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

Big Casualty List

London, Tuesday. One of the latest casualty lists contains the names of 104 officers and 1077 men.

Italy Short of Coal

Lugano, Tuesday. Of late the shortage of coal has become much more serious. About one third of the coal needed reached Italy this

Eighty-five Victims

Munich, Tuesday. The avalanche which fell at Mandlwand in the Hoch König district carried with it a shelter hut with its occupants. The number of victims ais now 85.

Durazzo Hemmed In

Sofia, Tuesday. Durazzo from the land side is completely hemmed in. It is not thought that a strong resistance will be offered.

Greek Warship At Durazzo Geneva, Tuesday. According to a despatch arrived off Durazzo in order to protect the interests of the Greek population there.

Russia Seeks Loan

Copenhagen, Tuesday. The Berlingske Tidende states that the Minister of Finance has taken steps to try and obtain a loan in the United States of one milliard of Roubles.

Another Greek Protest

Athens, Tuesday. The Greek Government has once more protested. This time it is against the arrest of the representatives of the Central Powers on the Island of Chios. As usual no satisfaction has been given, no excuses made. Japanese Fleet in Mediterranean

Lugano, Tuesday. It would now appear that the Japanese have sent a considerable fleet of warships into the Mediterranean. It is accompanied by a large number of flying machines and hydroplanes.

Lords Debate

Rotterdam, Tuesday. The Rotterdamsche Courant announces that a debate is to take place in the House of Lords upon the subject of the question of the passage of wares through the English blockade lines to Germany. Lord Sydenham will be one of the principal speakers.

Stranded Steamer

Geneva, Tuesday. The steamer "Memphis," 2,880 tons, having been torpedoed, is stranded not far from Durazzo. This is the ship which for some time in Salonica served as place of confinement for the arrested Consuls of the

Hig Prices in Russia

Petersburg, Tuesday. In an article in the Novoe Vremja, the well known writer Mensch nikow tells of the enormous rise in prices of wheat and other commodities. He says that it is all owing to the lack of workmen and transport facilities.

A Dangerous Pupil

Cologne, Tuesday. The Kölnische Zeitung says that the Italian Note to Greece expresses the dissatisfaction of Italy that Greece does not wish to have the neutrality of its territory infringed. The Kölnische remarks that Italy is taking a leaf out of the English political book and appears to make an apt pupil.

Indignation in Greece

Athens, Tuesday. The Note sent by the Italian Government, protesting against the anti-Italian comments made in Parliament, has very much excited the Greeks. On all sides expressions of indignation are heard against such interference in the freedom of speech in the Greek Pariia-

Strange Ways

Athens, Tuesday. The British Minister Sir F. Elliot is in daily communication with M. Veniselos. The ex-premier is well known to be conspiring against the dynasty. It is therefore thought scandalous that the representative of Great Britain should be in constant touch with

# Aeriel Attack

AGITATION IN GREAT BRITAIN CON-CERNING THE LACK OF PRO-

TECTION AGAINST THE TEUTONIC FLYERS

Criticism in Parliament London, Tuesday. Just at a moment when everyone is discussing the inefficiency of the measures taken by the Government for the

protection of the country against air raids, there comes the news that the German aeroplanists have once more attacked in two different places. The aeriel attack has this time extended over Deal, where the railroad and a factory were damaged and, at Lowestoft, where a gasometer was destroyed. Likewise the chief railroad station and the harbor of Lowestoft were damaged, in the Downs two

tank steamers were hit.

Here, as usual the damage is concealed, but the outcry in Parliament is sure to be loud. As Mr. Johnson Hicks stated in a recent sitting, the means taken to protect the coasts of great Britain are quite absurd. He gave the example of some batteries which had been specially stationed at a certain point for the purpose of warding off attacks from aeriel craft. They consisted, he said, of guns which had been in use at the time of the Boer war, and, as the Member for Brentford remarked "You might just as well try and kill an elephant with a pea-shooter". (Much laughter.)

In the midst of all this, the one man who might possibly have done some good and who had been gradually organising an antiaeriel service, Admiral Scott, has been ignominiously dismissed and Lord French, who was never able to make any kind of success at the front, during the long time he held the Chief Command, has undertaken the defence of London. It is all muddle, muddle and more muddle. No one here appears to have the slightest idea what to do, the friends of Admiral Scott are furious and nobody feels that General French can do anything for the safety of the metropolis.

Seventeen Bombs Dropped

According to the meagre and much controlled news which has been allowed to leak out, the German aeroplanists dropped 17 bombs from a great height and then, before the English could get their aeroplanes out, they had already disappeared. The machines are described as being two biplanes.

There appears to have been a second attack, this of hydroplanes and it took place off the Kent coast. It is stated that in this case bombs were dropped upon a lightship and afterwards the hydroplane steered its course over Walmer. It is stated that one civilian and one naval official were killed. Two aeroplanes were sent out from Dover, but as usual did nothing against the invader. The Germans appear to have a more powerful motor to their aeroplanes than those known in England, so that pursuit is useless.

Against Reprisals

Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, M.P. for Portsmouth, speaking at Fareham, on Saturday, said it was not possible now to stop the Zeppelin raids; it would not be possible next year, nor the next thousand years. We could not prevent them coming, but we might, when they did come, hit them or destroy them before their return. The only weapon which could fight a Zeppelin was a Zeppelin. If we could not prevent these Zeppelins coming over, still we could keep them fairly high up, when it would be impossible for them to make a good shot, He was very much against reprisals, though he thoroughly approved of the threat of reprisals if we could make it perfect enough to strike. But as we had not got Zeppelins we could not make a proper threat. He hoped they would hear no more of these demands for reprisals, because they were the worst things we could do. One thing might be done, and that was to improve our air

"Standard" Put up to Auction London, Tuesday. The Standard newspaper is advertised to be sold at auction to-morrow. At one time the Standard was a leading Conservative and highly paying newspaper but was badly hit of late years owing to the enterprise and resources of the Northcliffe press.

King Constantin Speaks

Athens, Tuesday. In receiving the leading Members of the Parliament, King Constantin in a brief speech said that he had followed that policy which he considered as very best in the interests of the nation. The President being absent, the Vice President replied, that the King had saved his country from the fate of other

#### King of Montenegro Interned

On English Coast By Decision of the Entente Powers, After Inquiry Made Concerning the Capitulation, Nikolaus Petrowitsch Must Retire Into Private Life and Abjure Politics. Not Allowed

> well informed and important newspaper the Birjivaia Viedomosti, Kipo Nikita of Monwhich, without exactly making a prisoner of him, cuts him off from any further part in politics or in the affairs of his country so long as the war lasts.

