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## SPECIAL FEATURES

## King of Montenegro Interne <br> Aeriel Attack on England

 Mishap to Mr. GerardBritish Peril and Rigid Thrift British Perii and
Lack of Explosives Lack of Explosives
Expressions of ex-Vice Conss Indignation in Greece Italy Short of Coal King Constantio Speeks
Warning to Americans Warning to Americans
Miss Ray Beveridge Back Miss Ray Beveridge Back in Berlin , Austro-Hungrian Letter
A Hero With the Empero Warning to America He Has Done His Dut ne has Done his Duty,
von Wiegand on the War von wiertisements
Aden

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITENS OF INTERES.
FROM VARIOUS SOUREES.

Big Casualty List


Italy Short of Coal Lugano, Tuessay. Of late the shortage of
coal has become much more serious. About one third of the coal needed reached I Ialy this
last December

Eighty-five Victims Munich, Tuesday. The avalanche which fell
at Mandwand in the Hoch König district caried with it a sheler hut with it
number of victims ais now 85 .

Durazzo Hemmed In Sofia, Tuesday. Durazzo from the land side is completeley hemmed in. It is on the tho
atrong resistance will be offered. Greek Warship At Durazzo
 arrived off Durazzo in order to protect the
interests of the Oreek population there.

## Russia Seeks Loan

 Copentiagen, Tuesday. The Beringsse Tidendetates that the Minister of Finance has taken steves that oty and obtain a loan
States of one milliard of Roubles.

Another Greek Protest
 Powers on the Island of Chios. As usual no
satisfaction has been given, no exuses made. Japanese Fleet in Meditterranean The Jappnese have sent a considerable fileet of
warshins into the Mediterancean. It is accompanied by a large number of flying machines Roterdam, Tords Desday, The Courrant announces stay. a dehe Rote istertankesche place in the Hoose of tords upon the subiect of the
question of the passag of weres through the
Engish blockade lines to Oermany Lord SydenEngish blockade linins to Germany. Lord Syden Stranded Steamer Geneva, Tuesiay. The steamer "Memphis,
2,380 tons, having been lorpedoed, is strande not far from Durazo. This is the ship which
oor some time in Salonica served as place of continement for

Hig Prices in Russia Novoo Vremja, the well known writer Mensch,
nikow tells of the enormous rise in prices of wheat and other commoditites. He syys that it is all owing to

Dangerous Pupil Cologne, Tuesday. The Kolrische Zeitung says
that the fraian Note to Orece expresses the
 to have the neutrality of itst terititry infringed.
Thed Kolnische remark that
leaf out of the Engllshs politital baly bok and and appears to make an apt pupil.

Indignation in Greece Athens, Tuesday. The Note sent by the Italian
Covernment, protesting against the anti-1talian comments, made in Parriament, has very much inignation are heard against such intereference
in the freedom of specch in the Greek Paria-
ment.


[^0]Aeriel Attack
On English Coast


Criticism in Parliament Lonaon, Tuesty, Jutuat anoment wem

 planists have once more attacked in two
different places. The aeriel atack bas this different places. The aeriel attack has this
time extended over Deal, where the railroad time extended over Deal, where the raiiroad
and a fectory were damaged and, at Lowestoft, the chief railroad station and the harbor of Lowestoft were damaged, in the Downs two tank steamers were hit.
Here, as usual the but the outcry in Parliament is sure to b loud. As Mr. Johnson Hicks stated in a
recent sitting, the means taken to protect the coasts of great Britain are quite absurd. H 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 gun which had been in use at the time of the Boer war, and, as the Member for Brenford
remarked "You might just as well try and kill an elephant
aughter.) In the midst of all this, the one man who
might possibly have done some good an might possibly have done sorne good and
who had been gradually organising an antiaeriel service, Admiral Scott, has been igno miniously A ade sry kind of success the front, during the long time he held the Chief Command, has undertaken the defence
of London. It is all muddle, muddle an more muddle. No one here appears to hav the slightest idea what to do, the friends of
Admiral Scott are furious and nobody feel that General French can do anything for the safety of the metropolis.

