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The Continental Times

STOCKHOLM Grand Hotel and Grand Hotel Royal Managing Director: Nils Trulsson

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

French General Killed Paris, Thursday. General Largeau has died from wounds received in the fighting around Verdun.
Dutch Cable Cut Rotterdam, Thursday. The cable communication between Holland and England has stopped. It is surmised that the cable has been cut.
Armenian Brutalities Constantinople, Thursday. Aided by the Cossacks the Armenians are massacring the Mussulman populations wherever possible.
Boers Want Their Expenses Amsterdam, Thursday. The Nationalists of the South African Parliament demand that England should repay the costs of the Smuts Expedition which are estimated at 223,000 pounds sterling.
Turkish Aeroplane Success Constantinople, Thursday. One of the Turkish aeroplanes attacked a transport ship in the Bay of Cephalos. Two bombs hit the transport and three fell upon the dock which burst into flames.
Sarajevo Accomplice Dead Vienna, Thursday. In the military hospital of Möllersdorf there has just died Nedo Kerovic who was one of the accomplices in the Sarajevo murders. He was condemned to death but reprieved.

Suchomlinow Inquiry Petersburg, Thursday. An official inquiry is being made as regards the conduct of the late Minister of War, Suchomlinow. General Kusmin-Karawajew is also charged with having taken part in the frauds perpetrated by Suchomlinow.
Cold Snap in Sweden Stockholm, Thursday. Severe cold prevails here. The thermometer registered 17 below zero, centigrade, and as much as 27 degrees has been registered in other parts of the country.
Indian Students Rebel London, Thursday. The Times announces that in January, at Presidency College, Calcutta the students rebelled and in the middle of February the English Professor Daten was attacked by students and maltreated. The Government ordered that the University be closed.
American Protest Amsterdam, Thursday. The American papers announce that the Captain of the American ship "China" protested to the United States Consul in Nagasaki against the action of the Commander of the British auxiliary cruiser "Laurentio" who boarded the "China" in Shanghai and took off 28 Germans, 8 Austrians and 2 Turks.
A Lamentable Picture London, Thursday. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India gave an exceedingly dismal report concerning the condition of the British troops in the Iraq. Mr. Hobhouse scoffed at the idea of attempting to capture Bagdad with only 20,000 troops. He said it was nonsense from the military point of view. He called for the punishment of those responsible for the blunder.
Death of Consul General Arnold Amsterdam, Thursday. The latest American papers announce the death, at a hospital in Lisbon, of Consul General Olney Arnold. Reports to the State department, do not tell of the cause of death. Mr. Olney Arnold was recently recalled from the post as United States Consul General in Egypt owing to a difference between the United States Government and the British over the assumption by the latter of supreme authority in Egypt which America refused to recognize.
American Arrested in Sofia Sofia, Thursday. An American named Frank Couché has been arrested. He was formerly clerk in the U. S. Legation in Bucharest. Here he gave himself out as the agent for a shoe firm. He was arrested for trying to bribe a policeman to procure the necessary passes to enable him to go to Salonica. On him was found a letter to Mr. Einstein who acts as American Chargé d'Affaires in Sofia, concerning some special business. Mr. Einstein had singled himself out as a strong Allies sympathiser.
Military Rule in Ireland Amsterdam, Thursday. The Dublin newspaper Gaelic Press has been confiscated by the military authorities. All copies of the Spark, Honesty, Gael and Gaelic Athlete found on the premises were taken away. Later the police endeavored to force their way into Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Transport Workers' Union, but were repelled by the armed Irish guard, and were obliged to retire. A little later a detachment of the Citizen Army marched, fully armed, to the defence of Liberty Hall.

IN MEXICO



In spite of our enormous shipments of ammunition to the Old World, we still have enough left for our next-door neighbors.

