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War News.
W.T. .. January yill. The French are con-
tinuing systematically to bombard places be-
tind tinuing systematically to bombard places be-
hind the German front, apparently not caring hind the German front, apparentiy not caring
whether they drive away or kill their own
countrymen. The bombardment does very countrymen. The bombardment does very
little damage to the German troops. Several
french trenches were stormed at Souain and in the Argonnes. French a tacks were checked
and 2 officers and over 200 men taken priand 2 otiticers and over 200 men taken pri-
soners. 50 others were taken prisoners at
Sennheim.-The Ciermans, after storming Sennheim.-The Germans, atter storming
several Russian positions in Poland, reached
the Sucha River, capturing 9 machine-guns and 1400 prisoners.
W. T. B. January 7 th. Heavy fighting is in
proorges near Arras, the French trying to
re.ake the trenches, lost yesterdy to German retake the trenches, lost yesterday to German
troops. The cerrans made further progress
in the Western part of the Atgonnes. in the Western part of the Argonnes
French atack in the Eastern part was ereused
in the German trenctes. The French also in the German trenches. The French also
failed in storming hight 425 at Sennheim.
Operations in Poland Operations in Poland are
of most trying weather. Constantinople, January 5th. Two Turkish
cruisers met a Russian squadron of 17 units in the Black Sea near Sinope. The
enemy did not succeed in damaging the
Turkish ships in spite of his numerical superiority. Constantinople, January 6th. The Turkish
troops advancing from Somai and Bairgne troops advancing from Somal and bairgne
thave ocupied Urmia and are pressing
forward to Salmas those east of Lake Urmia Iorward
threaten the road to Tabriz.
Rotterdam, January 7 th. The English steamer
Cronsa has taken up at Las Palmas 93 men Cronsa has taken up at Las Palmas 93 men
of the crews of five French and one English ship. These ships were sunk by the German
auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm retween

American Ulitimatum to Mexico.


England Yields to American Protest. Washington, Januar oth. It is here asserted
that England has given notico of her inter-
tion not to stop the export of copper from Amercic to taly, provided the cargo is sent
by responsible firms on Italian ships to tIalian ports. A similiar condition will be
made for copper-exports to Sweden and rican shippers for all damage accruing from

Panama Canal Closed.
 next spring. Colonel Goethals declared that
the condioion of the Canal will probably
make impossible the passage of Dreadnoughats

French Losses.
Gieneva January 6th. The total losses of
the French Army up to December 20th are
in official French circles estimated to amount in official French circles estimated to amount
to nearly one million men killed, wounded

## Explosion on New York Subway

 New York, lanuary yth. A terrible explosiontook place this morning on the subway station
Broadway and 5 Sth Street corner. Nothing is known yet as to the cause. The whole e trafic on
the subway has been held up by this disaster, as fire broke out sending walls tumbling down in several places. A A arge number of
people have been suffocated by the smoke

## To Americals at Berlin.

The next luncheon of the American Lunch-
eon Club will take elace in the Hotet Adlon,
Friday, Jan. 15 at 1 oclocke Dr. Kaemp,
Presit
Austrian and Hungarian Notabilities on the War
Supplement to the Continertal Times. The
Continental Times has issuded a pamphle conwriten by prominentit Austrians and Hungarians. point of view in this war from every possible
aspect and thus will do much to enlighten
American public opinion on the cause of the war, which has been rather
obsured by the greater issue afterwards presented the nations of the world. The
pamphlet may be obtained from "The Con-
inental Times", Berrin W. 50 , Augsburgerstr. 38 .

## How The French Talked. The English Judas.

 as an American and talaked to many people
and on many a subiect.. They seemed
to like to wike Americans, Ilieed. the rrench and
Iwanted to know them, learn their ways,
know how and what they thought know how and what they thought.
loved their chatter. They were always loved their chater. They werte a while
honest in theirssertions and after a
got very friendly with many of them 1 got very friendly with many of them
and asked many questions. I remember
spending an evening among liter spending an evening among a ot of
French ofriends when It said to them:
"Oou have a chance to see and study all
. rrench frriends when o sead and study all
"You have a chance to see
nations here in Paris, now what people do you like the best? And they gave
me their opinions of many, and finallv
t Me. hheir opinions ond how about the
Germaned to ask and ho do not like Germans, was the prompt and positive reply, b
why, Iasked of cous e ou been at w
with them but with them, but that was long ago, do
you find the Germans honest? An
drawing up both drawing up both shoulders as sore
French are in a habitiof doing, ,he answered
"The Germans have their good point "The Germans have their good points,
they are perfectly honest and will do
what they promise, but we dont like them. English wo lld stoop to anything Thardly know why, I suppose because
they, are not tike ourseves, - but we certainly do ont dis like them half as much
as
ase
thenglish and that is because they are dishonest; mind you I am not saying
that everer English Person is dishonest,
but their Gover but their Government and their Politics
would stoop to any untuth or deception if ould stoop to any and could be reached,
a thereby thei object coll
a Nation who trusts England will eariier