Seventeen Bombs Dropped According to the meagre and much con-
trolled 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 seconc
attack, this of hydroplanes and it took plac off the Kent coast. It is stated that in
this case bombs were dropped upon a lightthis case bombs were dropped upon a light
ship and afterwards the hydroplane steered is course over Walmer. It is stated that
one civlian and one naval official were killed Two aeroplanes were sent out from Dover, but as usual did nothing against the invader. ful motor to their aeroplanes than those known in England, so that pursuit is useles Against Reprisals
M.P. for Potsmouth, speaking at Meur, 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 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 nill preve
these Zeppelins coming over, still we could keep them fairly high up, when it would be impossible for them to make a good sho He was very much against reprisals, thoug he thoroughly approved of the threal
reprisals if we could make it perfect 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 newspap London, Tuesday. The Standard newspaper
is adverised to be sold at auction to-morrow. At one time the Standard was a leading Con
servative and highly paying newspaper but was
badiy 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 Pariiament, King Constanting in Members of the Pariiament, King Constandin
a brief speech said that he had forlowed that
policy which he considered as very best in the policy which he considered as very best in the
interests of the nation. The President being
absent, the Vice President replied that the absent, the Vice President replied, that the King
had saved his country from the fate of other
small nations.

King of Montenegro Interned
By Decision of the Entente Powers, After Inguity Made Concemin the Capitulation, Nikolaus Petrowitsch Must Retire Into Private Life and Abjure Politics. Not Allowed

## to See His Son Prince Mirko.

| Petersburg, Tuesday. | According to the |
| :--- | :--- |
| well informed and impotant newspaper the |  | Birivaia Viedomosti, Kipe Nikita of Mon Birfogro hedomostu, yee Nikita of Monwhich, without exactly making a prisoner of him, cuts him off from any further part in politics or in the affaits of his country so long as the war lasts.

The Commission
It would appear, according to the Birivivaia that immediately after the Capitulation of Montenegro, which caused so much conster nation in Russia and Italy, an inquiry into the circumstances was, undertaken, the
investigating commission being composed of investigating commission being composed of no less important personages than M. de
Giers, late Russian Minister to Cettinié; the 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 various delicate political missions.

> Result of Inquiry

Those representatives of the Entente Powers nade searching inquiry at to the truth of been inspire that King Nikita had undoubtedly been the originator of the surrender, that he had originator of the surrender,
judged that there was no choice between a Capitulation and the entire destruction of
his Kingdom. Also

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 Equitabie 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 Yor The Associated Press from Washing 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 b in addition to the one already made con cerming the confiscation of Postal matter from America and which up to the present time not been answered.

## HELP FOR THE JEWS

The well known New York philanthropist Nathan Strauss, has conected 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 Unite States in favor of the Polish Jews, amount
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 o
Ski-running" near hisnich Mr. Gerard had a spill and broke his right collar bone, as a Roentgen examination in a Berlin clinic
revealed, after Dr. Olinesorg, an American reveaied, after Dr. Olinesorg, an American
doctor engaged in Reci Cross work in Munic had rendered first aid.
The distinguished patient is now resting
comfortably at the Embassy expected to complete his reeovery in about
six weeks.
in his desire by his second son Prince Mirko, married to the daughter of the Russian Grand Duke, Constantin Constantinovitch, who had placed himself at the head of a small number of troops and 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-namel not too near
Further, that King Nikita should abstain entirely from mixing himself up in politic of any sort and that he must not make any attempt to place himself in communicatio with his son the Prince Mirko or have political proasoever

As known, the King of Montenegro, after
having been somewhat coldy treated by his sonhaving been somewhat coldly treated by his son and very soon afterwards went to Lyons.
According to the latest report King Nikita hat Accoraing to the latest report King Nikita had
settled down at Lormont an obscure place

