# The continental times. No. 1199. Vol. XXII. No. 57 November 10, 1915 

Berlin, Germany: C. White \& Co., Ltd., November 10, 1915

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# HOTEL ESPLIANOE <br> BERLIN. <br> Ohe Conlimental dimes HOTEL IMPERIAL VIENNA 

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No. 1199. Vol. XXII. No. 57. New York stockholm rotterdam lucerne berlin vienna zurich WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.


LATEST NEWS. HORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Sofia, Nov. 9 . The The train service Pirot-Sofia has been
yesterday.
Small Cruiser Sunk.
The admiralty announces that the small cruiser
Udine, built in 1902, 2,700 tons, has been Jdine, built in $1902,2,700$ tons,
orpedoed, two missiles striking her.
Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send a friend either at home or abr
Athens, Nov. 9. The Greeke have agreed to
allow the Allies to build a landing stage and
to make a new road to the railroad station, the o make a new road to the railroad station, the

General Goes to Prison.
Petersburg, Nov. 9. General Gregoriew who
made a feeble defence of the fort of Grodno has been condemned by Court Martial to fifteen months close arrest.
Eenera, Nov. 9. The 130 cannons captured in
Kraljevo were of the latest Creuzot pattern, having been delivered by that firm in the spring
of the present year.
Veniselos Tired.
Athens, Nov.9. M. Veniselos has decided that he will support the Skouludis Cabinet. He says
he is tired of politics and has asked his friends not to vote for him at the coming elections.
$\qquad$ Prance has America Note.
Nov, 8 . announces from Washington that the note esent to England was simulaneousty con
to the French Embassy in Washingto Explosion in Bucharest.
Bucharest, Nov. o. A packet being taken by
a messenger to Professor Janculescu fell from the hands of its carrier and a terrific explosion
resulted. The messenger was very badly resulted. The messenger was very bady
wounded. This is the econd attempt made to
send an infermal machine to the Professor. To Clear. Petersburg.
Stocktholm, Nov. 9. The population of Peiers-
burg having increased burg having increased of late by the addition
of about three quarters of a million of fugitives,
the authorities have decided to clear the intruders the authorities have decided to clear the intruders
out. They are to be taken in masses and
transfered to Central Russia where there is need of hands to deal with the field work London, Nov. 8 . Rersistent Reterests run that
Pord Kitchener is about to pive Lord Kitchener is about to give up his post,
but the same is denied in official quarters. It
is stated however that the Minister of War is likely to absent himself from his post for some
time, and, that during his absence Mr. Asquith time, and, that during
would act in his place.

Sofia, Nov. .9. The Russian Minister Sawinski,
who was operated here for appendicitis, and who remained on as a private citizen when
the war broke out, has recovered sufficiently to the war broke out, has recovered suincienty to
start for home. He was siven all honors due
to his rank upon departure. The King visited to his rank upon departure. The
the Minister the day before he left.

New York, Nov. 8. Apropos of the Nicosian
ease in whish the American flag was used for case in whish the American flag was used for
the purpose of sinking a German boat by the
English gunboat Baralong the World says: "If English gunboat Baralong the World says: "If
it be true that the Baraong used the American
flag to protect itself against the submarine flag to protect itself against the submarine, as
asserted in Washington, it is worse than the
use of the American flag aboard English

> KING PETER IN FLIGHT. ienua, Nov. 9. Oreat is the curiosity
displayed to know what has become of King displayed to know what has become of King
Peter. When last seen the Servian Monarch was at the Parade of the Schumadia division, when His Majesty made an inspection. The
division which had formerly been composed division which had formerly been composed
of four regiments has melted down into one. On the fifth of November the King passed
Krusevac and pursued his flight in a South

THE MISSION OF LORD KITCHENER. WOULD APPEAR THAT THE VISIT OF OENERAL Joffre To encland
 wislow of comp
AS LAST HOPE.
 GREATEST DIFFICULTIES.

NORTHCLIFFE TRI UMPHANT.
London, Nov. 9. Once again, as a last
ope, as was the case in 1901, Kitchener has hope, called in to rescue England from a
bosition which verges upon the hopeless.
por The sudden departure of the Minister of War announced as "at the special request of his
colleagues in the Cabinet", has come as a bolt from the blue to the British public,
which, when it took up its daily newspaper yesterday morning, read with amazement that
Kitchener, the one man upon whom the Kitchener, the one man upon whom, the
entire hopes and faith of the country in this war are pinned, had left the War Office an
was already on his way to accomplish a was already on his way to accom the public
important mission, where and how was left to guess. $\begin{gathered}\text { Public Guessing. }\end{gathered}$
And, the public is guessing! To those
who think they know best, the recent visit of General Joffre is closely connected with the abrupt and unexpected departure of the
English Minister of War. And, at the same English Minister of War. And, at the same
moment there is published by the Press Bureaun a communication to the effect that, it has
been decided to renew the Anglo-French been decided to renew ment. Some doubt
offensive at an early moment
the wisdom of announcing beforehand to the the wisdom of announcing beforehand to the
enemy that such an important movement is being prepared. Bul the ways of the Censo in this country are inscrutable and totaly
beyond understanding. Matters of insignificance are jealously coming Anglo-Franco offensive are cried out aloud by a press agency The Two Roads.
Well guarded is secret was of the departure of Kitchener, is likewise his desti-
nation; it is evident to all here that his journation; it is evident an of two roads, the one
ney can take but one of which leads to Flanders, or the other that would bring him back to his old position
as Commander in Chief of the British forces in Egypt. It might be either, but general opinion; ever since Lord Cromer rang the
Tocsin in the House of Lords concerning Tocsin in the House of Lords concerning
the vital danger to Great Britain of an invasion of Egypt; is, that Egypt is the destinatigestion of his going to the Balkans, which suggestion of his going to biven out, is a mere blind.
In any case all here accept the departure going to be an attempt made to make a an idea which is father to the universal wish that energetic action should be taken and the
heart breaking delays and waiting, of which heart breaking delays and waiting, of which
all at the front are so tired, shall be brought to an end. Misinformed Public.
In this country where the people are so accustomed to the one man rule, Kitchener military line, can overcome all difficulties. The somewhat naive idea exists that because
Kitchener was able to destroy the power of Kitchener was able to destroy the power of
the Mahdi in 1898 and pick the chestnuis out of the fire in South Africa, in the years
$1901-2$, when the Boers were exhausted and lacking supplies of all kinds, that he can
now work miracles against the mighty forces now work miracles against the mighty forces
arrayed against the Allies by the Central arrayed against the Allies by the Central
Powers together with their staunch and poPowers together with their staunch and po-
werful co-fighters Turkey and Bulgaria. Such werful co-fighters Turkey and Bulgaria. Such
is the idea of the ordinary Englishman, misinformed by his censor muzzled press con-
cerning the true situation. He has been told, day after day, that Germany and AustroHungary are being rapidly and by a sure
process of attrition being brought to a condition process of attrition being brought to a condition
of exhaustion, being figuratively, to use a favourite expression of the press here, "bled
white". Such is the almost child-like faith of the Briton in "our only General", as they fondly call Kitchener that they look upo
him as a Saviour, a miracle worker. him as a Saviour, a miracle worker.
Burns as Chauvinist.
If Mr. Burns, who has of late acted as the official stimulator of British chauvinism, by his descriptions of his free trips to the front
at Flanders and the enthusiasm he witnessed there amongst the English soldiers, had been able to see the vast masses of sturdy men
in uniform that abound all over Germany, he could have told his countrymen the truth which is that far from being bled
white" the abundance of fighting material
to be seen in that io be seen in that country-as we
are told by an American Correspondent

## who has just come back from a trip there-

 is so wonderiul as to be almost incredible.The same American newspaper man said that much capital had been made out of the
fact that the Germans had called out men who were called "dauernd untauglich", but A very was merely figurative nomenclature men who had not been called out in their military years, for one or another good
reason, sometimes because there were already more troops than were wanted
others because of some slight defect. The first class now made excellent recruits, The second were called out to take the place
of more able bodied men, to serve as attendants in ambulances, as drivers for convoy
service etc. etc. etc. And thus the callin out of those. etc. etc. And had been an enormous relief and had given the active army mighty who had hitherto been occupied in work which men less
easily perform.