Decisions Taken at the Paris Conference After Twenty Months it is Decided That the Right Mode of Action is to Have Unity in the Councils of the Allies. Awkward Questions Concerning the Assistance Expected From England

Paris, Thursday. Quite one of the most remarkable Conferences the world has known, has just come to a conclusion here. It was that of the representatives of the Allies, in which, after twenty months of fighting, an agreement was come to as to the best means of mutual operations, diplomatically and militarily, in order that the long awaited victory might be achieved.

Rather Naive

To the Conference came Messrs Sonnino and Salandra, from Italy, accompanied by broadsides of fulsome flattery in the Italian press, all tending to give great importance to the role played by Italy in the Conference. Then came from England, also considerably "boomed" by the home press, the British Premier, Mr. Asquith; the British Minister of War, Lord Kitchener; Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Runciman. The French were represented by M. Briand, M. Denis Cochin, General Joffre and there were delegates from Japan, Portugal, Servia and Montenegro and Belgium.

And, out of all that political and military supposed wisdom, the whole result amounted to a mere commonplace decision that what was required in all matters as between the various nations warring against the Central Powers, was unity. Undoubtedly, to those outside the Conference that sounded exceedingly foolish, because it was self-evident that "unity" was the first step towards success. But to those within the Conference it meant something more. It signified that an attempt was to be made to put an end to the lack of united action which had hitherto existed amongst the Allies.

Future Action

So, there is to be established in Paris a Council of the representatives of all the countries at war with the Central Powers, which will have as its first duty the organization of joint community of action, diplomatic and military. Thus in the future, at the touch of the electric bell from the Central Council in Paris, it may be expected that the various armies at the different fronts will immediately enter upon a simultaneous action against the Central Powers' forces. It must be imagined that there will issue from the Paris Central Council, simultaneous orders

from Cadorna, Kitchener, Joffre and the Russian representative, for a general attack.

They are Anxious

But in the meantime the French and Italians have made somewhat nervous-toned inquiry as to what help the English propose to give. The French have—and not by any means for the first time—made the pertinent suggestion that seeing they are suffering exceedingly severe losses in the fighting around Verdun, it would be well for the English to stop their differences of opinion as to whether the married men should or should not go to the front, and make up their minds to send forward more soldiers as the French reserves are running quite specially short. That is an awkward question which the English Ministers endeavored to 'side track, telling of the wonderful deeds which their navy was doing in patrolling the seas. But that argument came at an exceedingly awkward moment, for on the day of the sitting of the Conference the news had come in that eight merchant ships, some of quite heavy tonnage, had either been torpedoed or had struck mines and been thus destroyed. That, the French and Italians argued, did not speak well for the much boasted policing of the seas by the British Navy.

Scathing Articles

And at the same time, there were published two striking articles, the one in a leading English newspaper and the second in a very popular French sheet, both of which made the non-active attitude of the English still more commented.

The first was an article in the Manchester Guardian which stated that both the Chancellor of the Exchequer, MacKenna and the Minister of Trade, Runciman, were of opinion that there were few more either married or unmarried men who could be called to the colors and that the limit of what could be called upon had been reached. "The army", says the Guardian, "numbers over three million, but out of that half a million had to be taken as casualties and one million of men were attached to the navy. Whatever measures may be taken for recruiting purposes, undoubtedly we are getting to the end of our resources. Not only in the indispensable factories but likewise in the

Ministry of Munitions the cry goes up of 'Not enough hands!' Also the Navy complains that it has not enough men."

The U-Boat War

On the other hand came, apropos of the latest activities of the U-Boat, the Chronicle saying: "In the last three days 46,000 tons of shipping has been destroyed, amongst it a good deal belonging to Neutral countries."

The Daily Mail, nervous in view of the fresh U-Boat ravages, utters the fervent hope that the Admiralty may be able to do something to stop the full development of German intentions with their submarines.

Not a Chance!