your own American history, look at that
of other Nations and you will under
stand. Another spoe eup. 1 Ia a faraid
what our Friend says, is so, listen to what our Friend says, is so, listen to
my little story and perhaps you will then my little story and perhaps you
understand what English friendship is.
und had a a friend in our French navy "I had a friend in our French navy. One
day his Commander received an order, to plant our Flag on the Island of Perim
in the Red sea. It was then owned by In the Red sea. It was then owned by
note, it is a small island and in itself
of little value, but as Naval base or Station to be considered. - On the
Commanders way to Perim, he called
at the port of Adden the desolate seaport at the port of Aden the desolate seaporit
belonging Great Britain hand here our
Commander metold EnglishNavaltriends,
who invited him and his officers and entertained them at a dinner. Thesere
seemed no end to the English hospitaly
and and our Commander was induced to
prolong his visit tor the following day
to take part in arocsion of Engish
and French sailors to show the native and French sailors to show the native
the friendy yeieling that existed between
the two Nations. the two Nations. Judis slinks away.
 from pressing the question. The fele mander took leave. from his kind friends
and sailed on his mis sion to the Island


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\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { 1an } \\
& \text { are } \\
& \text { wod } \\
& \text { and }
\end{aligned}
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Christmas Truce in the Trenches.

Though no official truce for Christmas could
be arranged owing to the opposition of Russian be are have been several intaces of a mina truce between individual units at various points of the front. In most cases the truce took place between Germans and English. Here are a few leteres from the front, sent to England; similar Ietters were published in the German press. Atrolling down to the trenches on Christmas Morring I was staggered to find Germans and English all crowded together be mans and
tween the opposing wire entanglements.
felt felt my pocket to make sure my revolver was
there, and went over too. It absolutely beat cock-fighting.
or rank cigar was swopping woodbin of Cockney-French and pidginin.English. of Cockney-French and pidin-Ln,
subatern said, "O, my dear fellow, you've
come too late. I've been talking to a chap come too late. ITve been talking to a chap
who was head waiter at the Trocadero two who was head waiter at the
years ago, but he is gone now.

On Christmas Eve there was a lull in the fighting, no firing going on at all after 6 p.m.
The Germans had trenches and Chinese lanterns all along the top of a parapet Eventually the Germans started shouting: "Come over here; I want
to speak to you", Our chaps hardly knew how to tate this at first, but one of the
"nuts" started to walk towards the German lines. A German met him half-way across. lines. A German met him half-way across.
They shook hands and became quite friendly. In due time the "uut" came back and told
all the others about it. So more of them took it in turns to go and visit the Germans,
but the officer commanding would not allow more than three men to go at a time. I went myself on Chisitmas Day and ex-
changed some cigaretes for cigars, and this game has been going on from Christma5. Eve till twelve middight on Boxing Day
without a single shot being fired. Fancy a German shaking your flapper as though
he were trying to smash your fingers and then a few days later trying to plug you! 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 in
credible. If If I had not seen for myself credible. If I had- not seen for myself
the effects of Cliristmas on these two have believed them. All day yesterday
the German snipers were busy. That is by the way. The point is that when
darkness fell all firing ceased, the Germans sang and cheered, and we sang and cheered!
We shouted across, "Merry Christmas" to one anotrer fires and we could see each other w
huye plainly. A few hours before we were jolly
careful to keep our heads below the parapet, and now we were siting and standing on it,
throwing cigarettes and tobacco to our ene10 wandered out into the middle ot the lines. In some places we are only about
100 yards from them and we kept up conversations all night.
I shall be able to ter to play us at football! the wonderful change that has come over with the dawn of Christmas Day when I get
back. To-day not a shot has been fired. It was a memorable day in our trenches on Christmas Day, as we had a truce with
the enemy from eight oclock on Christmas Boxing Day morning, as not a shot was fired, and we sneaked out about 5 a.m. For
a change no lead flying about. We went up half way to shake hands and exclange greel-
ings with them, and saw ten dead Germans ing a ditch in front of the trench. We helped
it $h e m$ to bury these and could have had a them to bury these, and could have had a
helmet, only I did not fancy taking one off helmet, only I did not fancy taking one off
a corpse. They were snuffled one night trying to get at our outpost trench some time ago.
The Germans seem to be very nice chaps. The truce started in this way: The Cermans
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
botile of wine. One of our fellows accepted the challenge, and took over a big cake in
exchange. That set the ball rolling, and we
俍 Day collecting souvenirs.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