Lack of Explosives
Engineering Correspondent of
the Daily Telegraph. Shortage Country
London, Tuesday. The Engineering Corre spondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:
Modern warfare we now Modern warfare we now
synonymous with high explosives.
Even if every engineer Even if every engineering workshop in the
country were engaged in producing shell
bodies, fuses, and other essential 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 ee were always available a surf.
plosives to fill these shells.
Coal, as is generally known, is the basis of
all modern high explosives used in warf re.
From conl there is extreted From coal there is extractecta ased the warf re
(he benzol and toluol which are used to pro
ine duce the tri-nitrotoluene (T.N.T.) or tetra-
nitranaline (T.N.A.) required to till the nirranaiine (T.N.A.) required to fill the pr
jectiles, which in due time will enable o
armies to blast a way into Gerinany. 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 manuacture
of high 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 pro gas is maintained or increased cansumption of comfortabie on this question. But the enormous
increase-irom 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 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 the high explosives for our guns depends
directly on the quantity of coal made into gas,
the immediate and certain result of dear freights -1t is impossible to over-emphasise this point
-would be a shortage in the supply of high -xouli be a shortage in the supply of higg
exposive hhells for the Navy and Army.
No handing back of 50 per cent., or eve 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 possibie Presidential Candidates may be stated to
have been eliminated in the person of Secretary of State Elihu Root. Ex Governor Hughes is much talked of as a possible c
ming Candidate for the Presidential nominatio

British Peril Rigid Thrift Or Loss of War National Outtlow of Money So Enormous That England Stands
in Imminent Danger of Not Being Able to Secure Victory Country Bankrup
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 Excheque warns the country that unless the mos the chances of England winning the war are gravely imperilled.
And now a mang Outlook responsible position as Mr. C. J. Stewart, the Public in view of the already extraordinary economies which people have been conpelled 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
Mr. Stewart declared, that the nation's out how of money was so large that unless
met by severe curtailment of expenditure would not be possible to carry on the war wit the absolute certainty of being able to outstay
the eny 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 wa the cutting down of expenditure by something .
Pessimistic Lord
Lord Sumner said there was not much
evidence of real prooress on the part of evidence of real progress on the part of the
Allies as the result of eighteen months of effort, Alies as the resut bere face an indefinitely pro-
but he would rather
longed campaign than contemplate any othe longed campaign than contemplate any other
termination than absolute victory. He had
noticed that when the Government made shy noticed that when the Government made shy,
modest, and tentative proposals for economies
to meet this tuge expenditure some people 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 Covernme
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 we won in this campaign it would not matter
if we were bankrupt at the end, but if we los we should be bankrupt in any case
Expressions of
Ex-Vice Consul Simon W. Hanauer London, Tuscday. The Dailh Tekegraph
ceroduces the main pootions of an an aricle
 Henauer in Frankkot: on-Mail, as follows:

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## 

 her attenwas a a f
in her in



## German War Report




 Aisne Front the fighting assumed greater intensity.
To the north-west of Tahure a French handgrenade Finally on the heights on either side of the
Meuse above Dun artillery engagements commened, which grew considerably violent and
not terminated during the last night.

The Continental Times

 The Continental Times

 saberertotor Rater




THE CONIINENTAL TIMES
se seen at all Consulates and En

## Warning to America

 In the American Leader there appears anarticle worthy of more than passing notice article worthy of more than passing notice.
The writer points out in very practical manner,
the the evisting boom in American trade is the whe existing boom in American trade is
founded upon a quicksand, that it is formed by business of doubtfur repute and of a kind iikely to be of brief existence.
As everyone knows, the trade in all kinds of war material from the United States, hhas,
during the past year, been on a prodigious during the past year, been on a prodigious
scale and thereby the export teturns of the country have surpassed all previous. records.
But those vast profits have been made by But those vast profits have been made by
the comparative few, and, what may be the comparative few, and, what may be
called the "healthy industries" of the country, those upon which the Union can depend have in many cases fallen into decay. As an
ill 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 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 tistory of the United States. That may of may not be, but when the campaign ceases
America will undoubtedy find that many Wountrices, formerty dependent on the New
World for special classes of goods, will no longer be customers, because stress of circum
stances has taught them to manufacture thos 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

