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HOTEL  
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# The Continental Times

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VIENNA

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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

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

**Patschu Dead.**  
Vienna, Oct. 30. The Servian Minister of Finance Patschu is dead.

**British Losses.**  
London, Oct. 31. The latest casualty list gives the names of 67 officers and 1,734 men.

**American Consul for Sofia.**  
Sofia, Oct. 30. Mr. Dominic Murphy, who has been appointed Consul General for the United States to Bulgaria, has arrived here.

**Heavy American Note.**  
New York, Oct. 30. It is announced that the American note to England has taken seven months to prepare and that Mr. Kirk will convey it over to England. Evidently there is no hurry.

**Submarine Boats.**  
Christiania, Oct. 31. After an absence of three weeks German submarine boats have appeared off the Swedish coast. A large sized submarine has been sighted off Boemmello.

**Varna Bombed.**  
London, Oct. 31. According to a telegram from Petersburg the bombardment of Varna lasted an hour. It was made difficult by the presence of German submarine boats.

**German Yachts Prizes.**  
London. The other three Yachts, besides the Germania, adjudged as war prizes by the English are the Lasea II, Stella Maris and Paula III. All small raters.

**King Peter Gone.**  
Vienna, Oct. 30. Report runs that King Peter, who has long been suffering from melancholia, is no longer in Servia, having left there some time ago for a foreign watering place.

**Mine Ship Sunk.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 31. The mine laying ship Hythe has been sunk after collision with another English ship off Gallipoli. Two officers and 153 men are missing.

**Canadian Reinforcements.**  
Ottawa, Oct. 31. In reply to the appeal of the King, Canada declares itself ready to send a quarter of a million more troops to help the motherland in its critical situation.

**English in Marseilles.**  
Marseilles, Oct. 31. Large numbers of English troops have been landed in Marseilles. It appears that they are troops drawn from India. The entire town has been turned into an English camp.

**Quite False.**  
London, Oct. 30. Several newspapers have announced that the German Emperor had a deposit of a million of pounds sterling at the Bank of England. Inquiries made at the Bank show such reports are absolutely false.

**Venizelos Making Trouble.**  
Athens, Oct. 30. The late Premier Venizelos is playing a dangerous game. He is instigating his compatriots in Crete to persecute the Mohammedans, in order to try and make bad blood between the Turks and the Greeks.

**Russian Warship Damaged.**  
Constantinople, Oct. 30. On Oct. 27 a submarine attacked a Russian warship of the Pantheon type 12,800 tons. The Russian line of battleship was hit by a torpedo and badly damaged. Upon that the entire fleet retired in the direction of Sevastopol.

**Yachts As Prizes of War.**  
London, Oct. 30. The Prize Court has decided that the racing yacht belonging to Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the Germania, valued at 45,000 pounds sterling is good prize, as also three other German yachts that had come to Cowes for the regatta there.

**Englands Losses.**  
London, Oct. 30. The latest casualty list gives the names of 133 officers and over 3000 men. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced, in reply to a question, that the total losses of the English were 493,294, of which 101,652 were deaths 317,465 wounded and 74,171 missing.

**King George Falls.**  
Boulogne, Oct. 30. Consternation has been caused here by the news that King George, whilst inspecting the troops at the front, was thrown from his horse and badly bruised. The animal took fright at the cheering of the troops, reared and fell. The King will be confined to his bed for some time.

**Joffre in London.**  
London, Oct. 31. The visit of the French Commander in Chief Joffre he has attracted a great deal of attention. There is much talk of a renewed general offensive movement of the Allies, which would be the grand and final effort to break through the German lines.

**Radoslawow's Opinion.**  
Sofia, Oct. 31. The Premier, Radoslawow, has given an interview in which he said that Servia was under false leadership. He stated that if Servia disappeared from the map of the world it will be on account of the false counsel it has been given. In no case can it accuse Bulgaria of having been a bad neighbor.

**Censor at Work.**  
New York, Oct. 30. The English Censor has been particularly active, if one is to judge from the last batch of mail received here. He has been specially sensitive upon any reference to the Zeppelin raid, about which the Americans are forbidden to know any details. All mention of the raid has been rigorously obliterated from letters.

**English anti-Japanese.**  
London, Oct. 31. It is one of the signs of the times, that there exists here a strong anti-Japanese sentiment which is the outcome of the well known Japanese policy of "Japan for the Japanese" and still further "The extreme East for the Japanese." It has now become evident that, so far as trade in the far East is concerned, England has no further prospects. Whilst England has been engaged in war the Japanese have been busily taking measures for the ousting of all foreign competition from China, so that when hostilities cease Great Britain will find itself shorn of almost its entire commerce in the extreme Orient.

## STORMY DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Dissatisfaction With Government in English House of Commons Heckling Churchill Who Takes to Flight.** Dillon Champions Haldane.

London, Oct. 30. Extremely violent and personal debates are the order of the day.

One of the most amusing scenes in the House was when Mr. Molteno rose and asked what was meant by the "delays" which he referred to in his speech before the Naval Association on Trafalgar day, as having enabled the enemy to advance in the near East, and how such delays took place, and who was responsible for them.

**Flight of Churchill.**  
Churchill who had evidently on the occasion indicated made one of those rhetorical blunders, for which he has become notorious, foreseeing an awkward position had quietly slipped out of the legislative chamber to the astonishment of the questioner.

Upon finding out that Churchill had fled Mr. Molteno appealed to the Speaker, as to whether he was not entitled to have a reply to his question.

The Speaker replied that a written answer would be given.  
Mr. Molteno was particularly anxious to know whether members had not a right to obtain reply from a Minister known to be within the precincts of the House.

Mr. Hogge asked how it came that Churchill had run away.

**House Discontented.**

After Lloyd George, acting Premier, had been asked concerning the possibilities of a debate upon a vote of confidence in the Government and answered that, if the House really desired such a debate a date for it would be given, Mr. Hogge rose again and asked whether the Government was aware of the great discontent existing because subjects discussed in the Upper House were specially avoided by the Government in the Lower Chamber.

Markham asked whether it was intentional that the Government muzzles the Lower Chamber and all freedom was given in the Upper House.

**Dillon to the Rescue.**

After violent attacks had been made upon Lord Haldane, the Irishman Dillon rose. He said that the Press campaign against Lord Haldane was one of the most unworthy of incidents that had taken place during the war. The speaker said that the Northcliffe gutter press had driven Haldane out of office. That press had, during the past months, been the best friends of Germany and was daily quoted in the German papers as proof that England was scared of the war and had had enough of it. Haldane was the victim of those blackmailers. His fault was that he had advocated England adopting that which was best in the German system, and in that he had been right. The hyper-patriots in the country told that England was fighting against barbarians, but those Huns were in most branches of civilisation above the English and specially in matters educational, and because Haldane had had the courage to say that he had been persecuted by the Northcliffe press.

## THE NEW PHASE OF GREAT STRUGGLE.

Entirely Changed Aspect of the Campaign Since Hostilities Have Been Transferred to the Orient. Englands Position.