In his newspaper the Victoire, M. Hervé plainly says that he does not consider that the French and English have a chance against the new U-Boat war. He writes: "Is there no remedy to stop it? We boast so freely that we are masters of the seas. But the Germans are just as strong. In truth a country which has twice the population of France and has the best factories and industrial resources of any country in the world and which has the spirit of organization, initiative and cunning abnormally developed, that is evidently a power with which we have to reckon. To stop it is easier said than done. We find no practical means of hinderance. The arming of the merchant ships is of small value as the submarines are well-nigh invisible, and the same with the sea-police who are useless owing to the wide field of radius of the submarine which leaves them helpless. The truth is, that the Germans, if they should have a sufficient number of boats can quite well blockade England. On that account the Allies must work unceasingly with all the forces they can possibly muster or raise in England, Russia, France and Italy to annihilate Germany under a tidal wave of military forces."

Ships Sunk

London, Thursday. The British steamer "Eagle Point," 5,222 tons, has been sunk. The crew is saved.
The English petroleum tank steamer "San Christobal," 2,041 tons, has been sunk. The English steamer "City of Naples," 5,739 tons, has been destroyed by fire shortly after leaving Boston.
The English West Indian trader "Salibia," 3,000 tons, has been sunk. The English steamer "Spartan" has been torpedoed.

Enigmatic Situation

Reported That Secretary of State Lansing is Engaged Upon Comprehensive Document Regarding U-Boat Warfare

Washington, Thursday. As is now known all the nations grouped under the title of the Quadruple Alliance have sent refusals to the proposition of Mr. Lansing that they should disarm their merchant ships.

The American Government will, without delay, send a circular for the information of all nations, which will be a comprehensive report as regards the attitude the United States takes up with reference to the conduct of U-Boat war and concerning the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes.

That notification, which will be drawn up with careful regard to the claims made by the two sides engaged in the war, will form the basis upon which the American Government will take its stand in future negotiations. It will be stated that the United States will firmly uphold the principles therein laid down.

It is believed that the document which is now being drawn up will serve, after the war is over, as the basis of an international understanding as regards the utilisation of the U-Boat in war times.

During his absence from Washington, Mr. Lansing has been occupied in studying a large number of suggestions made to him in relation to the much mooted question of the U-Boat and armed merchant ships.

Strikes on Clyde and Mersey

London, Thursday. In spite of the appeals made to them by their leaders, the munitions workmen on the Clyde district have refused to resume work. Thirty of their number have appeared before the Courts and 22 of them were fined five pounds each. Those still on strike assert that they will only resume work when their leaders are released and allowed to return to Glasgow.

Ten thousand dock hands in the Liverpool Mersey district have refused to resume work until the question of overtime remuneration has been settled.

German Agreement on U-Boat Question

Berlin, Thursday. The Subcommittee of Party Leaders has adopted a resolution to recommend to the Reichstag the following declaration addressed to the Imperial Chancellor: "Whereas the Submarine has proven an effective weapon against the English mode of warfare calculated to starve out Germany, the Reichstag gives expression to its conviction, that it is essential, as in the case of all our military resources, to make such use of the submarines, as will guarantee the attainment of a peace that will insure the future of Germany, and in negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard that freedom in employing this weapon required for the maintenance of Germany's seapower, while observing the just interests of the neutral states."

The War German Official Report (Western Front)

Staff Head Quarters, March 29.
South of St. Eloi the English, after a hand bomb fight, were dislodged from a trench section they had occupied.
On the left bank of the Meuse our troops stormed the French positions to the north of Malancourt, in a breadth of 2,000 metres and pushed forward into the north west part of the village. Our losses were small. The enemy left 12 officers and 436 men in our hands, as also one cannon and 4 machine guns. Owing to the movement we established the fact that two further divisions have been brought into the fighting area.
March 30.
In the neighborhood of Lihons a small German force captured one Captain and 57 men.
West of the Meuse the French tried to recapture the wooded positions north-east of Avocourt. They were repulsed. Bitter fighting continues.
Lieut. Immelmann has shot down his twelfth enemy aeroplane, an English biplane. The occupants are prisoners in our hands.
(Eastern Front)
About the Narocz Lakes the Russians attacked seven times and each time were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. Our aerial fleet bombarded the station of Molodeczno.