## Has Done His Duty

 Well may King Constantin claim, as he has Lone beiore his leading leigisiators, bo thas interests of his country. The policy followesby the Hellenic Monarch, during the pasi six months, may assuredty be said to nave
aved Oreece from the same fate as that saved Creece from the same. tate as that
wich has already befallen Belgium, Servia, Montenegro and which now acutly ytheatens
Italy. Never in the annals of nations has traly. Never in the annals of nations has
any country been so sorely tried as Orece, out on the contrary because it refused to mix bup in the generaral fight going on all around
and decided to lemain strictly neutral. For deciding upon so wise a policy as that of
peace, King Constantin has been subjected peace, King Constantin has been subjecter to a continuous systen on or orance and Russia, the shipping of the Greeks, the greaiest indust cut short, is territory infringed, its neutrality violated. Yet in spite of all those things, King Constantin has nobly earned the tribue which the vice President of his Pariamment
paid him when he said: "Your Majesty has paid him when he said: "Your Majesty yas
saved our land from suffering the fate of other small nations!

The Continental Times is the only sells the truth in English.

THE LONELY AMBASSADOR. Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, the new American Ambassador to Mexico, is the solitary Ambas-
sador accredited to that State, all the otherheads of mission in Mexico being Ministers Pleni potentiary country where the diplomatic corps presents a similar anomaly, France alone possessing an Ambassador in Berne. At one time, however, Russia used to reign preeminent in the
diplomatic corps at Sofia. Prior to 1909 , diplomatic corps at Sofia. Prior to 1009,
when BuIgaria proclaimed herself independent of Turkey, and Ferdinand assumed the of Turkey, and Ferdinand assumed the
lingly tite the Trar was represented there
by a Minisiser and the other States only by yy Miniser and
siplomatic agents.

## U. S. Lost Opportunities

## 

 AmericanBut The But The Profits Are Reaped by
The Comparatively Few And
Trade of Doubtful Repute







 contracts with old ones.
No owly 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.
we we pursue that we should not overlook.
Unparalleled as are our ammunition contracts,
it should be remembered that the profits
竍 it should be remembered that the protits
are made by a comparatively few; that the
business is largely localized; that speculation
has received a tremendous impetus; and that has received a tremendous impetus; and that
these conditions invite precisely that popular
unrest, from which the business world had unrest, from whic
hoped to escape.
Furthermore
Furthermore, this industry does not make
friends anywhere. The countries that now
pay exorbitant prices will cherish no affec-

 be experienced enough to know
the botiom drops out of a cask, the water
will escape. Our immediate enterprise is
built in large part upon temporary conditions.
. 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 eelligenents' nudurance.
Ont that day the reconing will be had The
lambs who visit Wall Striet will be shorn, lambs who visit Walk 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 opportunily, the chance desperate enterprise abroad.
cheap labor and desp
By common consent we should have become
the controlling power if we reah that
place now, it will not be because any one
net place now, it will not be because any one
wants us to occupy
take it by re, indeed, unless we
conquest

BACKWARD MUNITIONS

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
cut down. The statement points out that orders
placed in Canada last autumn amount to placed in Canada last autumn amount
$£ 31,800,00$. 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 behindtand 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 bodies bey
fuse-fitting.
In regard to prices, it is pointed out that
at first high prices were sanctioned in orde to bring Canadian manufacturers into the field, but that now it is
on a business footing.