> > The Commission

It would appear, according to the Birjivaia, that immediately after the Capitulation of Montenegro, which caused so much consternation in Russia and Italy, an inquiry into the circumstances was undertaken, the investigating commission being composed of no less important personages than M. de Giers, late Russian Minister to Cettinjé; the Italian Premier, M. Salandra; the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino; and M. Denis Cochin, who of late appears to have played the role of Plenipotentiary, representing the French Government in various delicate political missions.

Result of Inquiry

Those representatives of the Entente Powers made searching inquiry at to the truth of the Capitulation and by whom it had really been inspired. As a result, it was found out that King Nikita had undoubtedly been the originator of the surrender, that he had judged that there was no choice between a Capitulation and the entire destruction of his Kingdom. Also the was opposed somewhere near Bordeaux.

to See His Son Prince Mirko. Petersburg, Tuesday. According to the in his desire by his second son Prince Mirko, married to the daughter of the Russian Grand Duke, Constantin Constantenegro has been relegated to a position tinovitch, who had placed himself at the head of a small number of troops and revolted against the carrying out of the terms of the Capitulation. And Prince Mirko for some days did succeed in partially thwarting the wishes of the King and delaying the full surrender of arms by the Montenegrins.

#### The Verdict

The Commission therefore decided, in view of their findings, that it would be advisable to intern King Nikita during the remainder of the war, in some place, within the territory of the Entente Powers, at a suitable distance from any capital-namely not too near.

Further, that King Nikita should abstain entirely from mixing himself up in politics of any sort and that he must not make any attempt to place himself in communication with his son the Prince Mirko or have anything whatsoever to do with Montenegrin political personages.

As known, the King of Montenegro, after having been somewhat coldly treated by his sonin-law, the King of Italy, started for Marseilles, and very soon afterwards went to Lyons. According to the latest report King Nikita had settled down at Lormont an obscure place

#### New American

#### Note to England and France

New York, Tuesday. Several big Banking and other business firms, amongst others the Guaranty Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company have made serious complaints to the State Department as regards the confiscation of American Securities by the French and English and which have been sent by neutral countries to New York and have been taken on the way across.

The Associated Press from Washington announces that the confiscation of Securities by England and France will form the subject of a further protest to those two countries by the United States. This protest will be in addition to the one already made concerning the confiscation of Postal matter from America to neutral countries and vice versa, and which up to the present time has not been answered.

#### HELP FOR THE JEWS

The well known New York philanthropist Nathan Strauss, has collected from amongst the American people, one million of Dollars in aid of the Jews who have suffered on account of the war. His wife has donated 460,000 Dollars for the same purpose. The collection made by the famous Polish piano expert Paderewski throughout the United States in favor of the Polish Jews, amounts to 220,000 Dollars. The money will be spent in buying food and clothes for the Jews in the occupied Polish districts.

#### Accident to American Ambassador

We regret to report that the American Ambassador has just met with a nasty accident. While engaged in the sport of "Ski-running" near Munich Mr. Gerard had a spill and broke his right collar bone, as a Roentgen examination in a Berlin clinic revealed, after Dr. Ohnesorg, an American doctor engaged in Red Cross work in Munich had rendered first aid.

The distinguished patient is now resting comfortably at the Embassy, and is expected to complete his recovery in about six weeks.

## Lack of Explosives

Government Must Act Says the Engineering Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. Shortage of Coal Supply Threatens Country

London, Tuesday. The Engineering Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes: Modern warfare we now know to be

synonymous with high explosives. Even if every engineering workshop in the country were engaged in producing shell bodies, fuses, and other essential projectile components in such a ceaseless flood as would completely swamp all similar enemy efforts. we should still fail to win the war unless there were always available a sufficiency of high explosives to fill these shells.

Coal, as is generally known, is the basis of all modern high explosives used in warf re. From coal there is extracted at the gasworks the benzol and toluol which are used to produce the tri-nitrotoluene (T.N.T.) or tetranitranaline (T.N.A.) required to fill the projectiles, which in due time will enable our armies to blast a way into Germany.

Gas Prices and Freight Charges

It is essential, therefore, that there should be available adequate supplies of those gasworks products that are necessary for the manufacture of high explosives. But what if these products are a diminishing quantity? Then assuredly there looms grave danger ahead of a shortage of high explosives.

Only if the production and consumption of gas is maintained or increased can we feel comfortable on this question. But the enormous increase-from 3s per ton before the war to 14s or more per ton now-in the cost of bringing coal by water to the gasworks of the country must, if it continues, lead to a serious increase in the cost of gas to the consumer. That, as has been recently shown by Sir Corbet Woodall, would inevitably lead to a reduction in the quantity of gas consumed. And as the quantity of raw materials for the making of the high explosives for our guns depends directly on the quantity of coal made into gas, the immediate and certain result of dear freights -it is impossible to over-emphasise this point -would be a shortage in the supply of high explosive shells for the Navy and Army.

No handing back of 50 per cent., or even 100 per cent., of surplus profits by shipowners would make good the disastrous damage thus done to the cause of the Allies.

ELIHU ROOT SIDE-TRACKED

New York, Tuesday. One of the possible Presidential Candidates may be stated to have been eliminated in the person of ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root. Ex Governor Hughes is much talked of as a possible coming Candidate for the Presidential nomination.

#### British Peril Rigid Thrift Or Loss of War

National Outflow of Money So Enormous That England Stands in Imminent Danger of Not Being Able to Secure Victory. Country Bankrupt in Any Case.

London, Tuesday. The English have ever had an inchination to be pessimistic and that characteristic is now strongly marked. In the House of Commons the jubilant note of the earlier periods of the war is lacking and in its place the Chancellor of the Exchequer warns the country that unless the most rigorous economy be universally adopted the chances of England winning the war are gravely imperilled.

Alarming Outlook

And now a man in such responsible position as Mr. C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, comes out with a statement, which, in view of the already extraordinary economies which people have been compelled to make to enable them to meet the heavy calls of the newly imposed taxation is most depressing to all English.

Mr. Stewart declared, that the nation's outflow of money was so large that unless it was met by severe curtailment of expenditure it would not be possible to carry on the war with the absolute certainty of being able to outstay the enemy and secure victory. The most that could be hoped from the working classes was a saving equal to £100,000,000 to £150,000,000 per annum, which meant that other classes of the community would require to save £700,-000,000 to £800,000,000 per annum if the war were to be financed successfully. That meant the cutting down of expenditure by something like one-half.

