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The Continental Times Special War Edition

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

No. 1070. Vol. XXI. No. 3.

War News.

W.T.B. January 6th. The French are continuing systematically to bombard places behind the German front, apparently not caring whether they drive away or kill their own countrymen.

W. T. B. January 7th. Heavy fighting is in progress near Arras, the French trying to re-take the trenches, lost yesterday to German troops.

Constantinople, January 5th. Two Turkish cruisers met a Russian squadron of 17 units in the Black Sea near Sinope.

Constantinople, January 6th. The Turkish troops advancing from Soma and Bajirgine have occupied Urmia and are pressing forward to Salmas.

Rotterdam, January 7th. The English steamer Cronsa has taken up at Las Palmas 93 men of the crews of five French and one English ship.

American Ultimatum to Mexico. London, January 6th. Daily Telegraph reports: The United States have notified Mexico that beyond the American border in the district Naco-Douglas would constitute a case for war.

England Yields to American Protest.

Washington, January 6th. It is here asserted that England has given notice of her intention not to stop the export of copper from America to Italy, provided the cargo is sent by responsible firms on Italian ships to Italian ports.

Panama Canal Closed.

Washington, January 7th. Several landslides in the Culebra Cut have made it necessary to close the Canal for all ships until next spring.

French Losses.

Geneva, January 6th. The total losses of the French Army up to December 20th are in official French circles estimated to amount to nearly one million men killed, wounded and missing, including 20,000 officers.

Explosion on New York Subway.

New York, January 7th. A terrible explosion took place this morning on the subway station Broadway and 59th Street corner. Nothing is known yet as to the cause.

To Americans at Berlin.

The next luncheon of the American Luncheon Club will take place in the Hotel Adlon, Friday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock.

Austrian and Hungarian Notabilities on the War.

Supplement to the Continental Times. The Continental Times has issued a pamphlet containing a number of articles on the war, written by prominent Austrians and Hungarians.

How The French Talked. The English Judas.

How Perim became a British Possession. Look about you, France!

For years my affairs took me to France and particularly to Paris. I came there as an American and talked to many people and on many a subject.

English would stoop to anything. I hardly know why, I suppose because they, are not like ourselves, — but we certainly do not dislike them half as much as the English and that is because they are dishonest.

Judas slinks away. During the dinner our Commander noticed that one of the English officers left the table and as the gentleman did not return, remarked about the long absence, but received an indifferent reply and French politeness prevented him from pressing the question.

To his great surprise on arriving there he found the English flag flying, which the English Officer who had absented himself at the dinner the day before, had planted on the Island of Perim.

Our commanders orders had in some way become known to the English and under disguise of friendship the English had entertained him in order to delay him and had sent the English officer and a ship to Perim in order to oust the French and plant the English flag on the Island before the French could do so.

Saving the pudding. One naturally asks, when such opinion of English hypocrisy existed—and it did exist—why is France allied with England in war against Germany?

against another, to save the pudding for themselves to feast on. England would never think of fighting a big nation alone, she lets others do her dirty work.

Is there a man in France? Is there a man strong enough in France to tell his Nation, that the French losses and sorrows, must far outweigh any possible gain that they can make in this war.

The Scandinavian Trade. The eagerness with which London papers attempted to defend the English con-terband policy at the time of the meeting of the three Scandinavian kings reflects the probability that the predicament in which Scandinavian trade finds itself in consequence of the practical closing of the North Sea formed the main subject of the three rulers' deliberations.

Table with 2 columns: Imports, Exports. Rows for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Totals.

The whole of the exports are going to Central and Western Europe or across the Atlantic and therefore are severely hit by the obstacles placed across their path. The trade with Finland and Russia is insignificant in peace times and has now ceased altogether.

the following values: timber 220 millions Crowns; minerals, metals, metal goods 270 millions Crowns; dairy products 130 millions Crowns. Ores and metals are treated as con-terband by England.

After the war England will realise how her own trade with neutral countries has been hit, when secondary routes off the track of British warships will preserve the importance they are attaining now.

A Speech by Count Tisza. War and National Character.

The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza has addressed a large and distinguished audience upon the above subject in Budapest. The speech was delivered in what used to be the House of Delegates.

Of all the storms of human life war is the most terrible. It not only sheds the soldier's blood but carries in its train the suffering of old and young, of widows and orphans.

self-control and forbearance. was required to retain the blessings of peace to the races of the monarchy. Now that the terrors of war surround us we can look straight into anyone's face and say with a clear conscience that it was not we who provoked the war.

War places everybody before the problem of the "to be or not to be" of the individual, the family, the nation. Internal dissensions cease. In the terrible days of a war it becomes a living truth, that all the members of the nation are brothers, that differences of denomination and race are swept away just as if they had never been in existence.

The latent powers which hitherto have been are breaking forth with elementary strength carrying everything before them in this hour of danger, of bloody battles and glorious victories. Today there is only one point of view, namely to attempt anything and everything likely to increase the fighting power of the nation.

prepared for severe ordeals, and yet never cease to be sanguine of success. Therefore let us all be controlled by the one great sentiment: To push forward; to exert all our strength and endurance, ever forward until victory is achieved.

Christmas Truce in the Trenches.

Though no official truce for Christmas could be arranged owing to the opposition of Russia, there have been several instances of a minor truce between individual units at various points of the front.

On Christmas Eve there was a lull in the fighting, no firing going on at all after 6 p.m. The Germans had a Christmas tree in the trenches and Chinese lanterns all along the top of a parapet.

I went myself on Christmas Day and exchanged some cigarettes for cigars, and this game has been going on from Christmas Eve till twelve midnight on Boxing Day without a single shot being fired.

A Rifleman writes: What an extraordinary effect Christmas has on the world! Peace and good will among men during peace times one can quite understand; but peace and good will among men who have been murdering one another for the past five months is incredible.

A Private in the Queen's Westminsters writes: It was a memorable day in our trenches on Christmas Day, as we had a truce with the enemy from eight o'clock on Christmas Eve. It still held good when we left on Boxing Day morning, as not a shot was fired, and we sneaked out about 5 a.m.

The Germans seem to be very nice chaps. The truce started in this way: The Germans began singing and lighting candles about 7.30 on Christmas Eve, and one of them challenged any one of us to go across for a bottle of wine.



## Notes and irregularities

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- Front page has volume numbering and date: No. 1070. Vol. XXI. No. 3, January 8, 1915.
- Back page has volume numbering and date: No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2, January 6, 1914.
- Content on back page is identical to back page of version 2 of No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1 (CT1068v2).
- See back page of version 2 of No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2 (CT1069v2) for additional content labeled No. 1070. Vol. XXI. No. 3.