## Ray Beveridge

 Back in Berlin Re-Appears as Representative ofthe Great Hearst Syndicate. Will Write Special Articles Appealing to Women of America
Fresh from America, her bonny cheeks becomingly glowing and browne has just
sea voyage, Miss Ray Beveridge has ust
arrived in Berlin and is stopping at the Hotel arrived in Berlin and is stopping at the Hotel
Bristol, where she has been joined by her
sister Miss sister Miss Kuhne Beveridge the well known
American sculptress-for there is much talent American scul
Miss Ray Beveridge left Berlin over a year
ago for ago for the United States. Her self-imposed
mission was to coflect money for the Red Cross.
Nurse.
In America she lectured and lectured, and money rolled in
sums were realised.
Then Miss Bevedige wished to come back to Germany, and, Yrange as it may seem,
she, an American born woman, a granddaughter of the Yate Governor John L. Breckenridge, of Mlinois, a close relative of
the Hon. Lyman Gage and James L. Patten the Hon. Lyman Gage and James L. Parten

## The Embargo Association Since that time Miss

 Since that time Miss Beveridge, whoenergies have no bdunds, has been the act leader of the Embargo Association of the
United States, an organisation calied into life for the purpose of preventing the exports
of ammunition from America to the belligerents. Miss Beveridge 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 Senators so. The Passport Granted
Today Miss Ray Beveridge re
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 stretch as a girdle irom the Atlantic to the
Pacific. As a newspaper representative Miss
Beveridge was granted a passport to come 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 the ship, in spite - fis neutral origin was
stopped and minuttely overhauled. Miss
Beveridge, although fully supplied with testimonials as neyvspaper Correspondent,
was submitted to the indignity of a complete examination, stripped to nudity! And that
is British chivalry today!
 Germans were spledid 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 piace their lives at the disposal of the fathe
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 it over here, with the special detail of writing
on subjects concerning everyday life in Germany which will be of interest to woman-
kind in the United States. A right happy kind in the United States. A right happy
idea and one which is bound to meet with success.
Already the Hearst Syndicate has sent one of its most able and experienced correspond-
ents 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 says: ane specal irstructions not to
touch upon politicc, but to write special articles for the women of the United States that they may know the truth as to conditions
existing here. existing here.
And we all
And we all know what enormous influence
femininity holds in the United States

## Juanschikai's Peace Terms

 Copenhagen. The Chinese President Juan-schikai has offered the following terms of seace to the rebels bf the south. A g guarantee
por the absolute ingependence of Parliament lord a general pardcn for politital prisoners
and influential positions to be given to the and
leaders of the retel mol moverent. On the
other hand Juanschika insists upon the re-
introduction of the monarchical system into introduction of the monarchical system into
Cnina. It is stated that the rebels have
refused the terms offered

## England Requisitions

London, Sunday. The London Gazette
publishes
first of March ships over $5 C 0$ tons cannot
leave port wihout permission of the Gov-
ernment, in oother words that they will be
liable to requisition. Whethar the ships are
to be requisitioned for war purposes or ion
to be requisitioned for war purposes or in
order that trade may be regulated is not
stated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Aticers of the Skoda Batteries Atend
the Selamili.C Congratulutions of the Enver Pasha's Tribute Kaiser Franz Joser Rececies in Aldience
One of the Bruest of his Soldiers.

 present at the imposing ceremony of thee
Scalamik, which thates place in the Hamidic
 Coalipioiti, the same who byi their efitective
firing torced the English to retire in haste Enver Pasha greetad the ofticers in the
hearitist manner and the sulum, notified of ther presence, sent his Adianil.eeneat ion
convey to them his ppecial greeings and cis high apprecaition of the splendid work they had done with their batereres. Oficers inasha nimsert in in spating to ourr his ofiral postion as Minister of War,
told them that their fifors thad been appreciated in the highest degree by and
Turkes each one of whom tuly ralled the superiority of their artiliery and the skill with which hitey had worked their guns with
the inmediate result that the English, once and for all, quited Tuxkish teritiory. He said
that the Austo-Humgaran arillery had come as the estiling fictor in the hisiory of the in.
vasion of tue Dardaneles by
the enemy.