**QUESTION OF "WHAT NEXT?"**  
Situation Hopeless For The Allies, Why Uselessly Incur Responsibility of Further Bloodshed? Time Ripe For Peace!

By Aubrey Stanhope.

It must be more than evident to everyone of normal intelligence, that, with the joining hands of the armies of the Central Powers with those of Bulgaria and Turkey, the ultimate likelihood of victory upon the part of the Entente Powers has sunk to zero. It is clear as daylight, so strikingly evident, that for the Allies to pursue the war further can only be characterised as a wanton and quite useless sacrifice of human life. Prolongation of the war cannot affect the end or prevent the Central Powers winning.

**Out of the Fight.**

As England is the chief factor in this war on the side of the Allies, and as the English understand sporting terms better than all others, to use the language of the prize ring: "The Allies have received such a pounding, so many severe punches, that in their own interests, it is time for them to 'throw up the sponge' and quit fighting". There you have the whole matter in sporting parlance.

The Russian giant is "groggy", the French Cock has fought well, but is beaten and ought to be taken out of the cockpit; the British bulldog has made a great fight, but is sadly mauled by a younger more vigorous and resourceful antagonist and his reckless bravery is all in vain. The hot-blooded Italian ally has beaten his head to pulp against the granite rocks of the stupendous Alpine defences of Anstro-Hungary; whilst Servia and Montenegro have ceased to exist as regards the war.

**On the Other Side.**

Look upon the other side! To the already magnificent fighting machine of the Central Powers; as strong today and stronger than on the first day of the war; have been added, firstly the splendid and quite fresh army of King Ferdinand; probably some 700,000 strong; secondly that of the Sultan of Turkey, over two million of men, the finest fighting material the world can show. They have Belgium, Poland, the best part of the Baltic provinces, and now, Servia in their possession. Can there be any comparison? Can any unbiased human being see in the military situation, as it lies, the smallest hopes of victory for the Allies, or the remotest chance of the fortunes of war going against the Central Powers and their allies? It would seem incredible that there could exist anyone who could imagine victory for the Quadruple Alliance as a possibility.

**Mene Tekel?**  
In England Lord Cromer, who passed the better portion of his life as representative of British rule in Egypt, has sounded the "Mene Tekel" of England, in the case of that country pursuing the war to a reckless extent, and, in a serious and reasoned letter, which is given prominent place in the London Times, he warns his countrymen of the most serious danger that lies in the possibilities of a war in the Orient for Great Britain. It is a solemn and earnest warning from a man who knows probably more about the Orient than anyone else in England, a man of ripe age and of unlimited experience. The publication of that letter has made a powerful impression. It has, so to speak, brought up the English, with a jolt, to the thinking point, to the thought as to whether England is not risking too much in pursuing a war from which there appears to be no possible gain, which is costing the country untold treasure, and, what is more serious still, such terrific losses in life such as the English had no conception of as being possible.

**Discord Reigns.**  
It is only necessary to read the English press in order to gain a striking idea of the amount of general discord there is in the country, to see the bitterness with which the Ministers are attacked, to know of the open differences and dissensions existing within the Cabinet, of the antagonism between labor and capital, etc. etc.; all clearly telling that there does not exist that unity of purpose which is above all necessary for the success of any country in war.

**In France and Russia.**  
In France the situation is almost worse. There also the members of the Cabinet are of such opposite state of mind that the Viviani Cabinet appears doomed. The financial situation is of the very worst.  
In Russia the revolutionary movement is only kept down by the most severe measures,

## THE GREAT WAR. BATTLES WON. EAST AND WEST.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT. MANY PRISONERS TAKEN. HEMMING IN OF SERVANS. FALL OF KRAGUJEVATZ IMMINENT. NEW FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The war is going amazingly well for the Central Powers and their Allies and above all the Bulgarians are working up to the best expectations of those who know them and are aware of the high military standard which holds in their army.

The collapse of Servia is merely a question of brief time. A military man talking upon the outlook said: "The entire Servian campaign was decided upon in the month of May and since that time the plan has been worked out thoroughly and methodically. It is difficult for a civilian to thoroughly realise what the organisation of such a campaign means, so far from the base. It signifies an enormous undertaking, an infinity of carefully worked out details. The Danube is now completely freed of mines and thus we now have direct communication with Sofia. And yet at such a moment as this we hear of the English wanting to organise a counter movement! It is too foolish and it could only be a non-military nation, such as England, that could imagine that there is any way of preventing a successful issue of the Servian campaign for the Central Powers. Its results will be perfect and complete "as will be shown by events which will take place in the course of the coming week."

**Fighting in France.**

One of the features of the past 24 hours has been the renewal of fighting upon an exceedingly active scale in the Champagne district. A goodly number of prisoners have been taken amongst other two battalion Commanders. There is rumor, founded upon the visit of General Joffre to London, that yet another grand offensive movement is being planned. It is generally accepted that such would be a last and desperate effort upon the part of the Allies and that after it has taken place the ground will be prepared for peace talk.

**OFFICIAL REPORT.**  
Staff Head Quarters Oct. 31, 1915.  
(Western Front)

The Bavarian troops advanced to the north of Neuville and took possession of positions hitherto occupied by the French to the extent of 1,100 metres and captured during the operation 200 prisoners, 4 machine-guns and 3 mine throwers. A counter attack by the enemy the same evening was repulsed. In the Champagne a German advance trench was captured by an overwhelming force of the enemy to the north of Mesnil. Near Tahure our troops advanced to the attack. They stormed the Butte de Tahure (hill 192). The fight lasted through the night and 21 French officers and 1,215 men were taken prisoners. Amongst the officers were 2 battalion commanders.

(Eastern Front)  
Owing to our concentrated fire the Russians were forced to evacuate the north bank of the Misse near Palanew.

(Balkan Front)  
German troops and the army of General von Kossow have captured Gr. Milanovac. To the North East the enemy was driven back along the Satornja-Kragujevatz road and out of positions south of Srebrnica.

The army of General von Gailwitz advanced along both banks of the Morava. 600 prisoners were taken.

**FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.**

Constantinople, Oct. 31. Today, in front of the Dardanelles, our artillery sank the French submarine Turquoise. Two officers and the crew of 24 men were taken prisoners.

**BULGARIA GIVES CORN.**

Sofia, Oct. 31. There are large supplies of wheat here which can at once be placed at the disposal of Austria-Hungary or Germany should either of those countries need them. Already large consignments are being prepared for export.

**HOLLAND SUPPLIES PORK.**

The Hague, Oct. 31. It appears that there are large over supplies of pork in the country. On that account the Government has given permission for the exportation of 3,500,000 kilogrammes of pork and 1,500,000 kilos of sausage.

**REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA.**

Sofia, Oct. 31. In nearly all the cities of Macedonia a revolutionary movement has broken out and the people insist on the departure of the Servian officials.



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The Editor, while always glad to consider

valuable manuscripts, can under no circumstances

assume responsibility for their return. All letters

must be addressed to "The Editor."