THE BARALONG
MURDERERS.
Incredibly Horrible Details of Mos McBride as Regards Defenceless Submarine Crew Fully Confirmed. English Commander incitesMarine
to Fire Then Seeks to Conceal - His दitame.

The most cowardly and disgraceful action
of the Captain William McBride of His Majesty's Ship Baralong is fully confirmed by a detailed interview published in the New York World with the Americans who were board the Nicosian, the ship attacked by
he German submarine. Full details were given at the time of the murders, in the Continental Times, in all their ruffianly and wanton brutality. It is now fully shown
that, at the direct command of Captain that, at the direct command of Captain
William McBride, who apparently was overjoyed at the accomplishment of one of the
most detestable actions that any human being could perpetrate, himself ordered the six helpless men, including the Captain of the they being in a condition of perfect defencelessness. The unfortunate and heroic Captain of the submarine was deliberately fired upon the first shot hit him in the mouth, the second in the throat.

Shameful Incidents.
All those shameful incidents are sworn to by the Americans who were aboard the
Nicosian and were taken off that ship on to the Baralong. They are Mr. James G. Curran of Chicago; Edward Clark, of Detroit, Crosby, the two last of Crystal, Texas.
Whilst the unfortunate and heroic of the crew of the Baralong were desparingly striving to save their lives, and when all the laws of war and horio made it incumbent upon the English to save them, the British Captain William McBride-a name which
must go down to history as representing cowardice and dishonor-w th wild excitement incited his men with the words, "Kill them all, make no prisoners!'

To Hide his Dishonor
Well can one understand that the shameless and ignoble representative and betraye of English Naval honor and chivalry wrot a letter to Captain Man the the asked him to take secial care that no details of what had taken place should be given either by himself or any of his crew either in Liverpool or on their return to the United States. But such was the indignation and feeling of disgust of the Americans at the they felt it their duty as men and friends of humanity and civilisation, to tell the world of the atrocious, barbarous, dishonorable and inhuman action of Captain William McBride, an assassin wearing and disgracing the uniform of His Majesty King George, and disregarding all the laws estab-
lished for the conduct of war, making misuse of the American flag and behaving as a savage in
of honor.

ENERGETIC AMERICAN NOTE ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND. WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT DENIES THE RIGHT OF ENGLAND TO SEIZE
CARGOES DESTINED FOR NEUTRAL LANDS. BLOCKADE OF HARBORS OF NON COMBATANTS NOT ADMITTED. UNITED-STATES DECIDE TO
STAND AS CHAMPION AGAINST INJUSTICES BY WARRING POWERS. London, Nov. 8. The newspapers have $\mid$ national law for the blockade of neutral been allowed to obtain a summary of the

latest American Note to England, and from $\begin{aligned} & \text { harbors, on the contrary it is strictly for- } \\ & \text { bidden. Further that the Prize }\end{aligned}$ | latest Americand Note to England, and from |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| that it is found that the American Govern- | $\begin{array}{l}\text { bidden. } \\ \text { severe }\end{array}$ Further that the Prize Court inflicts | ment speaks in no undecided terms. In the

seve does not give sufficient compensation first place it disclaims the rights assumed by England to detain American ships or suspicion that they contain contraband. The Note puts in doubt the effectiveness of the blockade against Germany and points to the with Scandinavian harbors.
The Washington Government proceeds to
show that there is no precedent in interTHE UNION BETWEEN THE CENTRAL POWERS. Count Jullus Andrassy Corrects False
mpressions That may Exist as Regards
the Germany and Austro-Hungary. Vienna, Nov. 9. Just at this moment when
foreign newspapers are trying to make of political opinions between Germany and Austro-Hungary, Count Julius Andrassy comes out with a very timely statement published in the columns of the Neue Freie Presse.
Count Andrassy not only bears testimony to he absolute solidity of the union existing further and considers that the same should be still further developed, in the political
line. He says that the Union has been ful of good results and could not be replaced and he above all draws attention to the
further solidification of the union since the commencement of the war and owing to their mutual interesis. His Excellency hininks that the Union should be developed in commercial relations and upon measures o
ffense and defense. It would he says be best for the Union that it should be recognised, that in any future war the two countries will surely stand together, and one another will help each other in every manner to rise and progress. That they
hould also be united in the support and trengthening of the two Dynasties.

LITTLE LEFT OF SERVIA. Hoperess condition of King Peters' Troops
Big Booty at Kraguievatz Krilivo and
Krusevac. Alles Have Suffered two Severe

As regards the war and Servia it is no
longer a question of what that country has, but rather what is left of it. And when the the realm of Servia exists no more, all the principal towns are in the hands of the
invaders and only Monastir, Pristina and Metrowitza are still held by the Servians, whilst the shattered and battered remains of their army are cornered
western end of Macedonia
Twice the Allies, who keep on disembarking quantities of troops about Salonica,
have attempted to make connection with have attempted to make connection with
the Servians, and, on each occasion have been repulsed with heavy losses. The last many prisoners in the hands of the Bulgars

## Much Booty.

Large booty has been taken from the at the last named, four houses at the last named, four houses quite full
of ammunition were captured, showing the generous manner in whi
kept the small ally supplied.
As giving an idea of how great that booty Belgrad Line alone 2800 railroad waggons and 45 locomotives were taken. At the taking of U,kub 300 railroad waggons were taken and 300 more were captured on the line of Gewheli-Demirkapuu as an
attempt was being made to transfer them to attempt was being made to transfer
Greece.
OFFICIAL REPORT. taff Head Quarters Nov, 9, 1915

## (Balkan Front.) <br> South of Kraljevo and South of Krusevac the

South of Krajevo and South of Krusevac the
enemy has been driven out of his defensive posi-
tions. Our troops are advancing. The heights of
Cjunis have been takeen by storm.
The booty of Krusevac amounts to 50 cannons,
The booty of Krusevac amounts to 50 cannons,
out of which ten are of hearyy caliber; prisoners 7,000 .
The army of General Bojadjeff advancing

in conjunuction with
captured Leskovac.

The American Government holds that the relations between the two countries is not one of opportunism and chance but must be
maintained upon fast and set rules of maintained upon fat
The United States ends by declaring, that it intends to stand as the champion of the
rights of the Neutral Noter rights of the Neutral Nations and to protect
them against illegal measures on the part the belligerents.
ANTI-DYNASTIC SIGNS
IN CRETE AND CORFU. iust renceine Nov. 9. According to telegrams just received there appears to be an anti-
dynastic movement brewing, having its in Crete in Crete and Corfu. The agitatio in Creet has been going on for some time
past and is built up on the differences of opinion between the King and the Premier. In Corfu the mob invaded the grounds of the German Emperor's Palace, the Achilleion, and did considerable damage o the building itself. Owing to the inter
ference of some of the leading ference of some of the leading men of the
district the work of devastation district the
continued.