Pessimistic Lord

Lord Sumner said there was not much evidence of real progress on the part of the Allies as the result of eighteen months of effort, but he would rather face an indefinitely prolonged campaign than contemplate any other termination than absolute victory. He had noticed that when the Government made shy, modest, and tentative proposals for economies to meet this huge expenditure some people at once set up a howl of protest instead of doing their best to support them. If the Government proposed drastic taxation there would certainly be outcries, but he entreated his hearers to support rather than to criticise, remembering that after all we were not now raising enough by taxation to pay the interest on the debt. If we won in this campaign it would not matter if we were bankrupt at the end, but if we lost we should be bankrupt in any case.

#### Expressions of Ex-Vice Consul Simon W. Hanauer

London, Tuesday. The Daily Telegraph reproduces the main portions of an article written by the American ex-Vice Consul Hanauer in Frankfort-on-Main, as follows:

Of all the nations among the Entente Powers Great Britain has certainly suffered the most thorough disillusionment as the result of her participation in the war, and all the indications go to show that even worse strokes of Fate are in store for proud Albion. The English belief that Russia and France could conquer Germany, while England contented herself with sending at the most an army of 160,000 men to Belgium, was soon shattered. England's losses in money and men now exceed her losses in the twenty years long struggle against Napoleon I. and his supporters. Great Britain is now waging a doubtful campaign for the mere maintenance of her position as a Great Power. It is now obvious that her credit is on the wane, and that her attempt to secure a large loan in America was a failure. In spite of the enormous increase in her internal taxes, her national debt is rising by leaps and bounds, and other signs of her doubtful position and decadence are seen in her inability to satisfy the monetary demands of her Allies, her adoption of compulsory service, her increased imports and her decreased exports, and so forth. Her Finance Minister preaches thrift with the aim of making the adverse balance of trade smaller, but this advice is. after all, of a passive nature and cannot cure the disease.

#### German War Report (Western Front.)

The weather clearing up yesterday after many dull days led to lively artillery action in many places of the front; so between the Canal of La Bassée and Arras, where to the east of Souchez in connection with our effective fire we took 800 meters of their position from the French by storm and captured 7 officers, 391 men.

Also between the Somme and the Oise on the Aisne Front the fighting assumed greater intensity. To the north-west of Tahure a French handgrenade

attack failed Finally on the heights on either side of the Meuse above Dun artillery engagements commenced, which grew considerably violent and were likewise not terminated during the last night.

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#### Warning to America

In the American Leader there appears an article worthy of more than passing notice. The writer points out in very practical manner, that the existing boom in American trade is founded upon a quicksand, that it is formed by business of doubtful repute and of a kind likely to be of brief existence.

As everyone knows, the trade in all kinds of war material from the United States, has, during the past year, been on a prodigious scale and thereby the export returns of the country have surpassed all previous records. But those vast profits have been made by the comparative few, and, what may be called the "healthy industries" of the country, those upon which the Union can depend in the future, are in fact doing very badly and have in many cases fallen into decay. As we all realise the war must come to an end and then will be the critical time for the United States. Then the day of reckoning will have come, and who shall say what its results may be. There are those who assert that when the war is over there will be the greatest trade catastrophe ever known in the history of the United States. That may or may not be, but when the campaign ceases America will undoubtedly find that many countries, formerly dependent on the New World for special classes of goods, will no longer be customers, because stress of circumstances has taught them to manufacture those commodities themselves. Moreover it is estimated that when the war ceases the peoples of Europe will have small cash to spare for the luxuries which were wont to form such a large share of the American oversea trade.

#### Has Done His Duty

Well may King Constantin claim, as he has done before his leading legislators, to have acted politically as he considered best in the interests of his country. The policy followed by the Hellenic Monarch, during the past six months, may assuredly be said to have saved Greece from the same fate as that which has already befallen Belgium, Servia, Montenegro and which now acutely threatens Italy. Never in the annals of nations has any country been so sorely tried as Greece, not for any fault that country has committed, but on the contrary because it refused to mix up in the general fight going on all around and decided to remain strictly neutral. For deciding upon so wise a policy as that of peace, King Constantin has been subjected to a continuous system of insult and abuse upon the part of France and Russia, the shipping of the Greeks, the greatest industry of the nation, crippled; the supply of provisions cut short, its territory infringed, its neutrality violated. Yet in spite of all those things, King Constantin has nobly earned the tribute which the Vice President of his Parliament paid him when he said: "Your Majesty has saved our land from suffering the fate of other small nations!"

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

### THE LONELY AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, the new American Ambassador to Mexico, is the solitary Ambassador accredited to that State, all the other heads of mission in Mexico being Ministers Plenipotentiary. Switzerland is the only other country where the diplomatic corps presents a similar anomaly, France alone possessing an Ambassador in Berne. At one time, however, Russia used to reign pre-eminent in the diplomatic corps at Sofia. Prior to 1909, when Bulgaria proclaimed herself independent of Turkey, and Ferdinand assumed the kingly title, the Tzar was represented there by a Minister and the other States only by diplomatic agents.

### U. S. Lost **Opportunities**

American Trade Apparently Booming But The Profits Are Reaped by The Comparatively Few And Trade of Doubtful Repute

In the American Leader Charles Nagel

That the friends of the administration point with satisfaction to the growth of our exports may be readily believed; and no one will grudge them that satisfaction while it lasts. Bad and good fortune have been so strangely mixed that the real causes of our immediate condition are quite obscured. Nevertheless, the conviction prevails that but for the foreign war the consequences of our trade policies would now stand out in bold relief; and that for such immunity as the Administration may enjoy it is indebted to conditions for which it is happily not responsible

At the same time it should not be difficult to mark the limits and to gauge the value of our immediate prosperity. To put it into a very few words, we are saved by a trade that is of doubtful repute and of brief ex-

#### Neglecting the Chance

Without dwelling at this time upon questions of validity or wisdom, no one will deny that our industrial energy is not directed to the building up of permanent trade with foreign countries. The opening that has been made for us to establish these relations, is permitted to pass unused. Attracted by prospect for immediate returns, we as usual are neglecting the chance for permanent investments. We have the glad hand for new acquaintances, but we make profitable contracts with old ones.

