisions and war-supplies delivered to our enemies, while you yourselves could find neither ways nor means for sending even a single barleycorn to Germany, even at a time when it was not yet sure but that her adversaries might succeed in starving her out. The complete revolution in your trade balances shows that you yourselves have almost become a country waging war. And you cannot wonder if to the bullets and grenades with which you as a neutral power give to the Russians and English, the French and our other adversaries, the possibility of waging war against Germany, there clings the bitter curse of hundreds of thousands of German mothers and German orphans whom your steel-kings, in order to increase their dividends, have robbed of their husbands and fathers. I cannot believe that the money which you earn by this traffic will be a blessing to you and to your people. You are not able in this instance to apply the words *non olet*. There is still such a thing as a moral sense in the history of the world, and this moral sense will turn aside with aversion at least from those for whom this whole mighty struggle, which fills all Europe with a convulsive quiver, arouses no other feeling than the hope of being able to pay a higher dividend than formerly, and of making unexpected speculative profits."

"From documents published by our government you have indeed seen that Germans who take part either directly or indirectly in

the manufacture of these war supplies are regarded as traitors to their country. The American people, who have always had an understanding for the conceptions of civilization, will certainly attain more and more to the consciousness that those who are exploiting this gigantic struggle as a source of profit are traitors to humanity."

#### The Vindication by History.

At the close of the interview, Dr. Stresemann referred once more to the public opinion of both countries, and remarked: "We shall have, when the war is over, a severe journalistic struggle in the different lands for the purpose of fixing the judgment of history. I know with what you reproach us: the alleged wrong to Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania among other things. I cannot here enter upon a discussion of these particulars, but I should like to emphasize just one point: the best evidence for the existence of a God who is above helpless humanity, is the conscience which every individual man bears about with him in his own breast, and which is the reminiscence and the indication of our divine origin. This conscience cannot be lulled to rest, cannot be argued with; all attempts at excuse which the man may make to himself fail in its presence; it is an infallible mirror of his individual self, and gives him the right answer to all questions."

"A people also has such an unerring conscience. We Germans have verily this conviction: if we question our conscience in all sincerity and look at matters clearly and objectively, we shall be given the answer that we are acting rightly in this war, in which we are fighting for our very existence, and that before God and man, we may also claim the right to use all means, and to risk all in a war in which the whole world is arrayed against us, in order to preserve our liberty."

"When once the first outbreak of feeling with its sympathies and antipathies shall have cooled down, when Clio shall have summoned the nations before her judgment-

seat and inscribed with iron pen upon her tablets the history of this war, then she will do us justice. And I am convinced that in America no less men will in time arrive at a just appreciation of our struggle, because your very conscience will compel you to do so."

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

#### ODD THINGS IN JAPAN.

I just can't get used to how turned around, upside down, inside out, topsy-turvy things are in Japan. A Japanese carpenter draws the plane toward himself and a blacksmith sits down to work. A Japanese blacksmith never knows the joys of getting tickets to the circus for he hasn't any place for the advance man to paste up his three-sheets. The whole front of a Japanese blacksmith shop is open with other buildings jammed up so close on each side that the circus man couldn't get a poster in. A Japanese book begins on our last page and finishes on our first paragraph. And their sentences begin at the top of the page and read down, like long columns of figures. They wear white to funerals and judge poetry by the beauty of the handwriting.

Japanese houses haven't any chimneys, so that you may see a whole plateau of houses with not a single curl of smoke as far as the eye can reach. The Japanese cooking is done outside the house in a little charcoal stove. They have no stoves to keep themselves warm—only little hibachis—gallon jars with charcoal in them covered with fine ashes. There isn't enough heat in one to singe a miller, and whenever they get too cold they take a warm bath. Bathing is a sacred rite. Whenever they have a spare moment they run and take a bath. When business is dull they hurry to a public bath-house and jump in; if they miss one train

they take a bath while waiting for the next. They take them hot—steaming, sizzling hot. And the strange thing is they don't do the bathing in the tub; they have little foot baths about the size of crocks that they use for washing themselves and when they are thoroughly clean they climb into the tub. If you should get into the tub first the proprietor would break into tears and tell you that you were bankrupting him, for the same water is used all evening no difference how many guests the hotel has. After soaking a while they crawl out, steaming all over, gently blot themselves, get into kimonos and sit around bare-an-kled. One would think that before the evening was over a fleet-footed runner would have to be dispatched for medical assistance, but instead of that they never catch cold!

When I got here and was invited into a Japanese home, I found that they haven't any chairs; in fact, there isn't a stick of furniture a foot high in a Japanese house. You have to sit on the floor. A person of my build was never meant for sitting on the floor. When I got down on the floor and try to draw up to a Japanese table, my feet are so in the way that I can't get up to where there is anything doing. The waitress has to walk around my feet to bring me the viands. By the time the meal is over she is pretty well fagged out.

Homer Croy in Leslie's.

#### Constantinople.

No capital city has changed its name so often as Constantinople, which was originally known as Lygos. In B. C. 658 this name was discarded for that of Byzantium, which remained in use until the capture of the city by Septimus Severus who re-christened it Roma Nova. On making it his capital Constantine the Great endowed it with his own name, and it is still known as Constantinople among Western nations. This name, however, is ignored by the Turks, who since they obtained possession of Constantinople have preferred to call it Stambul.



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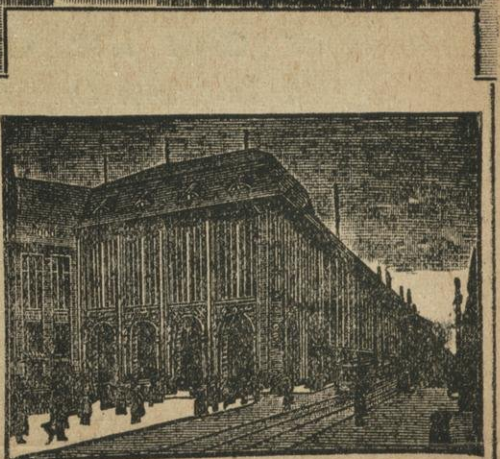
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