ZEPPELIN IN SOFIA.
Sofia, Nov. 9. For the first time the tow of Sofia has received the visit of a Zeppelin,
In clear and sunny weather, such as we so often enjoy here, yesterday at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. a Zeppelin came sailing along under the most perfect control and made an easy landing n the grounds. Out of the gondola stepped he Duke of Mecklenburg. As was to be
imagined, a large crowd had gathered to watch this first visit of a Zeppelin to the Balkans and amongst those who were present to greet the occupants of the airship were the Premier M. Radoslawow and
large number of officers and Members of the Chamber. There was Minister Michealis and the Military Attaché von Massow, al the Turkish Minister Fethi Bey.
A little while before the Zeppelin arrived wo Court automobiles drove up and out of the first stepped King Ferdinand "and his
Court Marshal, General Sawow, and in the Court Marshal, General Sawow, and in the second were the principal members of the
suite. The King was in the best of spirits suite. The King was in the best of spirits,
as well he may be in view of the good Majesty whilst waiting entered into lively conversation with the Premier, the Minister of War and the German Military Attache. The Zeppelin came along at a height of 00 metres, beflagged with the German and
Bulgarian colors and rousing cheers greeted the airship as, before landing it made a of Sofia and after half an hour returned to the Aviation Park. The landing wás mad with mathematical precision right in front of the plafform upon which the King stood
His Majesty in His Majesty in greeting the Duke of Mecklen-
burg stated that it was one of the greatest events of his life to witness a Zeppelin ar riving in his capital. The King then entered the airship and Radoslawow remarked laughingly that it was a great pleasure to him, after so many years, to once more set foo in Germany. The Monarch who is a keen mechanician made a careful inspection of all
the works of the Zeppelin, the chief engineer giving technical details to which the Monarch paid the greatest attention. The Zeppelin re-
mained four hours in Sofia and then flew mained four hours in Sofia
away, bound for Temeswar.

RICH BOOTY
Sofia, Nov. 9. Enormous booty fell to the Bulgarians in the taking of Nisch including filled with provisions, and 100 new locomotives. The Bulgarians have also captured two river monitors, one armed with 20 cannons, the other whe by
WITH FIRM HAND.
King Constantin Will Stand no Nonsense
From the Venizeios Intriguers But Will Call
Athens, Nov. 9. In reply to the antiKing Constantin has let it be known Crete such intrigues, inspired by Veniselos, con-
tinue, he will proclaim Martial Law, and impose a military dictatorship.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

OTre Confinuntal Times
Matuan cataixilize The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38

$\pm \mathrm{Evz}$ vavz= On sale in all principal towns of Europe,
New York and Chicago. The Continental Tim
Is delived aboar alil Incomint and outgo
., steamers to and alrom the United States. delivered aboard all incoming and
steamers to and from the Uuited that
THE CONTINENTAL TIMES
 Highly Interesting
Wthout any kind of doubt the war has entered into a new and highly interesting
phase owing to the turn taken in the Grand
Campaign following the Servian collapse. The danger of the situation as regards the The danger of the situation as regards the
Allies has all at once dawned upon the
French and English governments, in the French and English governments, in the
former country cusing a change of Ministry and in the later the sending of Lord
Kitchener to the Front, which front is not yet known, but it must inevitably be either
Flanders or Egypt. The British Government the exceedingly critical situation, has formed which have been nominated Messrs Asquith,
Looyd George, Balfour, and Grey, who have Lloyd George, Balfour, and Grey, who have called to their aid some of
and Military experts available.
Rumor runs rife, and one of importance
to the effect that a general offensive of the French and English is once more intended,
and another difficult to believe, that the Allies have sent 150,000 troops to Macedonia. This
last is scarce credible, the difficulties in the last is scarce credible, the deinculles
way of such an army being landed
well nigh overwhelming. And even if well nigh overwhelming. And even if such
a number of troops had been brought together, so very far away from their base, the difficultities
of moving large forces through a mountainous and rough country, where roads practically do not exist, would be so great that the
attempt would be doomed to failure. The
Allies have practically no chance whatsoever Allies have practically no chance whatsoever
against the thorougly trained forces of the
Bulgarians and Turks, if fighting in the Bulgarians and Turks, if fighting in the
territories of those countries, and they risk severe defeat, a catastrophe worse than that of the fatal Dardaneiles expedition. What is much more likely, is, that Servia
will be abandoned to its fate and that Engwind seeing an imminent danger facing it,
lall send all possible and available forces to
wit Egypt. Every effort has been made by the
Goverment of St. James to persuade the Italians to send an army to Egypt to protect British interests, but Cordana has flatly refused to divide his forces. Therefore England
must find a way out of the difficulty in some other manner. It is quite natural that Lord
Kitchener will decide to send all the Gallipoli army to Egypt. But even that will be quite
insufficient. If more troops are to be sent the Flanders front must be weakened. Greece resolutely stands out for a peaceful
policy, and Scouludis, the new Premier, is policy, and Scouludis, the new Premier, is
the last man in the world to allow his country to be drawn into war. His selection
therefore means that Greece, once and for therefore means that Greece, once and for
all, remains neutral. Even in Russia all
hopes of Greek assistance have been given up. hopes of Greek assistance have been given up.
Meanwhile the complete occupation of Servia is merely a matter of days and then
the war will have entered another era, one the war wil ave ered ancher era, one The junction with the Bulgarian and Turkish
Ther armies now accomplished will have the effect
of placing two fine armies, in direct connection and in unison with those of the Central
Powers. The position of the Central Powers is obviously being substantially strengthened all the while, that of the Alries becoming
less and less stable. In the political ranks of the latter there are all the signs of mistrust
and a tendency to panic. In those of the and a tendency to panic.
Central Powcrs the exilarating effects of
continuous and oft repeated successes act as continuous and oft repeated successes act as
a grand tonic in the ranks of both the population
the front.

## America is Roused. At last the contents of the much talked of American note to England are known and tercan note to England are enown and


 righl of Engand to execisie its maritime
domination of the seas in the manne it has
 States does not recognise the rights of Eng-
land to capture and detain ships and cargoes, American property, destined or nentral opors,
not even if England shal d decide that they
and one clause it is difficult to imagine. But
that is only a part of the Note, America
does nor recognise the effectiveness of the English blockade of Gerranany. There is
another hard nut for the English Government to crack. And last but not least America
announces to England that it stands as the champion of the neutral countries and is actively prepared to see that they are not
illegally treated by the belligerents. This illegally treated by the belligerents. This
last of course refers to the palpably unjus and arbitrary treatment of the Scandinavian
countries by Great Britain. And this news hat America, so strong and so full of energy is going to champion the small countrie good news they have heard in a long while