### A Cry of Indignation.

As an independent non party American newspaper, issued primarily for the convenience of Americans, it would be quite unfitting for the *Continental Times* to take any part in anything which might appear as an attack upon the President of the United States or the American Government. For the purpose of giving our readers free vent to their opinions we have established the "Open Tribune" wherein all can express their feelings and give vent to their sentiments as openly as they choose. And from the great number of letters addressed to us, upon all kinds of interesting subjects and topics of public interest, our "Open Tribune" has proved eminently successful.

In that "Open Tribune" today, we publish a letter of quite special interest and which must necessarily appeal to all Americans in whose minds the love of liberty and independence dominates. It is from the well known American sculptress Miss Kuhne Beveridge—and the very name of Beveridge commands respectful attention from all Americans for it is one of the oldest and most distinguished in the Union.

That letter, which opens out by an expression of passionate fondness for her country which Miss Beveridge feels, tells of her remorse at the realisation that, "Gods country," is submitted to the humiliation of British dictatorship.

The case which Miss Kuhne Beveridge sets forth, and which calls from that lady a so bitter cry of indignation, is one which must appeal in a personal manner to all American citizens. To sum it up, her sister Miss Ray Beveridge, who served at the front as Red Cross nurse and has an apartment in Berlin, about a year ago made a trip to the United States, her object being to give lectures upon the true condition of things in the war as regards Germany, and to inform the American public concerning the truth as regards "faked" atrocities, invented tales of German barbarisms, and at the same time to collect money for the Red Cross. In all those intentions, Miss Ray Beveridge has been eminently successful, and, her mission completed, she very naturally wished to return to her home here. She had booked her passage back, upon the Scandinavian liner "United States," was packed and ready, when, lo and behold, in steps the British Ambassador, Sir Spring Rice, and calls upon the American Government to refuse Miss Beveridge, an American citizen of the purest blood, her passport!

Whilst, as an American newspaper, disassociating ourselves from the, quite comprehensively severe words, considering the provocation, used by Miss Beveridge against the President and the Government, we would in more moderate manner draw the attention of the Administration of the United States to the breach of rights of freedom of American citizens, as a body, committed in the prohibition of the freedom of passage of Miss Beveridge, from her own country to her home here. With all the due respect which we feel for the President of the United States and his government, we would like to draw the attention of Dr. Wilson to the undoubted fact, that all the recent negotiations concerning the attacks of submarine boats upon passenger ships, has been centered upon the absolute and undoubted rights of all Americans point of the to travel free and unfettered, where and when they will, without hinderance or molestation of any kind. And we would most respectfully ask the American Executive, whether that principle is being carried out in the case of Miss Ray Beveridge?

### Warnings and Warnings.

From many sides the British people is being warned of the extreme danger of the situation in which the nation finds itself owing to the weak and aimless policy of the Ministry headed by Mr. Asquith, whose name has long ago been coupled with the fatal words, "Wait and see!" And there you have, in those three words, the entire policy

of the English Cabinet revealed. "Send half a dozen army corps to the Dardanelles and, wait and see!" Result 150,000 men *hors de combat* not to speak of the great naval losses. "Send a score of army corps to Flanders, and, wait and see!" Result about 250,000 men on the casualty lists. And so it goes through the whole gamut, with a "Wait and see!" policy.

But a last the thinking spirits of the English nation appear to be aroused to a realisation of the true state of affairs, to the imminent danger of a terrific catastrophe which threatens Great Britain. King George himself, has told his subjects that the situation for England is desperate. He said, unless England could get great numbers of recruits, and that immediately, disaster stares the country in the face. But, even if England could raise all those men, they would be but the rawest of recruits, feeble folk, mostly drawn from the factories. It would take six months to exercise them as much more to harden them up into fit condition to meet the seasoned troops of the Central Powers. Troops capable of high fighting resistance are not made in a few months, but by the careful training of generations of men.

Lord Cromer has come to the fore to warn his countrymen of the immense danger they are running of a war in the Orient which he says might very easily prove disastrous. Lloyd George has long ago foreseen the acute danger which England risks and has cried it aloud from the housetops. Shaw, Morley and Burns, more clear-sighted than the rest of their countrymen, saw the likelihood of disaster to England from the first.

And now we have Lord Charles Beresford who comes out and openly states that if the present government is allowed to continue in power nothing can save the country from defeat and ruin. Hard words indeed are those used by Lord Charles, but they are fully justified, for, in all the annals of history and of critical periods in the lives of nations, never has there been an example of greater incompetency shown by any Government, than that now displayed by the English Coalition Ministry over which Mr. Asquith presides. But apparently the Coalition Government will take no warning, but buries its head in the sands of secrecy, prevarication, false announcements of victories, and; under the plea of care for the National interests; refusing to tell the truth about what is taking place at the front and how badly it is all working out for England and her Allies.

### MILLIONAIRE

### MUNITIONS

### MANUFACTURERS.

Huge Remington Union Plant Rushed Night and Day Making Ammunition.

Houses Continually Going up to Accommodate Rapidly Growing Population.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 2. The full dinner pail, famed for its participation in many a hard fought campaign as a potent will-o'-the-wisp in luring the vote of the American workingman, has fallen far into the discard in this plethoric munition manufacturing metropolis.

The plutocratic employees of the million-dollar munition manufacturers are content, not with a full dinner pail, for they have that with a gold lining, but with pay-envelops so thick that they have to strike to gain time to devise methods of expending their wealth. They smoke fat and prosperous looking cigars and have joy rides in omnibuses to and from work. They are millionaires in miniature as a result of the stupendous operations in the manufacture of war munitions that are being carried on on a gigantic scale in this city.

Overnight Bridgeport has become the "Essen of the New World." To climax its operations in the manufacture of war munitions, which already run up to the hundred millions, it has just witnessed the completion of the largest factory the world has ever seen erected at one swoop.

### Plant Mile and Half Long.

The gigantic building is a mile long, including the old plant, a mile and a half. It was constructed for the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company. War had not been raging two months when ground was broken for the foundation of the factory. In four weeks a strip of land a mile long and 200 yards wide was razed clean of trees and houses. On the site now stands a million-dollar mile-long munition factory with thirteen wings, six smaller buildings, an immense power house and six acres of underground storage vaults.

### Eighty Acres.

The floor space of the gigantic plant totals 80 acres. A branch railroad has been laid right into the ground, which necessitated the construction of a heavy concrete bridge in order to set the tracks under the main road. Opposite the main gates is a six-storyed barrack for the private army that will guard the plant from bomb planters. A high barbed wire fence entirely surrounds the plant and there is an armed sentry every 25 yards.

Sixteen thousand men and girls make up the quota of workers. Two million dollars

is the amount of the monthly pay roll. Two thousand two-family houses, costing \$8,000,000, are in process of construction to shelter the workers.

### \$3,250,000 Monthly Wages.

In three months the army of employees will be increased to 24,000, whose combined salaries will reach the stupendous sum of \$3,250,000 every four weeks. Thousands of skilled metal workers from every State in the Union will draw from \$30 to \$75 per week. Hundreds of girl cartridge fillers and other unskilled help will receive \$10 weekly.