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| rapily |

A Happy Man
Cavairy 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 manarises from his being a soldier of quite extraordinary valor.
He has in turn fought on the Russian, 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 gor special bravery in face of the enemy. the Prussian Verdienst medal. Balogh is but twenty-four years of age and in demeanor
exceedingly modest. When asked to relate exceedingly modest. When asked to relate
how he gained the much coveted tokens how he gained the much
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 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 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 subjects upon which he may question you." "A door opened out in front of me lead. ing 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 repoots
tis Majesty.
"The Kaiser raised his head sligitity and looked me in the eyes:
asked me in Hungarian.
In the Kaiser Wilhelm Husar Regiment "How long have
"How long have you been
"Since 1910, Your Majesty."
"What service have
"What service have you done?"
"I was often in the Intelligence Department, always successfully."
"Tell me of your
"Tell me of your successes?"
my beloved Captain von Ruttkay fell in how my beloved Captain von Ruttkay fell in the
fight at Hutas-Bodbuzra and that all our fight at Hutas-Bodeuzra and that anery had been useless against the masses of
braver the enemy, that we had been in a bad position,
that there were no roads and that we had 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 lerrific force, but after three charges had
been repulsed. There Captain Baron Fiath fell and Lieutenants von Zilinsky and von Perczel.,
i " noted word and wat the Kaiser took in every he rose, straight as a pine tree, touched me that the Kaiser gave me his hand! His eyes gleamed with a glowing fire. He said: "Bravo!"
Then the General took me by the arm
and we passed out past the City Guard.

The Open Tribune To Our Readers.





## 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 indehere whic pendent. 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 tham gang a German-American, a hyphen, but there's Iam a German-American, a ayphen, but there's some American to my name. II there anything to an Anglo-Saxon? 1 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 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 we have shown since the year 9 A. D., when Arminus 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 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 county should stop, of the United States will become like a seeting tatiuru. I hope that you will give my letter a space in your paper, as you have been doing to friends Germany is fighting against enormous financial and numerical odds and on all sides. Surely American chivalry should side with Germany the more so as the Ger- mans have in the past been constant friends mans 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 simuitaneously. Mr. Blakesley, the language 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 West wishes to the staff of the express our Siemens-Schuckert Works for the continuing and ultimate success of their efforts in
furtherigg furthering the future resumption of inter-
national understanding, though for the moment this subject is unforiunately more or

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 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. bombs were dropped. Sixty-four people
were wounded.

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



 his habors in the theatre of war.
How long will the war last?
How long will hie war las
Who will
the
 Are they stowing any signs of weatening?
Every pesson $I$ have met since my return


 paper man seat to ( oermany to report the
war trom that side, to tell of the conditons


 experience. To toll of these stings as well
as it it is opsistle in the face of a double

 auderne in in advance just that the final
scene wiil look iliee when the curtain drops
son the on the worldstg greatest tragedy.
One writer, who, as nat
nas
 forres, has just writen Hlat "Germany has
stoot her obit" kitctenerer beat this witer
to

 Oerman and Austo-Humgarian side only
from the first day of the war; seen as much of the war on thet sidite as
any forecizn correspondent i
 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
atiention to a few things that may be illuminating:
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 the military genius of the war. He was
greater and more powerful than the Czar. Czar Nicholas would hardly dare to do
anyihing without asking Grand Duke Nicholaievitch. One day the world was told the
truth in a very brief announcement. Two writers in Russia, Americans, filled column
with the great offensive that was being with the great offensive that was being
planned. It would be irresistible and sweep planned. It would be irresistible and sweep
away the Germans. It did swep-back-
ward. 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 do and what the Germans did do to it. The
correspondents and military expert prophets
failed to make failed to make good. Their predictions were
not fulfilled. They had the wrong advance