William McBride, Murderer! published an account of the manner in which
the Captain and survivors of the crew of German submarine had been deliberately murdered at the command of a Captain of
the name of William McBride, wearing the the name of William McBride, wearing of England and commanding the British gun-boat Baralong. At first, owing to the
shocking nature of the details given regard-
ing the conduct of Captain William McBride ing the conduct of Captain William McBride
one was loth to believe that an England aval officer could be capable of such owardice and such base inhumanity as
described in that account. However, condescribed in that account. However, con-
firmation is to hand, and the entire English Navy, through its representative Captain
William McBride, stands branded with an act of treachery contrary to all the laws of
chivalry, and convicted of a horrible crime against all the precepts of humanity Jou in Northcliffe Camp. Shown in the Northcliffe camp
parture of Kitchener a measure principal organ of that combination, the and insisted upon for months past Toda everything points to the success of the North cliffe line of policy. The Government is
seriously shaken, and the Northcliffe press has insisted it is incapable and that it should resign,
One more big failure, say the capitulation of the One more big failure, say the capitulation of the
Servians, which nothing beyond a miracle can save; and the position of the Coalition govern when the grand collapse comes, then the Northclife press will surely be there with the old
cry, "We told you so and you would no cry, "We
believe!"
The Continental Times is the only ewspaper published in all Europe which 5
"AMERICAN NOTES"
That excellent little periodical which comes oour times a year, like the seasons, - "American
Notes in Munich"" has just appeared for the October quarter. It is edited by Mr. Leslie
Dayton Bissell, and is issued under the Duspices of the American Relief Association
aus In Munich. Its staff is appointed by this
body and serves without remuneration. The proceeds from the sale of the paper are
devoted to the relief work carried on by devoted to the relief work carried on by
Americans in Munich. The price of subscription ( 50 cents, 60 cents by post) is small
and we trust that Americans here as well as in our own country will do their utmost to support $t$
purpose.
The October number contains several interesting articles such as "Oberammergau in War Time" by Gibson T. Wiilliams, "The
American Hospital in Munich" by Pattee; the "Notes" by Rector W. E. Nies of Pattee; the "Notes" by Rector W. E. Nies of
the American Church, and various illustrations, among these being one of a group of doctors
and nurses-Mrs. W. W. Jennings, Miss FoxHammond, Baroness von Greifenstein, Miss Loueen Pattee, Dr. Nordhoff.Jung, Dr. Jung, Baroness von Kleist. An appeal is made fo more funds to carry on their splendid and
charitable work, and we trust our readers will not be deaf to this appeal but will make a generous response to it and arouse the
interest of their friends in the American Hospital at Munich and the credit it reflects upon the American name not only in the
beautiful Bavarian Capital, but throughout FOR THE BLIND

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOR THE BLIND } \\
& \text { mmittee has been formed }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Committee has been formed in Vien. } \\
& \text { nover }
\end{aligned}
$$ for providing for the Austro - Hungarian soldiers who have lost their eyesight in this

war. President of this committee is Baron Dr. von Heinold, the Minister of the Interior
Minister members of the organizing committe, de-
clared, it is the intention of the AustroHungarian government to make permanen provision for all our blind heroes. How this
task is to be carried into practical effect is task is to be carried into practical effect is
to form the first subject of the labors of the

## to form the committee.

## AS USUAL

"Does your wife find anything to talk
about?"
"Not a thing. And she talks about." (Judge.)
 Gratitude for the Kind Treatment.
They have Received in German We are able to to publish

## specime prisoner

 prisonconten
many. Jean Moraud Sergeant of the 5th Column
Maitre Morad at Maitre Moraud, at Montelimar.
"We have left our
"We have left our work with great regret our own. The 45 days we passed amongst
those worthy people, had brought bond of sympathy between us, we had
grown accustomed to that healthy and fortifying existence, in that admirable and
fertile country. I much regretted the chiidren, Certile country. I much regretted the chiidren
specially Dora, a chasming little girl of specially Dora, a charming little girl of 7
years to whom I had taught a little French and who with her eyes filled with tears of
fered me a beautiful bouquet when I left. The poor womain of the house filled my
satchel with a full supply of provisions, satchel with a full supply of provisions
gave me a box of ctgats and a mark. It went as far as the dog, that howled as I left. Bu we regretted above all those 45 days during
which we had had the pleasant sensa which we had had the pleasant sensa-
tion of feeling that we were no longer

From Emil Kerz, of the 89 th Infantry Company. Prisoner of War.
My dear Parents.
It is with much regret that I quitted the hospital of Sudenburg for I am happy to tell you that I was well taken and much respected by all the
as soon as I was able to get and they were exceedingly good C carry away pleasant recollection
isters, so kind and so amiable. sisters, so you with the details of but just say that I have been successfully you only knew how well I was cared for hey said when I left them, those good
sisters, that is our Emile, and I could no sisters, theat is our
help shedding tears."
From Dieudonné.
Belgian Prisoner of War,

## Belgian Prisons Dear Miss Lemmens

I respectully take the liberty of telling yo that I arrived at Stendal on June 5 th after
having passed two days in the hospital al having passed two days in the hospital a Cologne. Surgeons of the first order made
the most wonderful $\frac{1}{\text { Serations. I had the }}$ pleasure of meeting amongst the crowit
cosmopolitan wounded a friend with whon I had studied, and w he Yser on the 20. May.
oy to meet, but that ple we are once again separated. But I an still in the company of several friends fron
the Antwerp Hospital, some ten of us arhe Antwerp Hospita, some ten of us ar-
ived at the camp, the others ramained he Cologne Hospital
1 am well, the important thing being that
hey pay great attention to hygienic condions, and there is no question of malady Everyone passes through the process of
douching the baths being very well fitied up. We have baths every two or three days whilst the clothes are being disinfected. Our camp is situated on sand so that it canno be damp and the barracks are well built o
wood and cement. The interior is clean and wood and cement. The interior is clean and
well arranged for the winter. The exercise well arranged for the winter. The exercise are not constrained to any work. There is our clothes.
There is more amusement here than in the hospital. Each Sunday there are con-
certs but not equal to the much regretted orts of the Zoological Gardens. Such dea Miss is the life of the camp at Stendal.

## ALBANIAN TROUBLES

## Mission Arrived at Sorfa and isturbed Condition of Aftairs in the L Which Has no Monarch and no

Vienna, Nov. 7. According to a despatch from Sofia, an Albanian mission has arrived in that town headed by Bey Mehemed. He
states that conditions in Albania are just as bad as they can possibly Albanians view the outlook with the utmost apprehension. The Albanian living under Servian and Montenegrin domination have fled in order to take up arms
logether with their countrymen. The inner ogether with their countrymen. The inner
condition of Albania is of the very worst maginable and it has become of urgent ne cessity that order should be restored. Ther which works very hard and the President o which is virtually the Regent of Albania,
which country in truth is a Republic. However one portion of the population refuse ever one portion of the population refus
bedience and that is a serious matter there is no regular army. A few rich peopl
are able to maintain an armed retinue but after all that only leads to abuses and does nore harm than good. The Albanians app
to Bulgaria for help in their troubles. to Bulgaria for help in their troubles.
NOTHING TO IT.
His Wife-Never mind if you have lost Mist
everything. You still have me.
Mr. Bustup-But you're not an asset.
You're a running experse.
(Iudge.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARY CIVILIZATION. TROOPS PROTECT THE ING DEVASTATION RESTORING WORK OF ENGINEER BUSINESS IN POLAND. The Vienna Fremdenblatt published a most
interesting article on the subject: The Army as an agent of civilization. We give here As soon as our troops had liberated G icia and Bukowina from the Russian inva-
sion, our authorities were confronted with the task, how the re-conquered dominions
and their inhabitants could be protected against the threatening evil
the late Russian invasion.
She late Russian invasion.
First of all it appeared necessary to till the
fields, and next to get in the harvest. This task was attended to at once. The ploughing of the soil was carried on by our soldiers
right within the range of the enemy's guns. Along the banks of the Dnjestr and the Pruth thousands of our soldiers worked as field-
laborers; and thousands of army-horses were has been an absolute one
The entire harvest of the liberated crownlands is now safely under sheiter, and the
fields are again being tilled for the comiw
assisted to restore the means of transport and inter-communucation in the devastated
and provinces, such as railways, trath
mountain-roads and so forth.