Night and day work for seven years will be required to fill the six contracts that the company has with the Allies. So great is the congestion in contracts that a Russian order for 2,000,000 cartridges and 13,000,000 shrapnel shells, and an English contract amounting to \$100,000,000 have been refused.

### Big Orders.

Bridgeport's share of the \$1,500,000,000 war order placed in this country by the Entente Powers is \$160,000,000. The Remington Company is working night and day on a \$90,000,000 order for rifles, small naval and field guns and other munitions.

The great influx of workers has taxed housing accommodations in the city. Nightly hundreds with plenty of money go bedless.

On questions of European politics, Bridgeport is strictly neutral. It is rooting for another 20 years war.

## THE LETTERS OF CLARENCE.

An Intercepted Correspondence.

36 Maypole Street London E. C.

V.

Dear George:

I am putting up with the Mater at home tonight, and in the morning I go back to the grind at the Marine Board. The Mater spoke to Lord G. about the Chief's rudeness, and he said he would arrange for a new chief for me. Today I got an apology from the Chief. It seems he is going to the Colonies. He said that he now had his doubts as to whether I am the biggest fool or not, that there seem to be others. Rather decent of him, What?

My bankers told me not to sell my Consols now as the price of them has fallen considerably since the war started. Can't see what the war has to do with it, can you? Wonder if he was kidding me or what.

So Mrs. C. left, and left you without a chaperon, all because you kissed her by mistake? She should have stayed after you begged her pardon and told her you would never have thought of kissing her if it had been light enough to have seen whom it was. I cannot understand her, can you?

I must turn in early tonight as I have considerable work to catch up tomorrow, after being away two days. Do you know if there is anything doing with our army at the front? I have not heard of any new victories within the last week, but suppose that is because there are no Germans left. Let me know if you run up to town, for I am still keen on a game of billiards.

Cordially yours,

Clarence.

June 15th, 1915.  
Pickedilly Club, Oxford Street, London.

VI.

Dear George:

They put me up here at the Club last night, and I am rather glad of it. This morning I had a "Turkish", and the rubber has worked on me for an hour, and my hat will go on again.

The new Chief was better, but he, like the old one, was constantly looking for some one upon whom to fix the blame for things which went wrong about the office, instead of taking it upon his own shoulders, as he should. What is a Chief for, and why is he paid more than others in the same office?

This fellow Joyce, claimed that it was my fault that the revised Naval Register was stolen, and said I should have put it in the safe at night. I explained to him that by not doing so, I had saved him an expensive safe. The thieves only broke open my cheap desk, and did not touch the safe, but they certainly would have done so, had they not found what they wanted in my desk. Joyce claims this is a serious matter, for now the enemy will know what ships are sunk, and can figure out where they lie. The plan of the Admiralty was to have so many warships sunk, that it would make navigation for Submarines most dangerous. A very clever, original idea, don't you think?

This has ended it with the Marine Board in so far as I am concerned. I have again resigned, and for good. Even Lord G. thinks I am doing right. I will go to the front and see if there is not a reason to be found why we do not advance faster. I shall write you from Cologne, or wherever the troops now are.

Most cordially yours,

Clarence.

June 17th, 1916.

'T WAS EVER THUS!

Crowford—Were they all drowned in that accident?

Crabshaw—All but the fellow who rocked the boat.

(Judge.)

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

International Journalists Come to View Institutions for Wounded Prisoners.

### GREAT COPPER HAUL.

Hard Time of Austro-Hungarian Prisoners that Fell Into the Hands of the Servians.

The Emperor received this week a delegation from the Danish Red Cross Society in special audience. This delegation consisted of the Royal Danish Colonel Brendstrup, the Royal Danish Chamberlain and Captain Cramer and the Royal Danish Lieutenant, and Master of the Hunt, de Vind.

### Foreign Journalists in Vienna.

A deputation of journalists from neutral states arrived last Saturday in Vienna for the purpose of studying our prisoner's camps and other war-institutions connected with the care for wounded prisoners, such as the inland field-hospitals. The foreign journalists represent Danish, Greek, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss and Spanish newspapers. They will remain in Vienna until October 29th, and then proceed direct to Budapest.

### 8400 Kilogrammes of Copper.

The Bozen-Meran Supply Company at Bozen has sold to the Austrian War Office 8400 kilogrammes of copperwire and copper-plate for war purposes. The Company now uses zinc instead of copper for her installation works.

### Protection against Cold.

A Committee for Providing Protection against the Cold has been formed in Vienna which will supply our soldiers in Russia, and in the mountains on the front, with warm clothes for the coming winter. Up to now 1,091,300 crowns in cash have been received by the committee towards the funds of the committee. This money is being used for making woollen underclothes, woollen jackets, socks, gloves, and providing all other things required in the field for cooking meals, and hot drinks. The committee has issued an appeal to the general public to send to their Central Depot at Vienna all warm clothes, covers etc., which they may be able to spare for the benefit of our soldiers.

### Re-Constructing Galicia.

The Austrian Railway Minister at Vienna has initiated measures for the re-construction of those parts of Galicia and Bukowina, which have been devastated by the Russians. The first step in this direction is an announcement of the Railway Ministry that certain goods and materials will enjoy a reduction of 50 per cent on the ordinary rates if these goods and materials are intended for Galicia and Bukowina, and are sent in no less a quantity than 5000 kilogrammes at the time. Annexed to this official announcement is a long list of the goods which have been selected by the railway authorities as intended to benefit from this reduction. The majority of the listed goods are building materials of all kinds and classes.

In a general report the management of the Austrian State Railways publishes the receipts of the last months which show that the development of the railway traffic is most satisfactory and in fact nearly touches the same figures as had been recorded in peace times.

### Roumanian Corn for Hungary.

The Hungarian War-Produce Company at Budapest announces that it is now in a position to receive applications for the immediate transport of corn and grain at present still warehoused in Roumanian depots into Hungary and Austria, from such Austrian and Hungarian firms who had acquired those goods before the last restrictive orders had been enforced by the Roumanian authorities.

### Servian Cruelties.

A letter from an Austrian soldier who is a prisoner in the hands of the Servians, describes in a vivid manner the hardships, and one might well say, the cruelties to which the Austrian prisoners are subjected in Servia.

In this letter, which is addressed to the soldier's parents in Bohemia, the following statements occur.

At last I am able to write you the truth about how we are treated here. We were quartered in stables without windows. As it was in January, and the weather very cold, most of the men were taken ill. But there was no medical aid for them available. The army-surgeon resided in the town, half an hour distant from our quarters, and all those who were unable to walk this distance were left to their fate. Thus it sometimes happened that in the mornings we found one or the other of our comrades lying dead beside us.

### Typhus Among Prisoners.

Those who were able to walk were forced to [work in the open field. But none of them had boots or shoes on their feet. Thus it came about that Typhus broke out, and from 1500 men not more than 50 remained free from the illness. There were days when 150 Austrian soldiers died from Typhus and Fever.