## Decline of Prestige

An American View of the Possibl
Effects of the Retreat From Bagdad.
Chilage, Tuesdy. The Chiago Tribune
publishes an Editorial upon the moral to be

 the fall of the pretige of the witie race
owing to the defaus sustaned $b y$ the $E$ Eage lish and Russinas at the hands of thes fapanese
 Paper write sas follows: THE RTREA FROM BACDAD.










 romt at the end of Sepiember one of the
American writes with the French army
and
 wint. But did they?

 near Auvustovo, because of the deep sinw,
many of the many of the American papers had dipatathes
from somewhere that two Russian armies
wer were threatering Koerigsberg. Whether the
advence information as to cermanys slast



 poor propheicic power ii by any chance
outcone is different than they predict
"Germany Sittling Tight'
Germany is, or wass sitivg tight when
leff. There was at tinat time of confidence in responsible circles in the ultimate outcome Nor were there many
illusions in Berin, Vienna and Buapest about pace. On the contary, there were
many sigus and evidence of preparing the

 that Germany everuially will and must be
defeated is not undersiood by the avenere dete ated is not undersiood by the average
Cerman. He cannol undersanad upon what
 to a atribute it it "Ameria's hope and wish
becusus it is against us." He sass. "Look at the map."
t find
here for or againg the cearmany or apoplifes tar more intense and biter than the feefiling of the people in Cermany, and Austria.
Himgary against anyy of their enemies. Every person in thisis free coumtry has or should
have the fre itight of lis or her op pinion

 right one to the other whuat haser this
meis then me is ithat to say anyling good for one side
is
is un- mameriann," but to say the same thing

 Hormatoon many people want who come ideas, opitions and beiefs. Not geting that
in every insance, their eyes tell me what
theit

 pesions who have alleded io me Truly the
work of the every small corps of American



## 







 work asit tued doc. The Bitith revese at Bagdad is perhaps one






AMERICAN ANXIETIES Thus late in the day the tutut is dawning that atter all the war may in ine long run
turn out to be a very unduorable event as
 in the despatches we are assailed a
by the Euglish and French press."
Aside from that the American corre Aside from that the American correspondents
must run the gauntlet of the English censors must run the gauntlet of the English censors in getting the truth about Germany to America. In the first days of the Serbian
campaign more than 18,000 words of Amer ican despatches were killed in London. Th 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 from the West front during the last big
drive by the French and Eaglish, describing drive by the French and Erglish, describing
the situation as it was on the Cerman side, 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 censor-
ship 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 decorations upon some of the American
correspondents. Had the Germans done that it probabily would be said they
trying to influence the correspondents. Coming across the Atiantic an Ame woman closely related to a prominent American educator was a fellow passenger.
By her request I was introduced to her. By her request I was introduced to her.
Would I give her the German viewpoint? Would I give her the German viewpoits,
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
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 Qerman viewpoint extood it I happened to differ on some points with her ideas.
"I am an educated woman and 1 guess 1 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
ted to infer, anybody with a German name led to infer,
On the steamer, sitting opposite me in the
dining-room, was a little German black. After a few days out she confided to me that her husband and one son had fallen
in the war: her other sori was on the cruiser in the war: her other son
Goeben in the Black Sea.
"Perhaps I haven't even him any more, simply.
There
There was no bitterness in her heart against the enemies, but much sympathy for
the mothers on the other side She was the mothers on the other side. She was a
pathetic, solitary figure. Nights, after every body had left the deck, she would stand in a dark place leaning over the rail, sobbing
as if her heart was breaking. as if her heart was breaking.
She was the contrast to the
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 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