THE TRUMPET CALL

The Evil Geniuses of England

by C. Pownall

We take pleasure in presenting another article by Mr. C. Pownall, an Englishman who still true to the finer traditions of his race, has realized the real perils that threaten his country—not from enemies without, but from those within. Himself a man of affairs and closely acquainted with the industrial and financial circles of his country, he has placed an unerring finger upon the true cause of his country's degradation—the reign of a cabinet, a clique, a camarilla of dishonest politicians and unscrupulous financial exploiters of the people. It is these men who engineered the war and who would now rather wreck their entire country than discontinue the slaughter, since once the truth were known, their places and their profits would be torn from them.

This article by Mr. Pownall is in the nature of an introduction to a series in which he promises to lay bare the inner history and personal corruption of the men who now possess such unlimited power in England and abuse it so heinously. In this Mr. Pownall is accomplishing a service not only for his own countrymen, but for the world at large.

The call of the trumpet is the most awe-inspiring and arousing sound which human ingenuity has ever devised. From time immemorial the voice of the trumpet has been reserved to herald great and solemn proceedings and to incite men to heroic undertakings. It takes the tones of entreaty and stimulation, which reside in the human voice, and reproduces them on a majestic scale. War and religion find in the trumpet their most potent instrument. In it there dwells an almost incredible power of arousing human emotion. It is the instrument par excellence of the noblest and best in all ages, and is indissolubly connected with grandeur and majesty. When the squadrons of cavalry gather preparatory to a charge, and the final dispositions are made, comparative silence prevails like the ominous stillness which precedes a thunder-storm. The tension becomes almost unbearable. It is the trumpet then, which breaks the spell with its unearthly music and irresistible appeal, and dispatches the hurricane of men and horses, of gleaming swords, and thundering hoofs, with a roar like the distant surf, on their headlong journey to death.

In an impassioned speech, advocating national thrift, delivered at the London School of Economics on January 28th, the Home Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., paid a further compliment to this noble instrument, by stating that the Government had already declared in trumpet tones, through the mouth of the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, that 'the one thing supremely necessary was the inculcation of thrift and a greater measure of economy among all classes of the population.'

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel was undoubtedly impelled to the use of this military analogy by the recollection of the great debt, which his ancestor Joshua, chief of the Hebrew General Staff, owed to the trumpet when directing the operations of the Mosaic Field Force in the trenches before Jericho.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel omitted to tell his audience that the trumpet call of the Premier, far from stirring the stagnant blood of the English people and inciting them to a vigorous onslaught on the army of debts which confronted them, left many cold, prompted others to suggest that an ounce of example was worth more than a motor-lorry full of precept, and stimulated the vast majority to still more furious expenditure. The trade in cheap jewelry and pianos increased by leaps and bounds; liquor of some kind flowed in ever-swelling streams through the nickle-plated taps of the beer-engines; corkscrews visited the necks of the spirit-bottles more frequently than they had ever done before, and an atmosphere of pleasant and sustained debauchery continued to spread over the whole of the United Kingdom.

A few bolder and less sophisticated souls, having taken the trouble to consult Whitaker's Almanac, and having ascertained therefrom the fact that the twenty-one Ministers, composing the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith's Cabinet, received together the paltry sum of £88,000 as yearly salaries out of the national purse, that the thirty-two Ministers outside the Cabinet drew between them the additional and insignificant amount of £87,000 as their annual emolument from the same source, and finally that the six hundred odd remaining members of Parliament dipped their hands jointly into the public money-bags to the tune of £250,000 per annum, and appreciating the further fact that these salaries, insulting in their inadequacy, remained quite unaffected by the war, ventured to suggest through the medium of the less corrupt press and occasionally at a public meeting, that Government officials should, in common decency, take the lead in the campaign of economy which they had so strenuously advocated for others. At last a member of Parliament, in whom a spark of manhood still lingered, had the temerity to ask the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith a direct question on the subject in the course of a debate. Then it was seen to what a sublime height under stress of circumstance a truly noble character could ascend. Rising by one supreme effort superior to the complacency induced by the soothing fumes of champagne, this sly and sottish old man, for the first time in his life, abandoned evasiveness, and the trumpet-call to the listening nation rang out clear and unmistakable, "I am taking my salary and shall continue to take it!"

