

Special war edition. No. 1039. Vol. XX. No. 47 October 21, 1914

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., October 21, 1914

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Austrian Progress in Poland and Galicia. President Wilson, the Man and the Statesman.

French Attack on Cattaro. Rome.

A French Fleet of 40 Warships appeared on Monday before the Austrian harbour of Cattaro and opened a violent bombardment. 6 French vessels chased a squadron of Austrian Destroyers but only one of the latter was damaged. The Austrian Marines behaved exceedingly brave. The damages caused by the bombardment are small.

The Batile in Galicia

has grown in extent and force. The Austrian advance is gaining steadily to-wards the East. The fight for certain important positions takes place with utmost violence on both sides. Many Russian prisoners have been made in these fights, among them one general. South of the Strwziaz River the Russian positions at Stryj, Kökrösmezö and Sereth were taken by the Austrians.

A Military Convention between America and China.

China is reported to have concluded an agreement with the United States, which, in form of an arbitration treaty, is really a military and naval convention of far-reaching importance. The two States are said to have agreed to carry out their armaments by mutual consent. Conferences shall take place concerning increases in military and naval armaments and the two States shall communicate with each other about improvements in military matters.

The Anti-German Riots in London.

The Anti-German demonstrations in Deptford continued also on Sunday and the number of people taking part was appreciately larger. Many policemen were so seriously wounded that they had to be taken to Hospital. Riots took place also in Bloomsbury, in the Westend of London, where a number of German shops in High Street were destroyed before the police succeeded in dissolving the crowd. A number of policemen entered the wellknown Vienna Café in New Oxford Street and arrested there twenty German waiters

How the Polish Legion fights. Krakau.

Polish Legionaries have been used in the clearing of the Carpathian Mountains from Russians. These Legionaries are all Poles; mostly pupils of Secondary Schools and University students between the ages of 16 and 20. They were burning with desire to meet the Russians and they did their work thoroughly. The Cossacks seemed to have heard of their courage somehow, for they withdrew without an engagement. The Legionaries fight like devils. They can lie quiet for hours without pulling the trigger once, even if the enemy fires off thousands of rounds. But if on the other side a grey cap becomes visible for a moment only, its bearer is done for. The Russians do not consider the Legionaries as a military troop, though there cannot be the slightest doubt that they are part of the Austrian Army according to International Law. But the practice of shooting all captured Legionaries, used by the Russians has naturally led the latter to retributory measures: the Legion brings no prisoners in. - The Legion may be proud also of having the youngest Austrian soldier in its ranks, a fifteen year-old boy, whose fife brothers serve as Lieutenants. Refused from the regular Army on account of his age, he was accepted by the Legion and fought at Nagybocsko side by side with his captain. The boy also serves as interpreter, for he masters besides German and Hungarian not less than five of the most important Slavic languages.

Air-Post by Officer-Pilots. Vienna.

The two Austrian officers, who have become famous for their flight to the fortress of Przemysl (which was sieged by the Russians) and back, have not only carried out their official orders in such admirable way but have also taken a large number of letters from the for-

M.P. Shot by Turk. Mr. Noel Buxton and Brother Progressing Well.

Mr. Noel Buxton is the Liberal M.P. for North Norfolk. Since the war broke out he, as President of the Balkan Committee, has been touring in the Balkans, especially in Bulgaria. It may be recalled that three weeks ago Sir Edward Grey ansounced Buxton author-sed to make offers to the Bulgarians.

His brother, Mr. Roden Buxton, is well known both for his Balkan views-he has published "Turkey in Revolution" - and his campaign for the English farm labourers.

Mr. Noel Buxton's marriage, which took place on April 30 last, was a political and Baikan 10mance. His wife, formerly Miss Pelham Burn, is a daughter of Major Burn, a wellknown Unionist of Cromer. A good platform speaker, she did her best to defeat Mr. Buxton at the last election. During the Balkan war, however, they met at the front engaged in relieving the wounded and distressed. Reconciliation and the engagement followed.

An Englishman on England.