Not only do we waste an opportunity that fate fairly threw at us; but there are incidental disadvantages to the course which we pursue that we should not overlook. Unparalleled as are our ammunition contracts, it should be remembered that the profits are made by a comparatively few; that the business is largely localized; that speculation has received a tremendous impetus; and that these conditions invite precisely that popular unrest, from which the business world had

hoped to escape. Furthermore, this industry does not make friends anywhere. The countries that now pay exorbitant prices will cherish no affection; those that are denied the opportunity to buy will harbor resentment. We are or ought to be old enough to know that even in world politics, traditional confidence and friendship are of inestimable value. We must be experienced enough to know that when the bottom drops out of a cask, the water will escape. Our immediate enterprise is built in large part upon temporary conditions. The war must come to an end. All the prayers that it may last cannot sustain it beyond the day of the belligerents' endurance. On that day the reckoning will be had. The lambs who visit Wall Street will be shorn, as many of them are being shorn even now; and we will have left as the fruits of our opportunity, the chance to compete with cheap labor and desperate enterprise abroad. By common consent we should have become the controlling power. If we reach that place now, it will not be because any one wants us to occupy it; or, indeed, unless we take it by right of financial and commercial

#### Needed Beneficent Neutrality

It may be that we are engaged in engineering a financial shift that will constitute us the money center of the world; but to the innocent bystander it all still looks too much like providing confidence and cash for enterprising ammunition manufacturers. The turn will not be made until this industry has become a mere incident to our foreign tradea mery temporary employment of energy, that may be directed without loss or disturbance into permanent avenues, for which a foundation has been carefully and definitely laid. To do this we need a commercial program of national proportion. We need tolerance for business at home, and en-couragement for business abroad. We need beneficent neutrality between government and business. We need official pride in legitimate success. Above all, do we need a state of preparedness based upon acquaintances with languages, customs and peoples of other countries, that will invite confidence and good-will. These are things that must be done. Unfortunately, their importance has been obscured by the glamor of temporary and doubtful success; and it is not too much to say their accomplishment has suffered discouragement by the exhibition of intolerance and racial prejudice in our midst.

#### BACKWARD MUNITIONS

THE CANADIAN FACTORIES BEHIND WITH LOADING AND FITTING.

The Canadian Imperial Munitions Board issued a defence against the criticism that orders for munitions are not now being placed and that prices are being unjustifiably

The statement points out that orders placed in Canada last autumn amount to £31,800,00. The delivery of those orders has not begun yet, except in a few cases, and fresh orders are not given until the old ones are running out.

It is also explained that in Canada, as in Great Britain, the factories are behindhand in loading and fitting fuses, and that it is useless to increase the output of empty shell bodies beyond the capacity of loading and

In regard to prices, it is pointed out that at first high prices were sanctioned in order to bring Canadian manufacturers into the field, but that now it is time to put the matter on a business footing.

### Ray Beveridge Back in Berlin

Re-Appears as Representative of the Great Hearst Syndicate. Will Write Special Articles Appealing to Women of America

Fresh from America, her bonny cheeks becomingly glowing and browned from the sea voyage, Miss Ray Beveridge has just arrived in Berlin and is stopping at the Hotel Bristol, where she has been joined by her sister Miss Kuhne Beveridge the well known American sculptress-for there is much talent in the family.

Miss Ray Beveridge left Berlin over a year ago for the United States. Her self-imposed mission was to collect money for the Red Cross. She had herself been a Red Cross

In America she lectured and lectured, and money rolled in in abundance, substantial sums were realised.

Then Miss Beveridge wished to come back to Germany, and, strange as it may seem, she, an American born woman, a granddaughter of the late Governor John L. Breckenridge, of Illinois, a close relative of the Hon. Lyman Gage and James L. Patten of Chicago, was, at the instance of the British Ambassador in Washington, refused a pass-

The Embargo Association

Since that time Miss Beveridge, whose energies have no bounds, has been the active leader of the Embargo Association of the United States, an organisation called into life for the purpose of preventing the exports of ammunition from America to the belligerents. Miss Beverldge addressed crowded meetings in various parts of the United States and thus brought pressure to bear in the right quarters, to prevent if possible those exports being continued. She set the people of the United States athinking. And the public, convinced that the trade was wrong, told their reprensentatives and

The Passport Granted Today Miss Ray Beveridge returns to Berlin as representative of the all powerful syndicate of Hearst newspapers, which stretch as a girdle from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As a newspaper representative Miss Beveridge was granted a passport to come over here.

And so the new Correspondent of the Hearst newspaper combination, crossed the Atlantic in the "Hellig Olav". Of course the ship, in spite of its neutral origin was stopped and minutely overhauled. Miss Beveridge, although fully supplied with testimonials as newspaper Correspondent, was submitted to the indignity of a complete examination, stripped to nudity! And that is British chivalry today!

#### Splendid Fellows

A nice mannered British Naval Commander of the name of Dow, in his long conversation with Miss Beveridge, admitted that the Germans were splendid fellows. He based his opinion upon the fact that so many Germans of patrician birth had been willing to act as stokers or occupy other menial positions, just in order that they might be able to serve their country and place their lives at the disposal of the fatherland.

#### For the Women

The Hearst syndicate, evidently alive to the enormous influence of the woman in America, has entrusted Miss Ray Beveridge to represent it over here, with the special detail of writing on subjects concerning everyday life in Germany which will be of interest to womankind in the United States. A right happy idea and one which is bound to meet with

Already the Hearst Syndicate has sent one of its most able and experienced correspondents here, Mr. Augustus Beach who has done much original work. He takes care of the political end of the great news conveying concern from Germany. In his department he rules supreme, for, as Miss Beveridge says: "I have special instructions not to touch upon politics but to write special articles for the women of the United States that they may know the truth as to conditions existing here.

And we all know what enormous influence femininity holds in the United States.

#### Juanschikai's Peace Terms

Copenhagen. The Chinese President Juanschikai has offered the following terms of peace to the rebels of the south. A guarantee for the absolute independence of Parliament and a general pardon for political prisoners and influential positions to be given to the leaders of the rebel movement. On the other hand Juanschikai insists upon the reintroduction of the monarchical system into Cnina. It is stated that the rebels have refused the terms offered.

#### England Requisitions Merchant Ships

London, Sunday. The London Gazette publishes the announcement that from the first of March ships over 500 tons cannot leave port without permission of the Government, in other words that they will be liable to requisition. Whether the ships are to be requisitioned for war purposes or in order that trade may be regulated is not

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Officers of the Skoda Batteries Attend the Selamlik. Congratulations of the Padishah

#### Enver Pasha's Tribute

Kaiser Franz Josef Receives in Audience One of the Bravest of his Soldiers.

An Account of the Audience

A letter from Constantinople tells of the officers of a howitzer Austro-Hungarian battery being guests of Enver Pasha and present at the imposing ceremony of the Selamlik, which takes place in the Hamidic Mosque. They were officers stationed at Gallipoli, the same who by their effective firing forced the English to retire in haste. Enver Pasha greeted the officers in the heartiest manner and the Sultan, notified of their presence, sent his Adjutant-General to convey to them his special greetings and his high appreciation of the splendid work they had done with their batteries.