In pictures portraying coarse and vulgar levity, in words expressive of revolting flippancy, Northcliffe and his filthy henchmen describe the enlistment, training and some—only some of the subsequent war experiences

of the soldier. According to them war is something between a bean-feast and a harlequinade—something in which roars of laughter and inane grins alternate with the smoking of innumerable cigarettes and dalliance with a horde of brazen-faced females. Small wonder that their poor, ignorant dupes, for the most part healthy lads in the first flush of youth when the personal death is inconceivable and glory can be obtained in exchange for such exhilarating adventure, fall into the trap so easily. The impression Northcliffe and his creatures endeavour to create, namely that a man is not worthy of the name unless he expresses a contempt for death, is one of the grossest pieces of deceit ever foisted upon poor humanity; men who say so, or, concerning whom it is said, are, by reason of their youth, vitality, and lack of experience, simply incapable of imagining their own dissolution. It is impossible—a clear contradiction in terms—to express contempt for what one has never approached and is incapable of conceiving. Death can be faced when it actually approaches, with stoicism, even with a quiet fortitude, "We must endure our going hence even as our coming hither; ripeness is all"—but never with contempt.

On October 22nd 1915, a remarkable letter on the subject from an officer, engaged in Red Cross work in Gallipoli, appeared in *The Times*. The following extract speaks for itself.

"... Gazing over the side of the ship into a lighter filled with wounded, lit by the light of a lantern, is a weird and gruesome sight. The swinging of the lantern as the lighter rose and fell in the sea, the groans, the crash and flash of guns, and the incessant tat-tat-tat of the quick-firers, all added to the feeling of nameless horror.

... Dealing with the wounded as we have done, in large quantities fresh from the firing-line, before they have had time to recover from the shock and horror of their experiences, is depressing. How awful some of the work is, I am not going to describe. All I can say is we feel we have given great comfort to many, and they are most grateful and plucky. The nurses are tip-top, and the orderlies a revelation. They are so gentle and patient. *The shattered, and in many cases dying, men cling to them like frightened children, and they comfort and soothe them like any woman. I did not think they had it in them.*"

Men, a few hours before healthy and strong, now shattered and dying and clinging to the orderlies like frightened children! His picture in words stands in awful contrast to those ribald illustrations designed to promote nonchalance, which appear daily in Northcliffe's papers.

The death of Christ upon the Cross has hitherto served humanity for many centuries as the supreme example of agony. Can his sufferings be matched with those of thousands of the victims of this war who die a death beside which his would appear to be a merciful one? His executioners displayed sympathy and eventually mercy, for they quenched his thirst and terminated his sufferings with a kindly spear-thrust. No such compassionate offices came the way of his

poor successors in suffering crucified in the wire entanglements between the trenches. The shells shrieked and burst and still shriek and burst, and the rifle-bullets and icy sleet swept and still sweep over that scene of torment, unequalled even in the gloomy imagination of Dante, where the victims, their flesh hanging in bleeding rags from the barbs of their infernal prison, were seen to writhe and twist until darkness settled on the scene, and day broke again, and to continue their piteous movements more and more feebly for days together, until tortured flesh could no longer respond to pain, and their anguished spirits could at last take flight.

The eyes of Christ were not stabbed out with "trench-knives," the Son of Man indeed wore on his brow a crown of thorns intended rather as an emblem of derision than as an instrument of torture. It is more than probable that the thickets of Bethlehem furnished the brambles from which the Roman soldiery wove their rough token of scorn. Is some dark mystery striving to manifest itself, or is it mere coincidence that in the mills of Bethlehem, Penn., are spun to the order of Morgan, the miles of iron brambles, which serve the heroic soldiers not only as crowns but as cloaks, and at last as winding-sheets of thorns?