An Englishman, Mr. A. Cliffe, resident in Frankfurt a. M., has addressed the following letter to the "Werkbund" in Berlin:

To your appeal you will scarcely expect to receive an answer from an Englishman, and yet, for the following reasons I feel impelled to offer you my services. During a sojourn of more than twenty years in Germany, I have imbibed so much of German ethics and of what may be called "sentimental politics", that I can no longer reconcile the cold, selfish, calculating policy of England with my own inward soul. It is but a short time ago that Lord Hal-dane asserted, and gave good proofs for his opinion to, that a war between England and Germany would not only be a folly but also a crime against

In the Corriere della Sera, Rome, of the 18th of October we find another of Felice Ferrero's excellent New York letters. This one, we are sure, will prove particularly interesting to all Americans.

men. The war brings to the attention of the world first the names of great generals, then the names of great statesmen, but first and last the names of noble-hearted brave men. America has America rejoices because good fortuneit was good fortune rather than its own good sense-has placed him in a position of high authority, and the destiny of the whole country is in his hands.

The reader will have guessed that I speak of the President of the United States. In ordinary times the reports that President Wilson has done this or ordered that might have little significance to the distant observer, and the Americans themselves would be little concerned with the greater part of his political doings. But the solemnity of the moment, the urgency of certain measures that touch the common weal, and the pathetic solitude with which fate has suddenly surrounded the President, have turned all eyes upon him; and through the difficult ordeal of outer circumstances and inner grief and general curiosity the President has passed like the invulnerable knight of old through the hosts of enemies made powerless by invincible celestial forces. History will record it, after the men who saw it have vanished from the earth.

It would be difficult to find in the annals of the United States another President surrounded by so many difficulties, except, of course, those that were involved in great wars. As the head of the Government in times of peace, Wilson found a great deal more to do than a man would ask for on his own accord. The suffragettes and the Irish gave Asquith much to do, but it is

Great crises reveal and produce great | announced to you - if this notice was not lost in the great vortex of war news that Mrs. Wilson died some time ago at the White House. This announcement took the American public by surprise. The President is so reticent already discovered its great man and in all that concern him personally, that very few suspected that his wife was ill and in a very serious condition, But now it is known, that she had been confined to her bed for some time, and the attending physicians had long ago lost all hope. And the President as a man of exemplary family life and a devoted husband, was watching at the bedside of his wife who for more than a quarter of a century had been his faithful companion, was watching without hope when the cares of the war suddenly fell on his shoulders. Between the nation that appealed to his wisdom and the wife that appealed to his heart the strong man did not hesitate: the nation had his services, and only in the moments of rest and by night he permitted his torn heart the bitter refreshment of a companionship that was mea-sured by hours . . . That appeal of Wilson's to the belligerent nations which "now or later may be willing to use the good services of this country to put an end to the conflict" has been drawn up, it is said, at the bedside of his dying wife on the eve of her departure for the realm of silence. That document, although of small practical importance for the present and in all probability for the future, bears the imprint of a serene idealism that seems conceived in the contemplation of trans-

cendental things.

And when the companion of youthful hopes and mature joys, she who consoled him in cares and disappointments, she who encouraged him in the rude struggles of daily life, was taken to her last rest in the distant city that had seen her youth and the first happy years of her married life, the President went to the funeral in a special train and stayed a few hours: the night saw him again with his face turned towards the capital travelling towards his duty, towards where the nation claimed him. Those who have had occasion to see the President lately, say that he is the only person that during the excitement that has invaded Washington, has retained his usual calm appearance: in Savannah, at the grave of his wife and the mother of his children, he became for a moment husband and father again and with head bent down he wept. An with him wept many of his fellow countrymen. But the strong man immediately took up the reins of the state and the reins of his own spirit: the reins of the state are light to him because he has long been used to the reins of the spirit. Thus has been revealed to the people of the United States the full personality of their President. It is a personality singularly complete, the like of which on the American "throne" has not been within memory of man. His opponents derided him before and after his election calling him "the professor": but "the professor" has revealed himself as a first class statesman. There is something wonderful about the absolute control he exercises over Congress, politicians, all his associates and all who approach him. Other presidents have ruled Congress and politics, but they have ruled like politicians, distributing favors at the opportune moment and place, working skilfully on public opinion, condescending to compromises that could not always be openly confessed. Wilson needs no weapon to conquer: his offices are deserted because the petitioners find a deaf ear there, he does not grant favors, he does not tolerate compromises, when he believes he acts rightly he has challenged public opinion; and yet it seems that his wish is law. There has never been a Congress in this country, which consented to remain in session for a year and a half without any other interruption but a short recess at Christmas; the present Congress remains in session without murmuring. No other Congress has ever translated into laws the promises of the electoral platform; this Congress has fulfilled them all with