### Starving the Prisoners.

The supply of food was worse than poor. Meat was rarely served out. And when there was meat served out, then there was no wood to cook the meat. Consequently on most days our food consisted of nothing more than a morsel of cheese and a crust of bread. For four long days we had nothing at all to eat! Not even bread and

## 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.

### Is that Free America?

To the Editor.  
I love my country most passionately — I love it even more than my own honor — but I despise the existing vascinating backboneless Government which has brought "Gods Country" to the humiliation of submitting to British dictatorship.

I am only a woman and do not wish to mix myself up with politics or war — nor is this letter a tirade against England nor a song of praise of this most wonderful Germany. It is purely a criticism of our present Government and the manner in which things are being mismanaged by Wilson.

My sister, Ray Beveridge, has been in America for nearly a year, lecturing and collecting for the Red Cross. Her work, most successfully accomplished, she secured passage on the Scandinavian Steamship the "United States", which sailed from New York on October the seventh.

Today I received letters from her, saying that our State Department, at the request of the British Ambassador, had refused her a passport to return to her home in Berlin.

It is indeed a degradation for our country, that a free born American, whose ancestors have for generations helped to build up the greatness and uphold the honour of our country must have a British Consul visé her passport when she leaves her own native shore. General Beveridge, Governor of Illinois, was our grandfather. Lyman Gage, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, is our cousin, as is also James Patten the "Wheat King." My sister was born in Evanston, Illinois, a town my grandfather founded and it is a deplorable outrage that the present American Government cannot protect her from such humiliating interference. Her trip to America was a self imposed task. She wished not only to collect for the Red Cross but also to tell America about the wonderful order and noble heroism of the Germans and above all to disprove the reports about German atrocities. It was because she was successful in this and that she found willing hearers and converted many Anti-germanites to the cause of the Fatherland, that the British Ambassador interfered.

Let us drape the Statue of Liberty in deep black crêpe.

Adalbert-Strasse 57.

Munich Oct. 27 1915. Kuhne Beveridge.

### Who Can Answer?

To the Editor.  
In the last number of your much esteemed paper Prof. Weiser refers to a book of Sir Roger Casement: "The Crime against Ireland" and how the war may right it. (No. 1190, Oct. 20th). May I ask you the favour to tell me where in Germany this essay may be had and at which price?

Should it not be possible to publish from time to time in the columns of the *Continental Times* a list of interesting new books written in English?

Metz, Oct. 23rd 1915. Dr. Prein.

### DELAYED LETTERS

All transatlantic mail will be held hereafter by the French postal authorities for two days before being forwarded. It applies also to English French and Swiss mails. The purpose of the order is the delay the forwarding of letters which may contain military intelligence. Letters posted in the zone immediately behind the fighting line have long been held for four days.

cheese. And that was in the middle of winter.

### Plague of Vermin.

One of the worst hardships is the vermin plague. The dirt here is simply indescribable. For over eight mouths my clothes were swarming with vermin! And in fact every room or place one enters here is swarming with vermin. I only hope to God that this state of affairs may soon come to an end, or else I shall not live to see you again.

### Hungary orders 6000 new Vans.

The Hungarian State Railways are obliged to limit for the term of three days the acceptance of private goods for transportation on their lines as the goods traffic, in consequence of the rapid favorable development of the war operations, has assumed suddenly such vast dimensions that the traffic manager can not handle it unless the acceptance of further goods is limited for a few days in the week. In fact the Hungarian Railway authorities have ordered 4200 new goods vans to be delivered February 15th 1916, and another 1250 vans to be delivered June 30th 1916.

Vienna, October 30th.

T. R. Willsson.



## EMPIRE BUILDER OR WRECKER?

Destiny at Work in India.  
The Evil Result of Lord Curzon's Regime.

By an Indian Nationalist.

There is one Englishman of whom one reads in the English news sent to Europe not so much perhaps as about Asquith, Lloyd George, Grey and Churchill, but often enough, to show that he is a man of some weight in England. This is Lord Curzon. He is a man of remarkable genius and tremendous energy, and it may be interesting to touch upon his activities in India.

Some years ago he displayed so much energy in the House of Commons in England that an out-let had to be found for his overflowing talents, as the parliament of the little island was too small a field for his boundless ambition. So he was turned from the less dignified Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon into Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and embarked for India as the Viceroy of that vast and benighted dependency of Great Britain.

On his arrival there he let loose his flood of imperial oratory and took the discontented and despairing members of the Indian National Congress by storm, raising great hopes of political reforms and bestowal of greater liberty and self-government on the people. In fact it may be stated with truth that he actually raised a great deal of expectation and enthusiasm among the intellectual Indians. Not only that but he insisted on the discovery and punishment of a British soldier who had murdered an Indian, and though the regiment refused to let the criminal be found out and afterwards showed its dislike of Lord Curzon by refusing to cheer him at the Delhi Durbar, there was no doubt as to the favourable impression he had thus produced on the Indian population at the beginning of the term of his viceroyalty. In fact it seemed as if either he was a man endowed with a high sense of justice, or some wiser statesman who, at the risk of becoming unpopular with his own people, was trying to strengthen the foundations of the British Empire in India by a solid assurance of better government and even-handed justice to the people of India. Among other reforms proposed by him was the creation of the imperial cadet corps for the sons of Indian Princes and Nobles, and thus he essayed to remove the Indian complaint that the sons of the soil were not given higher commissions in the army. The most splendidly equipped cadets of this corps played the part of His Excellency's body-guard at the Durbar and on other occasions and hardly blossomed into anything better. A few of the cadets were made ornamental A.D.Cs. of the Commander-in-Chief but there the great reform evaporated.

Very soon too the news leaked out from the offices that while all these great promises were being made, secret orders and instructions were issued by the Viceroy for giving preference to half-caste Eurasians in all offices. These decadents of earlier adventurers from England by low caste Indian women who consented to consort with them have since then assumed the title of Imperial Anglo-Indians as they did not like their former appellation, and as they inherit, more often,

the vices of both races rather than their virtues, they are neither admitted into the rigid caste boundaries of Indians nor into the still more exclusive circle of the "pure" Englishman's society. So they hang between heaven and earth and while repudiating any tie of blood with the Indians, are always identifying their interest with that of the ruling race. These people had felt much neglected of late, and so Lord Curzon at once wanted to reconcile them and to make them stronger pillars of the empire.

Then came, like a bolt from the blue, the partition of Bengal. His lordship gave out that the province had become too large for efficient administration by a single Governor and must be placed under two. The Bengalees understood that it was an attempt at disrupting the growing political feeling of the Capital of India, and so started a strong agitation against it, affirming that it was an attempt at weakening the growth of national feeling and crushing of political aspiration in its bud. The Viceroy carried out his proposal and the Bengalees continued to carry on the agitation which eventually took the form of the boycott of British goods throughout India, and the springing up of the so-called anarchist movement in Bengal and other parts of India the avowed purpose of which is to establish National Government eventually by driving out the English.