Enver Pasha himself in speaking to our officers, in the name of his country and in his offical position as Minister of War, told them that their efforts had been appreciated in the highest degree by all Turks, each one of whom fully realised the superiority of their artillery and the skill with which they had worked their guns with the immediate result that the English, once and for all, quitted Turkish territory. He said that the Austro-Hungarian artillery had come as the settling factor in the history of the invasion of the Dardanelles by the enemy. The appearance of the Skoda guns had been the signal for the last of the English forces to depart with the utmost

#### A Happy Man

Cavalry sergeant of the seventh Regiment, Ludwig Balogh, is one of the happiest of men in the Empire because he has just been received in audience by the Emperor. The great honor which has come to make Ludwig Balogh such a proud and happy man arises from his being a soldier of quite extraordinary valor. He has in turn fought on the Russian, Galician and Carpathian fronts and in those hard and stubborn fights he has earned the golden, the two silver and the bronze medals for special bravery in face of the enemy. Further he has obtained the Iron Cross and the Prussian Verdienst medal. Balogh is but twenty-four years of age and in demeanor exceedingly modest. When asked to relate how he gained the much coveted tokens of heroism, he is quite shy.

#### Audience With Kaiser

Of his audience with the Kaiser he says that on a given day he was told that he must don his parade uniform. "I thought, he says, "that I was going back to the seat of war, but it turned out quite otherwise. In the room of the Lieutenant Colonel I found two Staff Officers, one Captain and a Major. They told me that I was to travel with them to Vienna. And we took the express train to the Kaiserstadt. We stopped at the Hungarian House. Two days later an automobile came and in it was a General in full parade uniform. "Sergeant" he said, "now we are going to His Majesty. His Majesty wishes to see you. I will go with you; when you are in the chamber of His Majesty, stand to attention three paces away from the Emperor and only talk of those subjects upon which he may question you."

"A door opened out in front of me leading into a white chamber, and before a big window, with white curtains, was a table. There sat the Kaiser. He had on a grey blouse, pockets left and right. A General stood behind me. He stepped forward and said: "Sergeant" Ludwig Balogh reports himself humbly at the disposition of Your Majesty."

"The Kaiser raised his head slightly and looked me in the eyes:

"In what regiment do you serve?" he asked me in Hungarian.

"In the Kaiser Wilhelm Husar Regiment No. 7, Your Majesty."

"How long have you been a soldier?"

"Since 1910, Your Majesty." "What service have you done?"

"I was often in the Intelligence Depart-

"And I narrated a series. I told of how

ment, always successfully." "Tell me of your successes?"

my beloved Captain von Ruttkay fell in the fight at Hutas-Bodbuzra and that all our bravery had been useless against the masses of the enemy, that we had been in a bad position, that there were no roads and that we had to march afoot to another mountain. From the mountain the Russians looked as small as a worm, just as small as God can see him from heaven. Then I told of the fight at Rozsadomb where the enemy attacked in terrific force, but after three charges had

"I noted that the Kaiser took in every word and was interested in all details. Then he rose, straight as a pine tree, touched me on the shoulder and the great honor was that the Kaiser gave me his hand! His eyes gleamed with a glowing fire. He said:

been repulsed. There Captain Baron Fiath

fell and Lieutenants von Zilinsky and von

Perczel."

"Bravo!"

Then the General took me by the arm and we passed out past the City Guard.

#### The Open Tribune To Our Readers.

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

#### The Abused German Element

To the Editor:

The following letter appears in the New York World one of the very few papers over here which has the courage to be inde-

How much longer do you think the German element in this country will stand the abuse that is heaped upon it every day? Any English loafer that comes over here or any Anglo-Saxon hypocrite and political jobhunter thinks he can insult us to his heart's content. Now comes a beast in skirts who is trying to do some more mischief. Wouldn't it be high time to administer a coat of tar and feathers to some of this gang?

I am a German-American, a hyphen, but there's some American to my name. Is there anything to an Anglo-Saxon? I did not come to this country to avoid military duty, as our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. Clayton had the audacity to say. I did my duty, and so did hundreds of thousands of others. We came here full of ideals for this great American Republic, and we have given it far more than we have received. We brought brains, skill and efficiency, always trying to be good citizens, but what thanks are we getting?

Well, we see it now. If you Anglo-Saxons or what-not want to fight us, go ahead! We will fight back, and that our race is able to fight we have shown since the year 9 A. D., when Arminius licked the Romans. We have shown it in this country since Washington's time, and are fighting the whole world to-day.

Yes, sir! We could raise a goodsized army of soldiers trained in Germany, right here, and could lick any Jap or English army that would try to put a foot ashore. I am past fifty, nearly thirty years away from the service, but I can still swing my legs into the goose-step and sharp enough to kick over any Anglo-Saxon that should stand in my way. We wouldn't need any self-styled Colonels, either, to lead us on, as some of them are not able to fill the post of a Corporal in the German army. They always shout about preparedness but don't know the least thing about efficiency, and would only lead our boys to a slaughter-house. I think that the bullyragging of the Germans in this country should stop, or the United States will become like a seething caldron.

I hope that you will give my letter a space in your paper, as you have been doing to it

Germany is fighting against enormous financial and numerical odds and winning on all sides. Surely American chivalry should side with Germany the more so as the Germans have in the past been constant friends to the United States in her time of need.

Hyphenated American

#### Steuben-Club Anniversary

The Steuben-Club gave a most successful evening entertainment last Saturday at the 'Rotes Haus' in celebration of its second anniversary. This is the American section and one of the several language clubs of the Employés' Association of the famous Siemens and Siemens-Schuckert Works, the language clubs having been formed through the presiding genius of Captain Redlin. Owing their inception to this gentleman's appreciation of the importance of a deeper knowledge of foreign languages for the better establishment and maintenance of world wide commercial intercourse, Saturday's assembly bore a rather international stamp, as it were. Serious recitals took their turn with those of lighter vein, Chiefengineer Pohl obliging by his remarkable linguistic versatility in a rendition of some humorous poetry in English, French and German simultaneously. Mr. Blakesley, the language club's lecturer, who was made an honorary member on this festive occasion, drew an attractive picture of General von Steuben's life. Mr. Frohenhöfer and Miss Weger pleased with musical and vocal selections respectively. Mr. Raddam spoke with his accustomed felicitous fluency, and the able presidency of Chiefengineer Heine insured the success of the evening.