## is visble in various directions. Tribune draws atern

 prestige which the English have suffered by the retreat from Bagdad and the consequentdepreciation of the white man's stock in the eyes of all orientals. It refers likewise to
the jolt given the Russians when beate by the Japanese. Hawing losk 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
fix:d on the Californian coast, their ideas fixd 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. Washington that the Senators are growing anxious concerning the exireme pro-entent
attitude of the Administration. They doubt the programme, stated to have been incubated within the Cabinet circie, which is based
upon a future division of the world's upon a future division of the world's trade
between England and Anerica. They doubt its being possible of realisation. Many of the most influential
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
unskilled labor from Europe, upon which

| 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 abou want to talk "war" here or write about it and am doing so only because The Worl thinks it might interest some o
"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
Cerman Empire with its 530,000 square kilometers. The allies hold approximately 0,000 square kilometers. This is exclusive
of the colonies of German and Austrian 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 h will admit that the loss of the colonies ha any decisise bearing upon the outcome o
the war. They declare that the ultimate fate of the German colonies will be decided, no in Africa, but in Europe. The Germans
will tell you that they hold all but a tiny 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 they have taken and hold the three lines o
Russia's fortresses and defense, and all Russia's forriesses 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 November was $2,202,215$ men and 19,444
officers, not counting a considerable number of prisoners then on the way to camps.
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 Of the prisoners more than $1,500,000$ are
Russians. It is estimated that the Russian Russians. it 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 "Russ army succeeded in getting away intact. Much has been said and written about
the German losses. I do not assume to the German losses. I do not assume to
know what they have been, but personal observation 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 in battles will be found to have been far in
excess of the real figures when once they excess of the real figures when once
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. 1 know in one instance English and American papers printed
that the Germans lost 80,000 men in taking of a place in Russia, when only one taking of a place in Russia, when only one
and a half army corps, or less than 60,000 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
left and received the written answer. "No withstanding alleged 'official' reports to the

## so much depends, has fallen off by half a million. And the moment the war is over

 there will be an exodus of at least half a nion of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians etc. etc. from thevery serious matter.
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 peace owing principall the European nations following upon the war and their consequent inability to purchase the luxuries which
America provides in such quantities and 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 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 fact is brought to mind by train, steamship stateroom and frequently in hotels. One of the largest Pacific coastwise steamers has a placard in every
stateroom requesting passengers to refrain
from lying down in the berths with their
contrary, the German army has not los
800,000 in dead, but much less-as a matter of fact several hundred thousand less."
A high officer connected with the Genera A high officer connecled with the General
Staff told me in November that the German loss in dead had not quite reached the loss in dead
500,000 mark.
Of the wounded, 82 out of every 100 eturned to the front within three months
Only 18 per cent, were permanently put out

Those figures were given me as being Ifficial. I have no personal knowledge o
the actual figures of Germany's casualtie other than these given me. I have not kept track of and compiled the official casualty lists published every few days and for sal on the newsstands. The amazingly hig percentage of wounded men in Germany who return to the front is attributed to the migh efficiency of the excellent hospital and o the present time, has truly been splendid Personally I know men who have returned to the front for the fifth time. In considering his high percentage of quick recovery hould be borne in mind that the casualty sts incluce be man hower slightly wounded. If his wound has to be
dressed-and in this day of aseptic treatment, ractically ever 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 shrapnel or fragment of shell wants the hono 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 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 cilies 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 201 wa told were without foundation. It was saic
that this would bring an additional $4,000,000$ men into uniform, but that they were 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 long ways toward filling up the gaps in the ranks at the fron. Germany will not suffer a long time to come.
Wriers 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 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 Helferich said he had
not the slightest doubt that the German people would again respond patriotically to the country's needs when the time came. boots on, and the proprietor of a westerm hotel has expressed his request that his pro-
perty 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 place

It is a sad commentary on human nature people's property. It is strange that persons who exercise the greatest care in conserving
their own effects will put their feet on plush their own effects will put their feet on plush
sofas in Pullman cars and in hotels, will 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 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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