Lord Curzon had so much impressed the Imperial authorities in England with the importance of his mission that his term of office was extended, but it so happened that there was another strong man in India at the time. It was Lord Kitchener, who as Commander-in-Chief of the British-Indian army had to sit in council with the Viceroy, and as luck would have it these two great men of England could not bear each other and they could not agree on many things concerning certain imperial policies and projects; and a struggle commenced between them which was carried out in secret in England. The real issues do not seem to have been made public and were guarded as a secret of the Empire but the fact of the strife between the civil and military heads of the British government in India was notorious. It was said that Lord Kitchener had more powerful backers at home, and so Lord Curzon had to retire and gave in his resignation. It may be alleged with good reason that the Home authorities had begun to feel that Lord Curzon's great energy and intellectual power had resulted not in strengthening the foundations of the British Empire in India, but had sown the seeds of political unrest as had never been done before.

When that big-hearted Liberal Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, had tried to make great political reforms in India, and almost roused a mutinous spirit among his own countrymen against his Government, every one of his friends and foes believed him, for he was really a noble and honest man, and he did nothing in secret against the reforms he was trying to carry out. When he left India he

went away a much disappointed and sorrowful man as his countrymen had made it impossible for him to carry out his wishes. But this was not the case with Lord Curzon. Before he left he had fallen foul of all classes of Indians except a few sycophants and openly attacked the Indian people's character in his speeches. He even went so far as to try to show that the Hindu religion sanctioned the telling of untruths! Those who opposed him quoted from the Hindu scriptures and brought the writings of the great Sanskritist Professor Max Müller as witness to prove that what Lord Curzon had insinuated was an unfounded calumny of the Hindu religion.

Nay, they went further; and the Bengalees with their reputation for scholarship did not fail to hunt up from out of the pages of a book of travels, written by Lord Curzon himself, that he had admitted himself to be guilty of lying in Manchuria in the interest of diplomatic politeness (if I remember aright, in misstating his age) and that he had thus told a lie which was hardly even a necessity for him to tell, and so had no business to sit in judgement on the ethics of the Hindu religion.

The harvest of discontent which Lord Curzon sowed was reaped for his successor to reap. In 1907 culminated that period of unrest and outbreaks accompanied by a flood of anti-English writing which took all the political wisdom of the Empire to suppress by means of a reconciling attitude on the one hand and closing of presses, schools, and prosecutions for seditions, and deportations of political agitators on the other. But those who see a little deeper than the surface know that it was merely driving underground the cause of discontent and not radically curing it. Thus Lord Curzon's harvest so liberally sown with a political wisdom which like many other ventures of the British Empire are turning out to be mere folly, is still growing under ground and will be ripe for reaping in good time. This too seems to me an indication of the working of destiny, that although a really clever man is selected to better the prospects of the Empire he actually succeeds in spoiling them.

So we shall take it as a sign of the working of God's will, that men like Lord Curzon are again in these most portentous times taking a prominent part in the affairs of the British Empire. Those whose unrighteous power He wills to destroy are led by keen-sighted men who see no more than the blind and walk more feebly than the same.

Americans are cautioned against entering the "war zone" of Mexico. If they do the government cannot be held responsible for them. But they are assured that when they enter British territory, and this includes cruisers and British ships of all kinds, the government will protect them by severing diplomatic relations with Germany, the only nation that has shown an honest friendship for us. But since this is the authorized definition of neutrality, we submit.

The Viewpoint.

## BRIEF DECISIONS.

Regret for a foolish act is useless unless it persists as a lesson. (Judge.)

WAR IS WAGED  
LIKE FOOTBALL.

Impressions of two [Pittsburg] Men Who Have Just Returned Home. [Injured Want to Get Back and Fight Again.]

Pittsburg, Oct. 2. William C. Pfeil, and his son, Walter H. Pfeil, of 301 Kingsboro street, Southside, have just returned from a four months' sojourn in Germany and other countries in the European war zone. Discussing their trip and the impressions they received of the war situation while abroad, the younger Mr. Pfeil said yesterday:

"We sailed for Germany from New York on Saturday, May 1. Our vessel was held up by the English at Dover for 36 hours until a rigid examination of all on board and our cargo could be made. Because of our German names, we had to undergo an especially rigid examination. We finally reached Germany, and spent about three months in German territory. We made our headquarters at Baden-Baden. Almost all the time, wherever we went, we could hear the cannonading from the Alsace battlefields, and saw thousands of the wounded brought to Baden-Baden for treatment.

## Wonderful Spirit.

"It is wonderful, the spirit of the wounded Germans and Austrians. They are like football players put out of a game because of injuries. They all want to go back to the firing lines, and fret like children until they get there again. I talked with a head-surgeon at the Baden-Baden Hospital, who has been on all the German and Austrian sections since the war began. He told me 90 per cent of the wounded return to the front, 2 per cent die and the other 8 per cent are too badly injured for duty.

The reported shortage of the copper and brass supplies in Germany is without foundation. The reports which have reached this country that the Germans are making holidays of dates like the sinking of the Lusitania are without foundation. They believe it has been necessary for German submarines to sink English vessels which have aboard American citizens, but there is no rejoicing among the people over such facts.

## Taken for Spies.

"My father and I were repeatedly stopped on the streets by guards and examined. Many times we were taken for spies because of our American mannerisms. The German and Austrian common people have a kindly feeling for the United States, although they think we are somewhat partial to Great Britain in the way of trade, and believe we will be sorry for such favoritism after the war is over.

"The Austrians and Germans all believe England has been holding back in her activities in the great war so far, waiting for the other armies to tire themselves out in the struggle, and then make a clean sweep. They ask why the English line of defense in Flanders is only 20 miles in length, while that of the French border is about 300 miles long. I saw probably half a million prisoners taken by the Germans and Austrians, and the reports of the cruel treatment those prisoners is receiving is all 'bosh'."

BOSTONESE "HUMOR."  
"Verboten Whipped Cream."

We are always amused when we receive a copy of the *Transcript* of Boston (U.S.A. be it remembered) and are able to regale ourselves and our *Feldgrau* friends by reading extracts from its funny writers with their funny conceptions of things German and their still funnier manner of expression. We give another choice specimen. It is not a telegram of extravagant length, but an article which its author no doubt "writ with pride."

"Commanding general, IX. Army Corps, Hamburg, has verboten, 'production and sale of whipped cream'—so idolized by German backfisch, flappers. It is too, in flush of Warsaw rainbow!

"Others enjoying poor bit of happiness. Cooks, hotel-keepers, dressmakers, sportsmen, tailors, barbers, doctors of divinity, music, art, have purified their Germans of poisonous jargon. German Agriculture Council lined up these seven days but with majority and minority suggestions of committee. Majority want Shorthorns called 'German beef horned cattle.' Clydesdales, 'Scottish cold-bloods,' shire horses, 'English cold-bloods.' English swine divided into two classes, 'noble' pigs and 'un noble pigs'; Yorkshire and Berkshire belonging to the former. Sheep have been renamed from the quality of their wool, 'long-woolled,' 'short-woolled,' 'shiny-woolled.' Minority of committee advocate delightful idea—phonetic—so that foreigners who originated these breeds and heard secret of their breeding success can still recognize their pets while in same moment English and Scotch of it suffer the extreme indignity: 'Schorthorn,' 'Scheier,' 'Klaidsdel,' 'Berckschir,' 'Schropschir,' 'Kotschold.'"