We of the Press are happy to express our best wishes to the staff of the Siemens and Siemens-Schuckert Works for the continuing and ultimate success of their efforts in furthering the future resumption of international understanding, though for the moment this subject is unfortunately more or less taboo.

#### Zeppelin Visits Salonica

Salonica, Thursday. The town of Salonica has suffered heavy losses from the latest visit paid by a Zeppelin airship. The branch of the Salonica Bank, a fine building, was totally wrecked. Ten soldiers and twenty inhabitants were killed, some wounded. The Zeppelin withdrew under heavy fire from the fleet. Panic reigned in the town. Twenty bombs were dropped. Sixty-four people were wounded.

# American Special Correspondent Wiegand Upon the War

Asked Who Will Win the War Replies That He Is Willing to Leave That to the Pro-Ally Editors and Correspondents, but Points Out Several Notable Instances Wherein Their Predictions Didn't "Come True"—How Long Will War Last? Are the Germans Weakening? Have They "Shot Their Last Bolt?" These Questions Asked of Him Since He Has Returned From the Front

The following article on the comparative situation of the nations of the Entente and of the Alliance, after almost a year and a half of war, was written for The World by Mr. von Wiegand, one of its staff correspondenis, who has sent many notable despatches to The World from the Teutonic countries.

Mr. von Wiegand, who is in the United States for a short rest, will soon return to his labors in the theatre of war. How long will the war last?

Who will win the war? Can the Germans hold out much longer? Are they showing any signs of weakening?

Every person I have met since my return to this country has asked me these questions. To the first two I have no answer. Frankly, I do not know how long the war will last. Neither do I know who will win it. I am no prophet. I am only an American newspaper man sent to Germany to report the war from that side, to tell of the conditions as they actually are, of the events and things as I see them, and to give the viewpoint of the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary as fairly and conscientiously as I can through interviews with prominent persons and from personal observation and experience. To tell of these things as well as it is possible in the face of a double censorship-German-English-one antagonistic to the other. I have left it to other correspondents and writers to tell the world audience in advance just what the final scene will look like when the curtain drops on the world's greatest tragedy.

One writer, who, as near as I can recall was about three days with the German forces, has just written that "Germany has shot her bolt." Kitchener beat this writer to that "last bolt" in Germany's quiver. A number of other writers shot Germany's "last bolt" some time before Kitchener saw the "last" bolt fly. I have been on the German and Austro-Hungarian side only from the first day of the war; I have perhaps seen as much of the war on that side as any foreign correspondent; I know something of the armies and their leaders, of the statesmen of the Central Powers, of the conditions as they are, and of the spirit of the people. I do not mean to dispute those who have the gift of prophesy, which I have not, but I would just like to call attention to a few things that may be illumi-

#### Some That Didn't "Come True".

It is not so long ago that American correspondents in Russia were telling of the greatness of Grand Duke Nicholas. He was the military genius of the war. He was greater and more powerful than the Czar. Czar Nicholas would hardly dare to do anything without asking Grand Duke Nicholaievitch. One day the world was told the truth in a very brief announcement. Two writers in Russia, Americans, filled columns with the great offensive that was being planned. It would be irresistible and sweep away the Germans. It did sweep-backward. The cabled reports of what the Russian "steam roller" was "going to do" when it got started are still fresh in mind: so are the things the "steam roller" did not do and what the Germans did do to it. The correspondents and military expert prophets failed to make good. Their predictions were not fulfilled. They had the wrong advance

Into this same category belong the pre- | believed. Any enterprise we may show dictions of the English correspondents as to what the English and French "would do" to the Turks on Gallipoli and in the Dardanelles. Just before the last big offensive of the French and English on the West front at the end of September one of the American writers with the French army cabled he "was convinced" that the French "would be" successful, that they "would win". But did they?

When the Russians were retreating so fast before Hindenburg's army in the Masurian Lakes battle last February that I could not catch up with them in an automobile until near Augustovo, because of the deep snow, many of the American papers had dispatches from somewhere that two Russian armies were threatening Koenigsberg. Whether the advance information as to Germany's "last bolt" and the outcome of the war, which some of the writers profess to have, is any more correct than it has been in the past, the future will answer. The question occurs to me, however, how will some of the correspondents, writers and editors square themselves with their readers, explain their poor prophetic power if by any chance the outcome is different than they predict.

#### "Germany Sitting Tight."

Germany is, or was, sitting tight when I left. There was at that time no wavering of confidence in responsible circles in the ultimate outcome. Nor were there many illusions in Berlin, Vienna and Budapest about peace. On the contrary, there were many signs and evidence of preparing the central empires' "fortress" of more than one hundred million people for a very long siege. The belief quite general in America that Germany eventually will and must be defeated is not understood by the average German. He cannot understand upon what such belief or opinion is based, and is apt to attribute it to "America's hope and wish because it is against us." He says: "Look at the map."

I find the feeling among many people here for or against the Germans or allies far more intense and bitter than the feeling of the people in Germany and Austria-Hungary against any of their enemies. Every person in this free country has or should have the free right of his or her opinion, of sympathizing with one side or the other if he or she desires; but there seems to be a disposition here in the two camps into which the country is divided to deny this right one to the other. What has amazed me is that to say anything good for one side is "un-American," but to say the same thing of the other side characterizes one as highly "American." Frankly, I cannot understand that. I find that it is not so much information many people want who come to talk with me as "confirmation" of their ideas, opinions and beliefs. Not getting that in every instance, their eyes tell me what their lips may be too polite to utter-that they think I am lying. I would rather take my chances on the battle fronts than expose myself to the eyes and tongue of some persons who have talked to me. Truly the work of the very small corps of American correspondents in Germany is a thankless task. We are on the unpopular side. Three or four of them preceded me home for a rest. Each one returned with "what's the use of breaking our necks? We are not

journalistically marks us as pro-German and in the despatches we are assailed and scored by the English and French press."

Aside from that the American correspondents must run the gauntlet of the English censors who cannot be expected to have any interest in getting the truth about Germany to America. In the first days of the Serbian campaign more than 18,000 words of American despatches were killed in London. They could not have contained anything that would have been of benefit to the enemy, because they came out of the enemy's country, and therefore the enemy already knew what was in them. Of four despatches sent by me from the West front during the last big drive by the French and English, describing the situation as it was on the German side, only part of one cablegram got through and the Washington correspondent of the London Times critized the English censorship because it let that remnant through, declaring that I had "minimized the English success," thereby affecting the Anglo-French loan. Even the English have since admitted that there was no English success of practical value. The Russians have conferred decorations upon some of the American correspondents. Had the Germans done that it probably would be said they were trying to influence the correspondents.