This is a war conducted by advertisement as far as England is concerned; a war which would have corie to a natural end long ago, but which has derived a spurious vitality from the most outrageous abuse of the practice of advertisement ever likely to be known. A just cause speaks for itself; one clear call suffices.

Is note will remain as true and its appeal as irresistible at the end as at the beginning and will drown a million whines, entreaties, taunts and threats bawled from raucous throats and printed on flaring posters. Honour of Belgium! What about the Congo atrocities? Gallant ally Russia! What about the "Mad Dog Fleet" in 1905? Eternal friendship with France! What about Fashoda? and so on. How can the hypocrisy succeed?

If there is one fact in connection with the war, which is well-established, it is that the responsibility can be immediately fixed on the guilty persons. Northcliffe suppressed for a considerable time the French Yellow Book, which contained the Kaiser's urgent appeal to the Czar. Asquith, at first, flatly refused to go to war, not from any motives of justice or humanity, but merely because he feared that his parliamentary position and consequently his salary would not survive the step. The moment that he was approached by a deputation of the Unionist Party, and received a guarantee of their support and vote, in event of a declaration of war, he acquiesced cheerfully and without the slightest hesitation. He had sunk deep in infamy over the Marconi Scandal; he surpassed himself—with the aid of Perrier Jouet—in this last piece of hardened rascality.

It is almost incredible that the agent Morgan should still be able to move wherever he chooses, not only with impunity but even with effrontery. This man has hired himself out like a professional man-killer for the purpose of destroying life to the Rt. Hon. Asquith, Lloyd George, Isaacs (*alias* Reading), Churchill, Grey, Runciman and two or three other minor soundrels who make a business of politics and who have never done a day's real honest independent work throughout

* A letter appeared on the front page of the *Times* of November 29th 1915 in which the writer strenuously advocates a "trench-knife" for "jabbing" in the face. These brutal implements were on view last December in the window of a large military outfitter's shop in Regent Street W. and consisted of a knuckle-duster with a stout knife-blade projecting in front. In order that due honour may be paid to the gentle being who suggested this weapon in more than one eloquent letter his name is appended: Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, 15 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

their sordid lives, but who have got themselves voted into positions of great affluence and enormous responsibility by their continual threats to hand over the property of the thrifty and prosperous section of the community to the lazy and improvident.

How much longer will Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and especially Switzerland meekly endure to be half-starved, bullied, to have their goods held up, to have their mail-bags ransacked, much of their postal matter destroyed and their letters of value confiscated, so that the Rt. Hon. Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill, Isaacs (*alias* Reading) Grey, Runciman and Samuel. A trumpet-call should resound from end to end of the civilised world that the war was begun and is being continued, so far as England is concerned, by this gang of unprincipled politicians simply to strengthen their falling grip on official places and salaries, and that they did not hesitate, to their eternal disgrace, to introduce the coloured savages of Asia and Africa into a European conflict. Further that this gang of politicians received immediate support, which has never flagged, from the great majority of the present members of Parliament, men, who make their living by bawling lies from platforms and at street-corners, and who would sooner see the whole world soaked with blood and their own country ruined, than relinquish their £400 per annum Parliamentary salary with prospect of further jobs by an honourable resignation, or even jeopardise it by a General Election.

If the Zeppelin Air-ships instead of expending their energies in other directions, and in the process accidentally accounting for a considerable number of harmless people, would only concentrate on this Channel House at Westminster on a Ministerial Night and blow the whole foul nest of place-seekers and job-hunters to the four quarters of the wind, the universe would have a sigh of gratitude and relief and peace would at last be within sight.