Mr. Churchill's Army.

It now becomes known, that the 8000 English Marines, which had been sent to the relief of Antwerp, have hardly had any training. The officers did not know the words of command yet; the first Brigade was even short of 16 officers and of the officers available only 4 knew infantry-service. The men had only had fire practice over 10 yard; and got their service-rifles only a day or two before they left. A Sergeant was sent to the camp for a day to show to as many men as possible, how to fix their bayonets.

England and the Dardanelles.

The plans for the closing of the Dardanelles by mines had been worked out by the British Naval Mission under the command of Admiral Limpus. Certain incidents of late have made the Turkish Admiralty suspicious; particularly the fact that Admiral Limpus had after his dismissal conferred at Athens with the Commander of the Anglo-French Mediter-raenean Squadron. This Fleet tried on September 27th to force the entrance to the Dardanelles, following a Turkish Torpedoboat. From the movements of the ships the Commander of the Dardanelles-Forts concluded that they must have had exact knowledge of the minesystem. Nobody in Constantinople doubts that the British Naval Officers have committed a grave breach of trust by handing the plan for the closing of the Dardanelles to the English Navy. The Minister for the Marine, Dschemal Bey, has now, accompagnied by a German Officer, inspected the mine fields and will immediately alter the plan.

Aniwerp regains Life.

The refugee population of Antwerp is returning in increasing numbers. More and more shops are opened and the German soldiers are busy buying all necessaries of life. Prices are even lower than before the siege. Everything is available except oil.

Rotterdam-New York.

Passengers, who have booked to leave Rotterdam with the "Nordam" on October 24th may travel with the "Ryndam" on October 31 st. The "Nordam" cannot sail on the date mentioned, having been damaged by a mine. All other steamers will leave as announced; only the "Rotterdam", originally put down for November 7th, will leave November 14th instead. | officer and nine men were saved.

tress on their return flight. How the Russians hehaved in Galicia.

A Russian force of 10 000 men arrived on September 23d in the small Galician town of Dembica. During the following 12 days the town was robbed almost to the last door-nail. The furniture was used for firing; bedding, clothing, silver etc. was carried away; glas and porcelain was destroyed. Almost all shops were plundered and all houses soiled in the most despicable way. Dead Horses and dung were thrown into the wells, all of which cannot be used yet. A large Farmhouse in the neighbourhood was burned to the ground after cattle and fodder had been carried away. The local clergyman, Prelate Wolski, was horsewhipped, though he had provided all articles of food he could get. Many women have been ill-used. The population took revenge by hanging all Russians, who came singly into their houses with the intention to rob.

A Servian Voice against Russia.

The Servian paper "Trgowinki Glasnik" published in Nish, contains an article in which is pointed out how the Russian policy of the Servian Government with its anti-Austrian aspirations has gone bancrupt. In our heart of hearts-is there really anybody in Servia, who has ever believed Russia would bring us liberty. The same Russia, where the nations die away under the rule of the knout and where thousands of innocent people languish in Siberia. All Servians understand to-day, that they have done something fateful, when they threw themselves into Russia's arms; Russia, which destroys everything that submits to her power. It is doubtful if there will be a salvation from this desperate situation into which the Servian nation has come through its own fault. "Every ray of hope has died out from our souls."