Railways re-built.
Thus we see for instance in Bukowina the
trunk-lines Donawatra-Felsöborgo, and Jako-trunk-lines Donawara-Felsoborgo, and Jako
beny-Borsa linked up with the Hungarian State Railway at Marmaros junction. At
present, of course, the lines serve principally only military interests, but as far as circum-
stances permit they are used also for comstances permial
The tramways have experienced
unexpected and unforseen extension

## But the most interesting feature of all these

 developments is the new network of wideroads which have been built across the Karpathian mountainrange. Thousands of soldiers
under the guidance of engineers built new wide roads at altitudes varying from
5000 feet.
New Roads Constructed. Numberless bridges have been built and
e-built. New water-supplies have been plan ned and carried out, specially in Galicia by
the army of General Pflanzer, which had so me arnmy to suffer from dangerous epidemics.
We have to go back to the times of the We have to go back to the times of the
Roman conquest to find a parallel for the cultivating work of our troops in those part
of our empire which had been burnt, pill aged, and
Rnssians.
Temesvar honors General Mackensen. nent the presence of General von Mackensen in that town, presented to the General an The citizens of the Royal Free City of Tenesvar beg to be allowed their deeply fet admiration and gratitude, not only for the Fieldmarshal's great achievements as General
ind Leader of Men, but also for the humane and Leader of Men, bulities of the General's character, and fo dearly beloved fatherland
Fieldmarshal von Mackensen requested the Burgomaster to convey to the citizens his sincerest thanks, and to assure them that he
will never forget the welcome he had re Minister von Koerber in Bosni
Minister von Koerber in Bosnia.
ster Dr. von Koerber is at prese making a tour of inspection in Bosnia. On
his arrival at Serajevo he was received at the station by the Provincial-Governor General von Sarkotic, the Burgomaster and all mili-
tary and civil dignitaries of Serajevo, which is the seat of the Bosnian local government. At the Hotel Narenta, where rooms had been
etained for the Minister, a grand receptio was held, followed by a state banquet. The own was gaily decorated all day long and private and
illuminated
From Serajevo Minister Dr. von Koerber
nd suite went to Ragusa. He will visit also Stolac, Ljubinje, and Trebinje. Further, on
the way to Mostar the Minister will visit rnovo, Kalinovic and Nevesinje.
Wherever he went he found the populatio ttachment to the House of Habsburg.
In consequence of the ever growing
rease of business in those parts of Polan
crease of business in those parts of Poland
which are under Austro-Hungarian admini stration, the central authorities in Vienna have
appointed three local sub-governors attache ppointed Goree local sub-governors attached
to the Governor-General. Major-General ore Governor-General. Major-Gener
Baron von Stillfried will be District-Governor or Kielce; Major-Oeneral Aa Madzia Major-General Karl Lustig is appointed for
the district of Lublin.

The Open Tribune

## To Our Readers.

 and



## The Hamburg "Opfertag"

The first of November was the day set
apart by the city of Hamburg to send Christ apart by the city of Hamburg to send Christ
mas gifis to those brave soldiers in the fied
隹 who have no near friends or relatives who
can remember them on that day. Weeks betore and in the cars, telling the people that
"Opfertag" was coming. Young girls and ladies glacly offered to help and that Monday morning found everyyne at their post. Some
were stationed at the harbor, others at the were stationed at the harbor, otiers at
stations, near restaurants, or large business houses; in every street they were waiting an in every private house they came. The bac
kets they carried were decorated with black white and red ribbons and contained postal
cards silver and gold badges and package orders for the price of M. 3 . The buyer of these orders signed his name and address on
a card, which later will be placed in one of of Christmas boxes, which present are being packed and which wilt
mean a bit of home to some soldier at
Chritmastide Christmastide. It is surprising how much be at least ten different articices and all boxes are to be practically alike: a book, marme-
lade, chocolate, canned meat, handkerchies, writiting paper and a pencil, cigars and to
bacco, candles, soap, sewing material an those dalicious, sPeffer Kuchen" - a kind of
gingerbread, dear to the hearts of all Germans, especially at the Christmas season,
Whoever bought three package orders and gave M. 10 instead of M. 9 was rewarde for the rest of the day. The silver ones cos only Pf. 10 and were the delight of the
children, their own litte savings and then pinned as
many as they could buy on their bright many as they could buy on their bright
colored jackets, It was a pretty sight. To be sure the badges were only of colored paste
board, for the entire proceeds were for the Christmas gitts and the expenses were to be
as slight as possible; but the imprint of the new Hanseatic cross made them valuable in
the eyes of both young and old. Even those the eyes of both young and old. Even those
who wore the golden cross and were thereby exempt from giving anything more, ofte could not resist the pleading looks and glady
gave again. The ladies were busy from eight in me morning until rate in the evening
several times all the money-boxes had bee returned, because there was no more room
for even a single coin and new ones were siven to the delighted and zealow sellen With the greatest satisiacion they
coins, the clinking music telling the passersbyy that Hamburg never forgets those who are thai tiang in the front and out of deep grati-
figde and thankuuness is sending them this
tur Christmas remembrance from
Hamburg, Nov. 4. Else Buchenberger.
Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send
a friend either at home or abroad.

## An Opinion

The New Vork American has been a stalwart upholder of the true American point found in a recent issue and I hope you will give it space in your paper.
"One year ago no people in Europe was
more friendly to America and Americans han was the German people. "To-day the German people look upon
merica as their enemy and as the helper of their foes.
"We We maintain that the diplomacy which
has changed the sentiment of the most powerful nation in the world from one o
extreme friendliness to one of angry resent fulness is very poor diplomacy, very stupi diplomacy, very unbuisiness-like diplomacy. "Had our diplomacy dealt with an even
hand with all the warring nations it is in con ceivable that some nations would have
remained friendly and some would have become embittered
"And not so to have dealt with an even hand with all the combatants and not so to
have maintained friendly relations with all of them, is an exhibition of diplomacy, in
our judgment, as hurfful to our real interour judgment, as hurfful to our real inter
ests in the world as it is unjustifiable unde

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF LOOS SUPERHUMAN RESISTANCE.
Mr. Bernnord