No cruelty in Düsseldorf. Residenz Theatre finding their poor bit of happiness in comforting work of German official propaganda for keeping patiently patriotic hearts in Düsseldorfians. Crowds fill Residenz Theatre to see "Under Naval Gunfire. Great Panoramic sea-drama in Four Acts"; "Torpedoing of a powerful British cruiser by German submarine belonging to the German foreign squadron off the coast of German East Africa!"—were not content to put the occurrence in North Sea where it might have happened, probably because tropical scenery looks better—should have used scenery of popular Cologne success, Meyerbeer's *Hottentot!*—Plot of "Under Naval Gun-fire," thus: "Night falls. On board all is darkness, every light is out.—Low words of command are uttered and the engines begin to beat and stamp through the waves.—Then up flashes a search-light; the Enemy! A loud command! Load the guns, fire!—A hellish uproar begins.—Like a ghost the black giant looms up out of the dark night.—A hail of shells!—from a submarine—'rains over the enemy.—Suddenly a jubilant yell, a thundering hurrah-call!—The enemy cruiser has received a well aimed shot, and, wrapped in an enormous fiery smoke-cloud, it bursts asunder with a crash.—Victory is Ours! Germany's sons have done what the Fatherland expects from them as their duty.—Proudly waves the Black-White-Red flag." Düsseldorfians in hellish uproar of applause, hurrah-calls!" *Boston Weekly Transcript.*

## LITERATURE.

THE SUPPRESSION  
OF IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

THE SWAN SONGS OF THE "SINN FEIN,"  
THE "IRISH VOLUNTEER" AND THE  
"IRISH WORKER."

By R. L. Orchelle.

There is an old English copy-book maxim which, by means of its constant repetition in our sprawling and juvenile hands, was well branded into our brains at school: "Evil Associations Corrupt Good Manners." We were inclined to scoff at that maxim whenever the impulse seized us to play with the bad boy from the other street. But now from the superior plane of a wider and sadder experience we can testify to the soundness of that old saw. I would go further and say that today it applies not only to individuals, but to nations. I cannot agree with the rash and sweeping generalizations of those good people who talk of nations as though they were their next door neighbors—or even near relations. We are all guilty of this habit, but in our case disaster does not usually follow upon the error, as in the case of diplomats juggling with the fate of millions.

## The Great Error.

If one man were suddenly to be attacked on the street by three, assisted by a brace of two full-grown boys, we should imagine the chances of that one man to be exceedingly slim, in fact, hopeless. This was the great error of the Entente diplomatists. Surely, in their opinion, it was a thing as inevitable as mathematics? Ivan the Big and Burly; John Bull the Rich Sea-Monopolist; Jean Crapaud, the Fiery and Revengful; crafty little Ishibashi of Nippon and Jan-Pierre of Flanders would be more than a match for Michel the patient, good-natured and phlegmatic? And was not Guiseppe of the Black Hand waiting around the corner to administer the *coup de grâce* when the time came? It was rash reasoning, as all the world knows. It was based upon figures,

but also upon that dangerous fallacy of thinking of and speaking of nations as persons, as "shes." But nations are *not* persons, nor allegorical goddesses equipped with Minerva helmets and Roman spears as the fresco painter and cartoonist would have us believe. Nations are organisms, but above all, they are forces. Their military and their economic forces may to some extent be gauged, but there is no diplomatic brain so subtle and so fine as to be able to estimate the tremendous moral and mental forces that pour like Niagara from a nation's heart and head.

All of which is but a rambling prelude to my own modern variation of that excellent maxim about evil associations and good manners. Recent history has shown us that nations, though not persons, may acquire something of one another's personal qualities. We have seen the easy-going Turk suddenly grow scientific and systematic under his German instructors, we have seen the effervescent French stiffened with a kind of British doggedness, the cold-blooded Briton frenzied by the spirit of French fanaticism, and all that was liberal in his land, overborne by the darkness and eyeless bigotry of mediaeval Russia. Yes, Evil Alliances Corrupt Good Morals.

## The German-Irish Understanding.

This fact has been powerfully borne in upon me by reading a book which has excited a great deal of attention in our country, and has served to throw a few rays of light through the thick-rolling gas-clouds and sulphurous London fog that constitute our chief import from Great Britain in the realm of King Morgan the Second. The title of the book is "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom," and its author is the well-known Irish-American scholar, James K. McGuire. I do not know whether a German translation of this excellent work has yet been made, but indubitably it belongs to that great literature of the war which Germany has enshrined among her national archives. It is of the utmost moment that the German and Irish people understand each other's aims and ideals, not only in

America but above all, in Europe; a fact of tremendous significance for the future peace of the world, and an ideal of which Sir Roger Casement has made himself the champion and prophet. The alliance between the German element and the Irish element in the United States is highly desirable because it furnishes perhaps the only weapon by means of which certain dangerous and pernicious influences in our country may be eradicated once and for all time.

## The English Finland.

I shall not attempt to deal here with the general scope and the various themes of Mr. McGuire, but confine myself with the "Postscript" to the volume—"Swan Songs of Suppressed Irish Nationalist Newspapers." The crushing and the confiscation of these patriotic newspapers,—"seditious publications" in English,—furnish an excellent example of that Russification of which I have spoken. For Ireland is the English Finland, and the same methods prevail in both of these throttled, gagged and oppressed nations. Mr. McGuire quotes an article from the last issue of the *Sinn Fein*, *The Irish Volunteer* and *The Irish Worker*, three valiant little journals that spoke for Ireland's good and not for England's gold when the war broke out, and the recruiting sergeant from over St. George's Channel came as usual to export Irish recruits like so much Irish bacon. I shall quote part of the article from the *Sinn Fein* written by Arthur Griffiths, one of the most powerful pens in Ireland. It shows a luminous grasp of the situation and explains England's frantic desire to quell that source of light.

"Now England is not at war because the neutrality of Belgium has been violated. She is at war to destroy Germany in pursuance of her invariable and avowed Continental policy—dating from the days of Elizabeth, carried to its first success by Cromwell, and to its ultimate victory by Pitt—that no Power on the Continent shall be permitted to become predominant, and that when any Power threatens to do so England must form a combination of other Powers to crush it. The combination

of Europe against Louis XIV, and against Napoleon are [the classic examples of this policy. The combination of France, Turkey and Sardinia against Russia in 1854 was its last illustration until the present war. But in every war of England's with this object she advertises another reason as the cause of the war. She fought Louis XIV. and Napoleon on the same pretext of freedom and altruism she puts forward to-day.