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

NEW X-RAY DISCOVERIES

Lieut. W. L. Bragg, who jointly with his father, Prof. W. H. Bragg, F. R. S., has received the Nobel Prize for physics, is serving with the British forces in Flanders as an artillery expert. The third scientist who was associated with the two in their researches into crystals and X-rays, Henry J. M. Moseley, was killed by a sniper's bullet in Gallipoli.

Prof. Bragg and his son won their medals by following up certain discoveries in the formation of crystals made by Prof. Lave, a German scientist who himself won the Nobel physics prize in 1914. He developed the theory that an X-ray is a phenomenon similar to ray of light, but produced by wave lengths many thousand times smaller than the inconceivably small waves associated with light.

The Japanese government has introduced in the Diet an amendment to the nationality law, permitting the expatriation of Japanese born in foreign countries and stipulating that such expatriation involves the loss of Japanese nationality.

The recent writings of Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, are to be placed upon the index of the Sacred Congregations as "blasphemous." The writings which gave the greatest offense to the Pope were a series of so-called "prayers" written by D'Annunzio.

NOT QUITE SYMMETRICAL,
"There are always two sides to an argument," remarked the Parlor Philosopher.

"Which is all the more remarkable when you consider that there is only one end," said the Mere Man. —*Judge.*

STRAY PEARLS

Wisdom from our Contemporaries.

"Contrary to the prevailing notion, we have always maintained that the chief enemies we have to fear to a conclusive war are our business and financial men. Being for the most part practical men, priding themselves upon their freedom from ideas, they are incapable of realizing what else is to be expected of the war than the immediate ruin of Germany's foreign trade. But however it may be for them, for the country at large, for our Allies and for the world in general, Germany's foreign trade was the least of the menaces to the progress of mankind."
—*New Age.*

"One of the most regrettable phenomena of this war is the passionate zeal with which France in the interests of the Entente is making sacrifices out of all proportion to the results which she could still hope to achieve in this struggle."
—*M. Albert de Berzeviczy in Revue de Hongrie.*

"If this war is fought out to a finish, shall we not suffer morally and materially, whichever side wins? If the allies are the conquerors and the German people are overwhelmingly beaten and broken, shall we not, as part of the world, suffer an irretrievable loss? Germany's wonderful contributions to the world of science and industry and commerce are known to all business men. But, great as they are, her contributions to governmental efficiency, to the ability of society acting as a social unit to perform wonders for the benefit of her people beyond even the dreams of individuals, have scarcely yet been recognized. She is making a contribution to socialistic experiments greater than was ever known to any people before. Her national Government owns its railroads, its telephone and telegraph companies. Her great cities own their waterworks, their gas and electric light companies and their street railways. They build wharves and docks and they plant forests and they develop land, not by individual initiative, but as governmental function. They, first among the nations, began to free their workmen from industrial slavery by old age pensions, workmen's compensation laws and rigid safety and appliance laws and inspections. They first devised the means of freeing the farmers from financial peonage by rural credits through which the farmer could borrow money from the State to improve his farm. They are showing the world what the people in their organized capacity can do and how prosperous they can make themselves, even though crowded within the confines of a not too favorable territory. We Americans are every day copying something from the German socialistic experiments. Can we see them crushed without immeasurable loss to ourselves?" —*The Watch Tower.*

"And here let me say with regard to Germany that of all England's enemies she is by far the greatest, and by 'greatest,' I mean not merely magnitude, not her millions of soldiers, her millions of inhabitants; I mean grandeur of soul. She is the greatest and most heroic enemy—if she is our enemy—that England, in the thousand years of her history, has ever confronted. In the sixteenth century we made war upon Spain and the empire of Spain. But Germany, in the twentieth century is a greater power, greater in conception, in thought, in all that makes for human dignity, than was the Spain of Charles V. and Philip II. In the seventeenth century we fought against Holland, but the Germany of Bismarck and the Kaiser is greater than the Holland of De Witt. In the eighteenth century we fought against France, and again, the Germany of to-day is a higher, more august power than France under Louis XIV."
—*The Late Prof. Cramb, London.*

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