## Kellermann Describes the Inferno That Destroyed the Fac ure. Wondrous Tenacity of the German soldiers.

In the rush of events crowding upon one
another's heels, the most prodigious achievements and momentous actions of thisis war
soon recede into the background. It will be the duty of the historian and the military
expert to recover, arrange and estimate these events according, to theier importance as facts
and as factors. Among these the autumn and as factors, Among these the autumn
offensive of the Alies along the entire long. stretching western battleline must occupy an ever, the historians of the Allies will no
doubt do their utmost to minimize its significance in the scheme of things. Beyond
a small gain the offensive which was to a small gain the offiensive which was to
producesuch wondertul positiveresults accord-
ping to the Frent ing to the French and English pro
produced merely negaive ones.
Incredible Endurance.
What is chiefly of note and moment in
this event is the almost incredible endurance of the German troops under conditions such
as human flesh and blood had never before been called upon to withssand. All the heroic
defenses of history, all the great deeds of gallant resistance, that have passed from
generation unto generation, pale and dwindle into insigniticance in the light of this vast
and miraculous stand by that unbreakable wall of German braves that curves like
bastion of steel from Ostend down Swizerland. Never before had men be
subjected to so long and intolerable subjected to so long and intolerable e a f
never before were such enormous avalanch of soldiers flung forward upon a line of
trenches, neerer were all the terribele resources
that Science places at the disposal of War that Science places at the disposal of War
used for so !long a time nor on so vast a scale, as in this autumn offiensive
of General Jofre and General French For
thre whole days, without a single second's
pause: three whole days, without a single second's
pause ; the entire area of the Cerman lines was covered with a blizzard of projectiles of
all sorts. And yet when the enemy stormed accoss the tormented, up-rooted ground, the
Germans rose out of it like spectres from their graves, and with the exception of on
or two gaps, not only held the lines, bu
renulsed the onerwhelmeg anden enusse the overwhelming hordes of the
enemy with terible losses, and even made
counter-atacks!.
But let the story be told by that most
briltiant of all war correspondents, Bernhard briliant of all war correspondents. Bernhard
Kellermann. There
who sprinkle their reporots correspondents
more thickly than who sprinkle their reports more thickly than
he does with names of places or of persons,
with dates or with figures, but there is no with dates or with figures, but there is n
correspondent who is capable of giving mor
vivid and realistic pictures of the war, or of
seizing the very spirit of a place, a combat
or an army. For the famous or an army. For the famous author of
"The Tunnel" is more than a reporter or a
correspondent. He is a creative artist of genius. As such it is not olly a pleasure
to read him in that terse and electric German which he writes, but a distinct pleasure to translate him; however inadequately:
"To-day the panorama of this battle Loos appears clear and without a gap. Fame has embiazoned the standards of the valiant
divisions. It would prove futile to twine laurels about the brows of those that died
or of those that lived: the naked facts, the simple and unadorned facts, are alone suf-
ficient to ficient to laud their heroism.
A Hail of Shells. hailed down upon the section at Loos, hailed down upon the section at Loos, -
70,000 -for four entire days, - from the 21 st
of September until the 25 th of September until the 25 th. That is to say
about onie shell every second. And the shells were of all calibres up to the 38.5 centimetres of the heaviest naval guns. The
well-built trenches were shot into mere troughs of sand, the barbed-wire entangleand vanished. Everything that lay or grew and vanished. Everyming hat lay or grew
before or behind the trenches, - bushes, trees,
blades of grass-everything disappeared from blades of grass-everyining disappeared from
sight - the naked earth came forth. For four whole days the men who were not torn to
pieces by splinters from shells were forced o endure this fire-and then fight. The
mere gas of the shells induced nausea and "Following upon the terrible whirlwind bombardment of several days, the night of
the 24th had passed quietly into the morning of the 25th. Then, at 6.30 , there was
signal, and a hellish "drumming-fire" was opened on the German lines. And this
raged without pause, without interruption,
until close upon 8 o'clock. Shortly after 7 o'clock, a peculiar hissing sound had
become noticeable along the English lrenches. It was heard eve
shells It was the hissing of
streamed out of the containers. Whitish banks of fog beg nearer and nearer. The landscape here is
flat. There are fields and meadows and the mist lies upon them during this season,
both at morning and at evening both at morning and at evening. And so
it happened that our men at first took this on-creeping, low-lying rank of pallid vapor
for the usual mist. But its real nature soon became evident. "Gas attack! On with the
gas-masks!" The bank of fog rolled across
 maoher bak oo gas one teon minutes
 blotted across our thenches. Everyling was
fell to the ground. The meth corshed, and
food erect

 with gas-shells. It was only by straining
every nerve and muscle that our men were every nerve and muscle hat our men were
able to remain at their posts. There was no
illusion; both the officers and the men knew illusion; both the officers and the nien knew
what was about to what was about to happ
close upon eight o'clock:
The machine-guns spat into the swelling and flowing banks of gas, seeking the in-
visible foe. Our artillery laid a barricade of visible foe. Our artillery laid a barricade
fire in front of our positions in order The English Onslaught.
Suddenly the English
Suddenly the English popped up behind
the fourth bank of gas-arrayed in close the fourth bank of gas-arrayed in close
formations and storming columns. They
seemed to seemed to mount out of the earth: smoke devils and not like soldiers. Twenty paces off, ten paces off, they came plunging out
of the smoke. And there were no longer any wire entanglements to hold them back No tidings had reached the fighting.post
of the division after 7 o'clock. The telephone of the division after 7 o'clock. The telephone
wires had been shot to pieces. The communications had to be kept up by despatchriders, motors and special officers. These
were bad hours and terrible. Our neighboring division also reported a gas attack.
The Britishers had overrun their first-trenches-they declared. The smell of the
gas was painfully noticeable. Even where gas was painfuly noticeabie. Even where
the positions of the staffs were established
behind the lines the gas was one could scarcely see a disiance of ten
yards. Rumors went whispering yards. Rumors went whispering through
the air; despatches came flying in. The reports became clearer and more definite. The English had succeeded in carrying the
first line of trenches of our division under he cover of their hindmost gas-wave. It Yes, it bad come to pass, but they had
paid for it with terrible losses. As the first line of the storming columms, with the smokemasks hiding their features, rushed out of
the smoke as though suddealy emerging from the smoke as though suddealy emerging from
the ground-they were instantly blown away hike so much dust. The second wave
men came flooding on. Ritles, machine-guns, hand-grenades hurled thern to the ground.
The liand grenades in their terrible fashion tore great open gaps in the hostile charging
columns. A single grenade columns. A single grenace would dash six
to eight men to earth. The dead and the heavilywounded lay like a wali before our lines.
And so the second wave collapsed,

THE WAR ON ENEMY WORDS.

## The Purists and the Patriots. The Roman and the Gothic

## $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { precisely } \\ & \text { meaning. }\end{aligned}\right.$ <br> meaning. the same meaning or shade of It would