5500.0 German and Austrian Reservists in America.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Consular Offices estimate the reservists of the two countries in America, according to a careful calculation, to number 550000. These half million of men, able and anxions to fight have no possibility to return to their countries.

Japanese Cruiser destroyed before Kiautschou.

The Japanese Cruiser "Takatschio" run against a mine in Kiautschou Bay and sank. Of the crew of 264 only one

civilization-and what do we see today? Lord Haldane remains member of a ministry, which for well-weighed reasons of political interest, and without any provocation has joined such a "world" war. If Lord Haldane had left the ministry, we should have been able to say that there was in England, another such honest politican as that venerable scholar, Viscount Morley, and as Burns, the sturdy minister of agriculture, both of whom would have nothing to do with this terrible war. Has not England of late years claimed the proud rôle of champion of peace in Europe? Had England ever had a better opportunity of showing herself to be a civilized state of the first rank?-Unfortunately she let the favourable opportunity go by The great majority of the English people-of that I am firmly convinced-did not nourish the least hatred against the Germans a few weeks ago, and did 4ot wish to have war with Germany. On the other hand, I am just assure that there existed a strong and very influential minorily which was very eager for the war-these have now carried off the victory. And now the seople are blindly supporting a gover ment which, but a few weeks ago, they attacked so vigorously on account of internal affairs, only because of late years it has been looked upon as a maxm in England, that in foreign affairs the English government can commit no mistake-can do no wrong, and therefore they must have the support of every Englishman. This opinion I can to longer make my own, and I now feel myself impelled in my heart of hearts to protest vigorously against the present policy of the English government. I have therefore firmly resolved to aid, y every means in my power, in the enlightening of other countries as to the true state of affairs in Germany, and therefore I should consider it a hgh honour if you will make use of ny humble services in any way

English Suimarine Destroyed.

An English Submarine of the latest "E"-class tried to imitate the raids of German submaines. It was destroyed in the German Bay of the North Sea. Another neutral Power.

Little Bear, the chieftain of a band of roving Indians, mown in the West as Rocky Mountair Boys, has written to the Secretary fc the Interior, declaring that his forces will remain neutral in this war.

doubtful whether these questions ever assumed in England the importance which the Mexican mix-up had for the United States. There was less declamation but much more danger about it. And to this where added numerous very complicated domestic questions such as the tariff reform, the monetary reform and the anti-trust legislation, which have nothing spectacular about them, but which arouse acute passions and antagonize open as well as hidden interests, To steer his ship to port through so many difficulties was an undertaking which. left him no peace either day or night. And when the Mexican difficulty seemed settled and the legislative program promised by the democratic party seemed very nearly completed without compromises and serious accidents, when quiet and rest seemed no longer a distant promise of time but a recompense within reach, the European war cane and placed its enormous burden on the presidential responsibility. America does not run the risk of being drawn into the conflict, that is clear: and it is so easy for the United States to keep aloof that the president has little to worry about from this point of view. - But on the other hand the unforeseen disruption brought by the war into the commercial relations of the country with its three most important customers and suppliers required immediate attention on the part of the authorities at Washington. When the government of Washington is mentioned it means Wilson, for he is the brains and the heart and the soul of the government; and Wilson set to work with admirable promptness and clearness of mind. In a few days he provided for the safe return of the Americans stranded in Europe, attended to the currency difficulties, to the extension of the American merchant marine and to the

unscrupulous speculations in the prices of provisions: and where all were fearing a financial panic with its concomitant business failures, everything goes along almost normally excepting of course the inevitable disturbances in those trades and industries which are in more direct contact with the belligerent nations.

Is the President a wise and able statesman? Not only that. Fully to understand what his patient stay at the capital during the torrid months of summer means, one has to consider not only the political worries of the time, but also the grave sorrow which the events of private life cruelly contributed to try his soul. The telegrams must have something given into the bargain ...

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Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW.68. Fublished by The Continental Tnes G. m. b. H., Berlin W., Augsburger Strasse 38. Responsible Editor, K. White, Berlin.