Coming across the Atlantic an American woman closely related to a prominent American educator was a fellow passenger. By her request I was introduced to her. Would I give her the German viewpoint? Wasn't the Crown Prince a degenerate, a thief, and generally no good? No, she was not prejudiced; she had "sympathies" but she was "neutral," she told me.

No, I did not think that the Crown Prince was all that she thought him to be; my personal knowledge of him could not give her the confirmation she desired. In explaining the German viewpoint as I understood it I happened to differ on some points

"I am an educated woman and I guess I know," she snapped at me. And then she proceeded to tell me that there was nothing on earth as vile as a German, and, I was led to infer, anybody with a German name

On the steamer, sitting opposite me in the black. After a few days out she confided to me that her husband and one son had fallen in the war: her other son was on the cruiser Goeben in the Black Sea.

"Perhaps I haven't even him any more, as I have not heard from him," she said

There was no bitterness in her heart against the enemies, but much sympathy for the mothers on the other side. She was a pathetic, solitary figure. Nights, after everybody had left the deck, she would stand in a dark place leaning over the rail, sobbing as if her heart was breaking.

She was the contrast to the other woman. The war was engraved in red and black in her heart—the blood of her husband and son, or sons; the blackness of despair. She knew what war is, had felt as hundreds of thousands of mothers have, but her heart was full of sympathy and kind words. The other knew war only from a distance and was full of gall and bitterness for those who did not agree with her.

I came home to rest and get away from | the war, only to find that I have to run here to keep away from war. I find that one hears more talk about war here in the street cars, subways, elevated and about town than one does in Berlin. I did not want to talk "war" here or write about it, and am doing so only because The World thinks it might interest some of its readers. "Look at the Map."

But to return to the Germans who say "Look at the map." The Central Powers have occupied and are holding approximately 430,000 square kilometers of enemy territory, an area four-fifths as large as the entire German Empire with its 530,000 square kilometers. The allies hold approximately 6,000 square kilometers. This is exclusive of the colonies of German and Austrian territory, a difference of 424,000 square kilometers, taken by the British. No German will admit that the loss of the colonies has any decisive bearing upon the outcome of the war. They declare that the ultimate fate of the German colonies will be decided, not in Africa, but in Europe. The Germans will tell you that they hold all but a tiny corner of Belgium, one-eighth of France, and that the richest part; with Austria-Hungary they have taken and hold the three lines of Russia's fortresses and defense, and all of Serbia; that the French have a tiny corner of Alsace, and the Russians still occupy a small section of Galicia.

The number of prisoners held by Germany and Austria-Hungary in the last days of November was 2,202,215 men and 19,444 officers, not counting a considerable number of prisoners then on the way to camps. I haven't the exact figures on the number of guns taken, but Germany alone captured something over 3,000 cannon of all kinds and approximately as many machine guns. Of the prisoners more than 1,500,000 are Russians. It is estimated that the Russian loss in dead and wounded exceeds the number of prisoners, and that together they represent 50 per cent. of the strength of the Russian army on the front. With a loss of one-half, the German military people are inclined to scout the idea that the "Russian

army succeeded in getting away intact." Much has been said and written about the German losses. I do not assume to know what they have been, but personal on on the fronts and back of the front incline me to the opinion that newspaper estimates so often printed of the losses in battles will be found to have been far in excess of the real figures when once they are known. With few exceptions this has been true in previous wars, and it would be surprising if it did not prove to be the case in this war. Appalling as the losses have been, I do not think the losses are what many believe them to be. I know in one instance English and American papers printed that the Germans lost 80,000 men in the taking of a place in Russia, when only one and a half army corps, or less than 60,000 Germans, were there, and the Russians made little or no stand. Gen. von Emmich, who took Liege, told me that the newspaper estimates of the German losses there were in excess of the number of troops he had. It has been printed that the Germans killed in this war aggregates 800,000. I put that question to the General Staff before I

contrary, the German army has not lost 800,000 in dead, but much less-as a matter of fact several hundred thousand less."

A high officer connected with the General Staff told me in November that the German loss in dead had not quite reached the 500,000 mark.

Of the wounded, 82 out of every 100 returned to the front within three months. Only 18 per cent, were permanently put out of commission.

Those figures were given me as being official. I have no personal knowledge of the actual figures of Germany's casualties other than these given me. I have not kept track of and compiled the official casualty lists published every few days and for sale on the newsstands. The amazingly high percentage of wounded men in Germany who return to the front is attributed to the high efficiency of the excellent hospital and medical organization in the army, which up to the present time, has truly been splendid. Personally I know men who have returned to the front for the fifth time. In considering this high percentage of quick recovery it should be borne in mind that the casualty lists include the name of every man however slightly wounded. If his wound has to be dressed-and in this day of aseptic treatment, practically every scratch is treated—the name of the man goes into the list. "Lightly wounded; remained with the troops," may be seen after many names in the list. Every man who is hit ever so slightly by bullet, shrapnel or fragment of shell wants the honor of having bled for the Fatherland on his record, and if his wound is such as to need dressing, he is enrolled as wounded.

8,000,000 Men in Uniform

Isn't Germany running short of men? That is a question I have been asked many times here. So far there is no evidence of a lack of men, or any actual shortage of material. Without assuming to know, roughly estimate that Germany has 8,000,000 men in uniform. Despite that there is an astonishing number of men in the cities who look as if they were capable of military duty. Reports that the Government was considering asking the Reichstag to pass a measure empowering the Government to call out the men from 45 to 50 and from 18 to 20 I was told were without foundation. It was said that this would bring an additional 4,000,000 men into uniform, but that they were not needed. Men of military age have by no means all been called out in the Empir Over 500,000 young men annually reach the military age in Germany, and the se go a long ways toward filling up the gaps in the ranks at the front. Germany will not suffer from the loss of human fighting material for a long time to come.

Writers who pick Germany as the loser place their first ground upon a shortage of men, the second upon money. As to the latter. Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury and the Field Marshal of Finance, who mobilizes the Empire's financial resources for the war, told me that Germany had ample funds to finance the war until March, when, probably, another loan would be issued. The last loan brought in over \$2,000,000,000, and was considerably oversubscribed. Minister Helfferich said he had not the slightest doubt that the German people would again respond patriotically to the country's needs when the time came.

(To be continued).