 It would be regrettable were a mere Police and delicate question as this. I haveobserved that even words of direct hate and Greek derivation have been included the list of the doomed The substitutes proposed are in many cases, cumbrous, utly
in sound and artificial in construction in sound and arrificial in construction-
lifeless parvenus (I could not say "Geldlifeless parvenus (1 could not say "Geld-
protze") in the ancient and aristocratic proize in the ancien and arisicocraitc
community of words. For words are living
things They things. They are organisms, they have souls,
form, color, perfume, they have a history. form, color, perfume, they have a histor
To spell them in a different manner, or To spell them in a different manner, or to
Germanize them unnecessarily is to deprive Germanize them unnecessarily is to deprive
them of their family-tre, their individuality, them of their family-tree, their indivicuas
their character. It is not a matter of importance, as when Mr. Eltzzacher, one of
the propietors of the scurrilous "Daily the proprielors of the scurrilous "Daily
Expresss,, which has neither character nor individuality, converts himself into the strange hybrid, Mr. "Ellis Barker."
It is in my opinion futile to attempt
to replace such universal words or "motor", "dynnamo" or "auto" by word that are artificially constucted into so
thing "purely German." It is only the enemy word is a base intruder, a tender, a snob or a petted sycophant, keeping some good and natural-born German word
from its birthright, that the change should icemen but tor poets is a lask not for po German words, and nearly all of them noble words, have been incorporated into
English. Shortly before the war Lord Haldane was seeking to explain to his
countrymen the significance of the word
"Sitlichbei") "Sittichkeit" and the precious German
quality it represented. For some weeks the English press rioted in humorous and
ignorant allusions to "Sittlichkeit," as it is now rioting in venomous "but no
ignorant allusions to German "Kultur"
It persists in confounding with the English word "culture." "Kultur" has, no doub
ome to stay, and will emerge stainiess ater its English mud-bath, into the community
it
of nglish words or or at least dicitionraies. of English words, or at least dicionaries.
But it is not likely that "sitllichkeit") which on aroused the admiration and the yearning of Lord Haldane, will become familiar to
his countrymen, either as a word or a virtue. The American newspapers have to
large exent adopted the Cerman term
U boal" in place of "sibmarines." It is
tell eight to ten thousand of their dead even
in that small section that lay before our
division. division.
It was
wave that wave that succeeded in overrunning our trenches. Our warrior braves were half.
fainting from the effects of the gas, far as they were not entirely unconscious or
poisoned. They were exhasted by the murderous fight, they were decimated by. They had used up their ammunition. Their guns
and their machine-guns had for the greater and their machineguns had for the greater
part become quite useless. The Britishers came hushing into the weakly - manned
trenches. Here and there the defenders fought until they dropped with exhaustion or fell dead. Even the enemy has not
ventured to deny them_the recognition that
is due her, it had corme to pass. The English
Yes Yes, it had come. .1o pass. The Engisis The gas and the smoke lay so thick that
no soul could obtain a real view of the situation. It was a battle in the mist
In dense lines the English came flooding into the trenches. The guns that stood in
this particular section were The gunners fought until the last moment The gunners fought until the last moment
Not one of the gallant fellows came back They fell they were captured. That is the
simple truth of it and nothing can alter the simple truth
simple truth.
The English pressed forward for a
distance of 500 to 2000 yards. But they got distance of 500 to 2000 yards. But they got
no further. There where our second line of trenches lay and the fog was less thick, our their vast superiority in numbers, the English were even driven back at various points. began to diminish in ferocity. Hand-to-hand struggles and fights with hand-grenades German Positions Pressed In. We were now able to gain a clear idea of the in in the shape of a a flat carve. Loos, that
in little mining town, had been taken by the
enemy. It lay in about the centre of the enemy. It lay in about the centre of the
curve and formed the most advanced point. South of Loos our troops had withstood the Saint-Pierre. They lay there like a lock that
barred the way to Lens. To the north of Loos the English had reached the road from Lens to La Bassés; they had advanced as
far as the industrial village of Hulluch. There the line bent backward once more; held the gravel-pit in this district, and the larger part of the intrenchments south of
mine 8 which is known as the Hohenzollern Work.
Our division did not hesitale
That very night, the night of September 20thath after they had scarcely recovered
their breath and were still coated with dust their breath and were still coated with dust
and blood from the hot battles of the day,
hey made heir counter-attack. They re-took the greater part of the Hohenzollern Work
they hurled the enemy back across the road hey hurred the enemy back across the roa of
at Hulluch. A brave Silesian regiment of reserves made an audacious advance, and re conquered the gravel-pit. This counter wase so made
at
night unexpectedly made tan Enwilish Ceneral and
his saff were taken 'by surprise and made his staff were taken 'by surprise and made
prisoners. The guns rattled and the machine prisoners. The guns rattled and the machine
guns pounded until the grey of the morning guns pounded until
Then all was still:
AA large number of prisoners had fallen At a our ands daring the night. Througg
them we were able to oblain some idea of the tremendous numerical superiority we had been called upon to face. The attack had
been prepared with the been prepared with the graatest possible
care-as was to be seen from the papers found upon the prisoners and the dead
The tiniest detais of the landscape had been set down in the maps-stretches of swampy
ground, ditches and so on. Even the thickness of the walls of certain houses was indicated, so that their gunners would be
able to tell what calibres to able to tell what calibres to use in order to
batter them down. These liftle accuracie of course, are nothing particularly wonderfiul on the enemy's part, considering that it is his country we are fighting
English continued their atterets 20 th, breal through-attempts begun the day before with great courage and at a terrible sacrifice. They
They made the essay with absolutely new
absolutely antiquated tactics-tactics which are no longer recognized in this war.
It was something really unheard of! staff-officers stood and regarded it-thei mouths open in astonishment. It was ob-
served, shortly before noon, that the English were advancing toward our positions in from Loos. A hail of shells that churned up the ground was supposed to smooth the way for ine storming. columns. At the same
time, to the east of Loos, (lhere is a bit of rising ground there scarcely noticeable at you
drive over it in a wagon, called Hill 70 ) saw English arililery come riding up-quite
open-in the broad of day-uder the heavens! These batteries carried bridge materials with them for the crossing of trenches and natural obstacies. The English
general we caught describes general we caught describes this action as one that was especially "sporting". There
can be no doubt about its dashing quality can be no doubl about its dashing quality
But there was more to come. In the distance, on the level plain, one or two English cavary regiments were visible-Dragoons of Eight lines of infantry? Artillery driving across the open? Cavalry in the background ? It was really unbelievabie! It was the plan of
a veriable pitched batile from a forgotten

## , we masterly idea of a senile brain which

a terse, good term and a vital - like the
thing of which it is the symbol. It is certain that with the ascendancy of the Germans will not only rid themselves
of a certain provincial and often snobbish
worship of things foreign, but that they worship of things foreign, but that they
themselves will be regarded as leaders in something else besides music and militarism.
London, for instance, has long been
acclaimed as the centre for men's fashions.
acctaimed as the cenire or menstashions. more, tasteful, more elegant and more
luxurious wear for men may be found today in the shops of Berlin than those of London.
For some years under way in Germany has been a movement Black Letter type with the Roman. Many books and a great number of periodicals are now printed in Roman - the universal
leter of the modern world. But sentiment, national pride and archaic pedantry have
waged a stout battle for the retention of the waged a situr oatue for the retention of the
Black Letter or Gothic. Nearly all German newspapers are still printed in this type. It is in my opinion and from the point of view o
all who which to see the real Cermo ain who which to see the real Cermany
interpreted to the world, a great mistake Nothing so bars the foreigner from taking
up the study of German, as the difficulty of the study of Gierman, as the difficulty
of mastering this archaic alphabeet, especially the written alphabet or script. I
have had an excellent training in the cermen language yet too this day I dread the receipt
of a Cerman letter when writen in the fashioned "cursis". The Coothic text is trying to the eye, and many foreigners find a great
difficulyty in distinguishing between the long and "the "" "the capita "ए" and the
capital "E." The stranger anxious to acquaint himself with the magnificent and
 learn an entire new and complicated idiom
but new media and symbols of expression. The soul and spirit of modern Germany do
not dwell in the antiquated leteter-press of the
ne 15 th century. The spirit of Shakespeare
would be more difficult to discover in the old Black Letter of the first folios than in
the latest linotype text. The Roman text is now accepted as the common typographical
medium by the more advanced nations of today -2 universal visulal code.
It is an anomamy that Cermany, which has
shown it splendid capaity or readership
in the march of civilization, should allow
such artificial distinctions and even barriers as the stupid adherence of En England and and
Anerica to the old systems of weight and measures, instead of introducine weights and and scientific metric system - a change
which would, of course, entail much more inconvenience than mere alteration of printer's
types. Oither types. Oiher Germanic languages - such
as Swedish, in the Roman, and though more outlandish tongues, strike the foreign eye with a far
less outlandish look than German when printed in the black letter. The mediaeval for patriotic used for decorative purposes, ses or for distinctively German monuments. For such purposes it has its use, its associais out of place world. It is indeed strange that the most modern of all nations should still communicate is thoughis in the type wich Guttenberg used. Abbrecht Dïrer, that master of true German art, made use of the chaste beauty
of the Roman as well as the bizare accomplished in German concerss the habit of building up compound words. This is
often carried to a grotesgue degree. There is no valid reason why "strasse" should always be made a confusing part of the
proper noun. There is
no reason why "Kriegsanleihezeichnungen" should not be written in in three. If the silent "h" in such words
as "Tir" can be dropped there is no reason why other refo dropped there is no reason the genius of this fertilic and opulent language, should not be made. It concerns a change
of habit rather than of kind $;$-the essentials This war has proved how little the German spirit and the German people are understood enlighterment as to the real character of Germany must be underaken after the war.
It is extremely i mportat net It is extremely important not only that the
German language should go to the foreigner,
hyt but that the foreigner should come to the
Gern German language, the portal to German
thought. The timid, admiring neutral, as well as the sullen and curious enemy are
creatures of conservative creatures of conservative habist, and will
more readily come to the faniliar interna-
tional "hotel") and ail ional "hote" and all it suggests than to
the truly Teutonic "Gasthaus" - which no
 the times! Generals in our day grow absolete as rapidy as inventions and sciences.
The war has taught us that the blood of The war has saught us that the blood of
nations, the incalculably precious blood, is to nations, the incalculably precious blood, is to
be entrusted only to the freshest, the most be entusted only io he freshes, the most
elasti, the most gifed of miliary sirits, the
evy cream of the crop. Those old celebrities very cream of the cop. Those old celebrities
of theirs, staggering under their orders, should of theirs, staggering under their orders, should
have been consigned to relay stations by the have been consigned to relay station
English.
Blind but Futile Courage.
 winh asplendidgeture, thay bore no orders
They were yung and they
on their uniforms. They carried out the on their uniforms. They carried out the
commands of their celebrated and senile authorities, carried them out with a blind courage-in this day of tortars, telephones
and machine-guns. As maggificent as was their and machine-guns. As magnititent as was their
bearing, even so pitiful was the collapse of bearing, even so
their onslaught.
Before the
Before the eightfold storming columns
had been able to make ten steps, they came had been able to make ten steps, they came
under our combined fire-rifles, machineunder our combined fire rifiles, machine-
guns, cannons. The balteries were lying in guns, cannons. The batteries were lying in
wait and they obebed the telephone. The wait and they obeyed the telephone. .nee
English knights and baronets had not reckoned
with this. Fresh reserves came rumning Engisis hingh.
with this. Feserves came running ip
and were mown down in the cross.fire of our machine-guns. Those riding batteries
came to a miserable end. They too came came to a miserable end. They too came
within the zone of the machine-guns, and within the zone of the machine-guns, and
our heavy mortars, notified by telephone, our heavy moraras, noined by so ther-
got hold of them so swiftly and so then oughly, that they were not even given time
to unlimber. The regiments of cavaly that were waiting in the background, ready to
come dashing through, got salvoes of the come dashing through, got salvoes of the
heaviest shells full in their faces and drew back without having drawn a blade from
the scabhard. That finished the pitched battle the scaboard.
And the attack broke to pieces in fronto of Our wire entanglements.
A prodigious number of their dead lay
before our trenches. We had made 800 prisoners, among them a colonel, 4 majors, and 15 officers. At a conservative estimate, the losses of the engisi in in ixis single section
of the division, may be fixed in dead and wounded as at least 20,000. It was clear that, apart irom a small local success, it had
been a disastrous job for the Britishers. Never before has it been so clearly proved that war
is not a sport for a dozen or two of privileged is not a sp
dilietantes.
A Tragic Failure
Now that the pitched field batlle was a
failure, they tried another manner of attack. That very afternoon they made a new gas attack-farther to the north. The effects of the gas were perceptible far behind the front.
But this attack also went to pieces and broke But this attack also went to pieces and broke
down and fizzled outt down and fizzled out.
$a$ fresh phase. There were furious local figitis with hand-grenadesall day long, in ordert orepair the positions and to recapture certain trenches from the enemy. The Hohenzollern Redoubt tell once more completely into our hands. The bombardment by the English artillery
continued to be very severe during the followting days. It was directed chiefly against our Then it gradually died down, only to renew itself again on the 10th of October. It raged fiercely day and night until noon of the 15 th. On this day the English once more made an attack, under the cover of layers of gas-
precisely as on the 25 th and the 26 th of precisely as
September.
They made their first charge at 2 o'clock.
A hopeless venture! About $70^{\prime}$ clock they came on once more, some five or six lines, partly in columns. This onslaught was beaten, back along the entire front. Certain regiments got as far as our wire entanglements, where
their attack broke down with specially heavy losses. During the night that ensued the their dead. Yet when the morning came we were still able to count at least a thousand in a distance of two kilometres.
A heavy autumnal
A heavy autumnal mist has been lying
upon the fields during the tast few divgs upon the fields during the last few days,
and little can be seen. The batte front t
at appearances do not deceive, is by no means apparances ${ }^{\text {at }}$, and
Thus the authentic description of Berrhard Kellermann. It presents a differents picture from that prepared by English bulletins, corthat the historian of the war will find it far more valuable than most of these