## King Edward's Mission.

"England has followed exactly the same method in the case of Kaiser Wilhelm she followed in the case of Napoleon. She has ringed his country round with enemies. In 1907 we pointed out in *Sinn Fein* that the 'mission' of King Edward, 'the Peacemaker,' accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, through Europe was not to make peace, but to create a general Continental alliance against Germany. Whether we were right when we said the mission was one of war while all the remainder of the Press both here and in Great Britain pretended or really believed the mission of the two Edwards to be one of peace can now be decided.

"France fell easily, despite the fact that the Nationalist French papers opposed the Entente, and pointed out what was the truth,—that England designed to use France as a pawn in her game.

"Russia saw her opportunity and seized it. Before she came in she exacted a price from England, which England reluctantly paid—the chief part of that price was Persia—a country England was bound by her honor to protect. Her honor! Persia was dissected alive, that Russia might aid England against Germany."

The Great Plot also involved Japan, Belgium and the United States,—successful in a military sense with the two former countries and despite the desperate and criminal attempts of our Anglo-maniacs, a failure in the case of the United States, though responsible for gigantic wrongs and abuses. The article from *Sinn Fein* concludes:

"If to defend the remnant of Irish manhood from being hurried to destruction in this war, planned by England, provoked by England and intended to serve only

England; and if to vindicate from the monstrous calumnies that Ireland's centuried calumniator and oppressor is pouring out upon a great nation and a noble people, is to be pro-German, then we accept the title as one of honor and worthy of an Irishman to wear."

The *Irish Worker* has a defiant and impassioned article by Prof. Edwin MacNeill upon the imposition of martial law upon the Irish people:

"But if the British Government once more throws off its mask of constitutionalism and launches its weapons of repression against those who differ with it, if once more it sets in motions its jails, its courts-martials, its scaffolds, then the last tie that binds these men [to the official Home Rule gang] will snap.... Yes, my lords and gentlemen, if you leave us at liberty we will kill your recruiting, save our poor boys from your slaughter-house, and blast your hopes of empire. If you strike at, imprison, or kill us, out of our prisons or graves we will still evoke a spirit that will thwart you, and, mayhap, raise a force that will destroy you."

The fraud and trickery involved in the Home Rule measure which shelved it for the duration of the war is well characterized by James Connolly in *The Irish Volunteer*:

"We have a check signed for Home Rule, or if we have not got it, it is there in the Check Book. Before the check was signed and left in the check book, the drawers of the check openly withdrew from the bank a large part of the funds that were to meet the check, and at the same time they postdated the check to the year 'after the war.' Are we bound in honor to honor that sort of check with prompt payment?"

With Irish manhood for cannon fodder in the trenches of Flanders or Gallipoli,—Mr. Connolly might have added. Ireland is today practically in a state of internal siege, fettered and bound, the British hand clutching its throat, the British heel upon its harp. In other words, the methods of Russia have been added to those of Dublin Castle. It is indeed a motto for the people to remember: "Evil Alliances Corrupt Good Morals."



ELIOT VERSUS  
ELIOT.Harvard's Ex-President Turns  
White to Black.

The Scholar, then the Villifier.

ELIOT 1913 ELIOT 1915

From an address delivered by Charles W. Eliot at the dinner of the German Publication Society May 9, 1913, New York.

From the book, "The Road Toward Peace" by Charles W. Eliot Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York 1915.

Liberty.

"Two great doctrines which had sprung from the German Protestant Reformation had been developed by Germans from seed then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education, developed from the Protestant conception of individual responsibility and the second was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industries, in society, in government, liberty with order under law. These two principles took their rise in Protestant Germany; and America has been the greatest beneficiary of that noble teaching.

Universities and Academic Freedom.

"The German universities to which the first American students resorted were in part recent creations and in part reconstructions on old foundations, but how rich they were, how free and how strong... The American pioneers in Germany brought back various knowledge, various skills, and many pregnant doctrines.

"The variety of knowledge and skill which could be procured at the German universities was something astonishing to these American youths, something indescribably rich and various. With their own personal experiences and gains they brought back also to America the structure of the modern German university, then young in Germany, and in America not yet conceived of. They had, moreover, absorbed that noble policy of academic freedom, freedom for the student and teacher alike.

"This academic freedom meant emancipation from tradition and prejudice and from authority, whether GOVERNMENTAL or ecclesiastical."

Literature, Science Art

"The educational obligations of America to Germany are indeed wide and deep. They relate to literature, science, art, education and religion... The pioneers from New England in the first half of the 19th century have been followed by a stream of American youth, going over to enlarge their experiences, to make new observations, to put in practice the instructive method of arriving at truth, and to learn to think profoundly and accurately in the German universities. That stream has flowed backward over this country, fertilizing it with German thought

and German methods. These thousands have absorbed in Germany that splendid spirit of scientific research now developed in all fields of knowledge on the same method and in the same spirit. Scientific research has been learnt through practice in Germany by thousands of American students and teachers. It is impossible to describe or even to imagine what an immense intellectual gift this has been from Germany to America. It is, of course, true that America is indebted not only to Germany but also to other countries... but America is more indebted to Germany than to any other nation, because the range of German research has been wider and deeper than has been that of any nation."

Ethics.

"The Teutonic peoples set a higher value on truth in speech, thought, and action than any other peoples... They love truth, they seek it; they woo it. They respect the man who speaks and acts the truth even to his own injury. The English Bacon said of truth: 'It is the sovereign good of human nature.' That is what all the Teutonic peoples believe. They want to found their action on fact not fancy; on the truth, the demonstrated truth, not on imaginations. I say that there is a fine bond of union, a real likeness of spirit, a community in devotion and worship among all the Teutonic peoples."

## HINDENBURG.

By A Voice from India.

There in front of the column of victory he stands, feet planted apart resting on his sword, bare headed, the German Colossus of to-day;—looking into the distances beyond planning the safety of his land, and her mightier future.

His mind centred thereon and his will intent on carrying it out. He seems lost in thought and unaware of aught else. And there around and above, and beyond him, unknown to him perchance, gathers an invisible presence, the mind of nature the spirit of the earth. And her thought and her will stream into him becoming the current of his thought and his will.

In her invisible furnace they have melted the ingredient of earthly power, and new forms, new groups, take shape and emerge, Tyrannous nations cover and scatter; their slave manned ships go down with their merchandise, their mills lie hushed and deserted.

The Avenger's host march forth victorious. Then ships sail over liberated waves carrying the merchandise of humming workshops offering and buying freely.

They have chiseled off the chains of oppressed races who were straining to snap them and have handed these chains to them forged into weapons and armour and ploughshares and the wheels that roll out a people's industrial needs.

The parchment bonds of the slave holder are torn into a thousand shreds and the peoples sit re-inditing their charters of freedom. Unknown to him perchance thus the will of nature, is accomplishing through the will of the German colossus one of the types and embodiments of his race.

## TWO REASONS.

The Optimist—Don't bet on a sure thing it is 't far to the other fellow.

The Pessimist—Besides which you are generally apt to lose.

philosophy are, like German industrial development, comparatively young. That they should become preeminent so soon was not to be expected. In the next place, the German race has not yet developed leaders of thought, in literature, philosophy, poetry, who can bear comparison with the supreme."

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