#### Decline of Prestige An American View of the Possible Effects of the Retreat From Bagdad.

Chicago, Tuesday. The Chicago Tribune publishes an Editorial upon the moral to be drawn from the retreat from Bagdad by the English which reflects the ever growing anxiety felt in the United States concerning the fall of the prestige of the white race owing to the defeats sustained by the English and Russians at the hands of the Japanese

That well known and highly influential paper writes as follows:

THE RETREAT FROM BAGDAD.

British operations before Bagdad and along the Tigris river were of not especial importance in a military sense as long as they were successful. The army was too small to have filled more than a little section of trenches in Flanders It was not missed much in any of the theaters of war. It did not draw off any considerable numbers of Turkish troops.

Even positive and undeniable victory would have made little difference in the military situation. The region is not the source of Turkish supplies, and because of its lack of transportation facilities it could not have been made so. But if victory was of no great significance defeat was. There was a time, not long ago, when the superior organizing ability of one individualistic Englishman with a stock of modern rifles and a few cannon and machine guns made up an army which won against any of regards the future of the United States. This unskilled labor from Europe, upon which from lying down in the berths with their

the near eastern or far eastern tribes. Superior equipment and superior self-confidence won out against religious fanaticism armed with ancient implements of warfare. The English factory was in a sense the father of English conquest. Almost any white man of commanding appearance and a little knowledge of military matters could overcome the difficulties of a country like Persia and the people in it

But the English forgot that they were teaching these people by defeating them. They forgot at Bagdad certainly that the natives armed from German factories and officered with German and English taught commanders might make a showing against them. The individual initiative of the individual Englishman was the god in which England trusted. But it does not work as it used to.

The British reverse at Bagdad is perhaps one of the symptoms of a declining prestige of the white man. The first time the Caucasians were really joited was when Japan beat Russia. It was almost demonstrable fifty years ago that one white man was worth a thousand natives. The disparity is growing less. In the near east and the far east the dominion of the godlike white man cannot grow much more. Will Asia turn dynamic and expand? Is there a thought for us in the Bagdad retreat?

#### AMERICAN ANXIETIES

Thus late in the day the truth is dawning upon most thinking Americans and it is, that after all the war may in the long run turn out to be a very unfavorable event as is visible in various directions. The Chicago | so much depends, has fallen off by half a | boots on, and the proprietor of a westerm Tribune draws attention to the loss of prestige which the English have suffered by the retreat from Bagdad and the consequent depreciation of the white man's stock in the eyes of all orientals. It refers likewise to the jolt given the Russians when beaten by the Japanese. Having lost their former respect for the white man and their whileom belief in his infallibility, the natives of the East are little likely, according to American opinion, to stop there. The Japanese the most dangerous and powerful of all the Far East races, have, as every American of intelligence is beginning to realise, their eyes fixed on the Californian coast, their ideas concentrated upon the future fight with the American nation which insults the Nippon by refusing him entry to the United States.

At the same time it is reported from Washington that the Senators are growing anxious concerning the extreme pro-entente attitude of the Administration. They doubt the programme, stated to have been incubated within the Cabinet circle, which is based upon a future division of the world's trade between England and America. They doubt its being possible of realisation. Many of the most influential Senators refuse entirely to credit any such idea.

Then again, to the thinking American, there comes the all important question of immigration to the United States. Already during the past eleven months the supply of

million. And the moment the war is over there will be an exodus of at least half a million of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians etc. etc. from the United States. That is a very serious matter.

left and received the written answer: "Not-

withstanding alleged 'official' reports to the

Those are just some of the difficult problems which the aftermath of the war will bring to America.

There are those who predict quite surely that there will be a fearful financial crash in the United States after the conclusion of peace owing principally to the restricted financial resources of the European nations following upon the war and their consequent inability to purchase the luxuries which America provides in such quantities and from which it derives such large profits.

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

#### REBUKE TO THOUGHTLESS TRAVELERS.

The traveler of today is so accustomed to the comforts and luxuries afforded in modern railway and steamship travel that he fails to appreciate them at their true value. This fact is brought to mind by the signs in every railroad train, steamship stateroom and frequently in hotels. One of the largest Pacific coastwise steamers has a placard in every stateroom requesting passengers to refrain

hotel has expressed his request that his property be respected by his patrons in this keenly sarcastic manner: "If you are accustomed to spitting on the floor at home, you are at liberty to do so here. Make yourself at home." Almost daily one observes newspaper reports of the abuses of privileges by campers, tourists and travelers, until finally government action has been necessitated in manny places to insure protection of public grounds.

It is a sad commentary on human nature that most of us lack in respect for other people's property. It is strange that persons who exercise the greatest care in conserving their own effects will put their feet on plush sofas in Pullman cars and in hotels, will scatter débris about trains and hotel lobbies, will drop cigar ashes anywhere, throw away lighted cigarettes and often, through their carelessness, cause fires and destruction to property. The same kind of thoughtless persons will litter up picnic grounds, and deface property in seeking souvenirs and in writing and cutting their names in public places and conspicuous spots. With the growth of travel this tendency has become more marked. If the vacationist is to find a second welcome anywhere, it behooves him to show his good breeding by his regard for the comforts and luxuries of travel, and gratitude toward his fellow citizens who have made him gifts of parks, camp sites and forest reservations. Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.



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> 14. The Dying Warrior, by Fontaine. 15. Capitulation of a City, by Frank

(Dutch School). 16. A Dance, by Lancret.

Constable.

3. A Small Landscape, by Constable.

4. A Burial of Christ, by Guido Reni.

5. Christ's Ascension, by Guido Reni.

6. Salomon and the Queen of Sheba, in the Style of Rembrandt, probably by Brame.

7. A Smithy in Evening Glow, by Wittig, Augsburg.

8, 9, 10. Rococo Portraits, attributed to Pain. 17, 18. Two Paintings of the Italian School, attributed to Dominico. Address X.Y.Z. Box 147, Office The Continental Times, Berlin, W. 50



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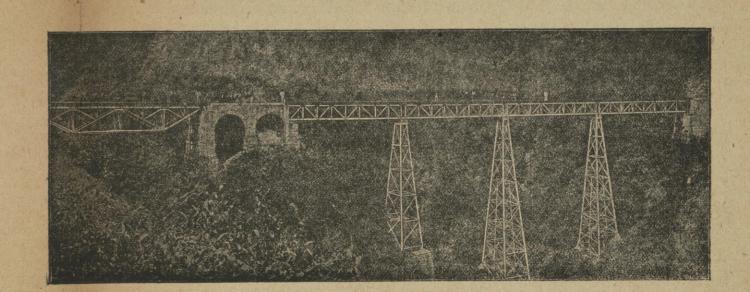
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