Atter forcing all the small states of Europe into her war, that she may have the glory of winning (through them if she wins) and the guise of persuasion and "pro patia"
anyything to conceal the real thing-can scription) she now wants all the women en-
rolled and orgarized for battle. Mrs. Pankhurst heads the list of the willing-to-go. But there are not many women innured to star-
vation and hardship as is that ardent suffvation and hardship as is that ardent suff-
ragis, therefore the number is not likely to run into the thousands, altho a large number of the idle rich go every day to the factories and pretend to fill shells, etc. They go in luxurious automobiles and even take their maids with them. It is a passing fad. The var will outlast it. Then what?

When Düsseldorf. Germany an American is traod many are ing in oll ormany just now) and has seen enough of old lowns, crooked streets and venerable churches, he generally longs to see a town, in which
life rolls and flows along after the American fashion, in straight and broad streets, where mposing buildings for use of commerce and andstry have been erecteen berding to modern ideas.
and
Such a town is Dissseldorf, the metropolis of the Lower Rhine district, not unknown to many of our readers. Even during the war
time, this splendid city did not stop buidding Another very large store, situated on the magnificeut Allee Street, now called "Hindenburg Wall', afier the great General, was
started and finished in the midst of the war. started and finished in the midst of the war
ts outer appearance is a typical example o the peculiar "German architecture of to-day." This architecture combines the greatest pos die usefulness with that particular style
an building." Ariecond big general store has been erected uring the war in the Schadow Street, this diditional building is equally of enormous dimensions.
The streets of the town too have been
embellished by two strikingly beautiful mo numents, a group of 3 female figures, located near the Administration Building of the Rhenish Province and a superb fountain in
he center of "Oberkasel" 2 suburb he center of "Oberkassel", a suburb wher he best families reside. The famous so
called "Schauspielhaus" of Diusseldort, the called "Schauspielhaus" of Disseldorf, the
classial thearre, lately celebrated its tenth classical ineare, lately celebrated its tenth
anniversary by a most memorable performance of lbsen's "Peer Gyn"; the decorations were
absolutly unique and made a deen impression absolutely unique and made a deep impression
upon the speciators, many of them being upon the speciators, many of then beemg
most prominent t peopie of Germany's in ellectual world. The problem of changing the performance without interrupting the uniormity of the artistic impression, has been most brilliantly solved here.
The railw
The railway communications from and to
Disseldorf are known to be excellent, they Disseldorf are known to be excellent, they
will be still more so, when the seventh and will be still more so, when the seventh and
eighth railway track, actually in construction, will be finished shortly; six tracks are alrea fy in service to the right of the Rhine. Such is Disseldorf in war time, one of the favour
towns of Americans, when in Germany.

BLOOD TRAFFICKERS, Cowards, who kill three thousand miles away Yours is this work dieguise it os your may But for your greed the world were now at

Month after month your countless chimneys Slaughter your object, and your motive gain Look at your money,-it is wet with gore! You, who prolong this hideous hell on earth; Stripped of your weallih, how paltry is
See how men shrink from contact with your
There is pollution in your blood-smeared There is corruption in your pact with Death There is dishonor in the lie, oft-told,
Of your "Humanity"! 'Tis empty breath.

What shall it profit you to heap on high, Makers of orphans! a few millions more, When you must face them-those you causer And God demands of you to pay your score? He is not mocked; His vengeance doth not His cup of wrath He lets you slowly fil;
What you have sown, that also shall you God's law is adamant,-"Thou shalt not kill", Think not to plead:- "I did not act zalon",
"Custom allows it", and "My dead were few" Each hath his quota; youder are your own!
See how their fleshless fingers point at you, Vou, to whose vaults this wholesale murde Mere needless increments of ghoulish gain, Count up your corpses on these blood-soaked Then, when at night you, sleepless, fear Watch the thick, crimson stream draw near And shriek with horror, till the dawn of day
Shall find you raving at your heaps of dead! The Gontimental Times is prepared to give full information entirely free of charge with regard to Boarding Establishments (Pensions), Apartments to let,Schools, etc.

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