With poisoned Weapons. A neutral Voiere on the Auxiliary $\begin{gathered}\text { Th } \\ \text { of the French and the Engish. }\end{gathered}$


 mans imust be content with the part Euco eiges of the Black Troons
 are ared naturaly y $c$ col
tion in the foreground.

 Cermans were mentionead
 man to man, they struck down the
Cermans, somewhiat as a monkey cracks








 soldier, not out of tove for the soldiders



 What is that but a slave trade and an
to disguirearity. No phrases are able
fact that such hirelings can only represent a a bad cause. The negios seem however not to have
produced the effect that was expected, like pillaging, robbery or dishonorable con-
duct, and that according to the opinion of
the general commanding in chief of the army the general commanding in chief of the army
plundering in a friendly country should be met with the severest punishment provided by
law, namely whipping. But such punishment British, European or allied troops. Apply the catch you in the act- this is British humanity
Diplomats cannot be too careful in their utterances. This is again illustrated by an
article in the "Paris Temps, informing its readers that the minister representing one of
the allied powers in the capital city of a to his government the remark "made by the
minister representing another great ueutral power at the same captital", Germany could
not live on her own provisions beyond April or May, and would be compelled to
give in if the neutral countries could be prevented from supporting her with bread
stuffs and provisions. It is not very difficult to guess the name of this capital city and
who the "representative of another big neatral power
ministes in
min

## 

 rebuke against the New York banker hacob Timess in which he he German by bith andefucation, expresece the tear that a complete vicory by Germany would involve cangee
for the United States. Would an American citizen of Engisish of reench iniththand eductacaion in the vere hour when his. native country of eveybody linked to itet ty moract suppon stong

clains? Evidenty, blood is not always | thicker than water |
| :--- |
| Midingight is near and the end of the fiteful |



 ther be alluys sood friensist tor good and
 January Is Is 1915.
The morning papers contain N New Years
greeting from the Emperor of his army nad
navy, breathing in ever word the eriousness
of the times, but at the same sat time satisfaction navy, breathing in every worrd the seriousness
of the times, but at the same time satisfaction of the many proud victories won during the

English Fair-Mindedness.
 que, and
the negroes of Senegal.
It was telegraphed from London that
at the sight of the Indians, the German
were strunck completely dumb. The newere strunck completely dumb. The ne-
groes had dazed them, but these Kipling
figures took away their breath. They
worked wonders in fighting and destroyed the Germans by whole regiments
and battalions at a time.
W/hat reconnoitring service they performed! How unsurpassed their new
methods! They crept forward like snakes and then struck down the German sentries,
who did not have time to utter a sound
before the crawling heroes had cut their before the crawling heroes ha
throats with their long knives.
These wonderful Such, and other like things were tele-
graphed from London, the city of truth
before all other cities, and served up
raw to the public without a comment, refore to the public without a comment,
raw to
without a word of indignation or horror
Yes that is Yes, that is the civilised way we act in
England. But-let a German shot strike
a cal a castle or a church, or any ornamental
building in Belgium or France, then the
press activity begins. What an outcry! press activity begins. What an outcry!
Then we hear of the horror felt against
barbarism. The schoolmarms mount therr
platforms and give lectures on culture platforms and
and civilisation.

## What the English formerly thought of the Indian Kukri.

But the Indian knives were not always
so admired by Great Britain. At the
time of the Sepoy mutiny, when India time of the Sepoy mutiny, when India
wished to shake off the English yoke,
these long sharp knives were but moderately admired by the English press
Then the English considered these
knives as a symbol of barbarism and of knives as a symbol of barbarism and of
the most contemptible cunning, as the
treacherous weapon of an inferior race against a higher and more civilised one
Now they sound a different tune
And if the hireling and halfcivilised heroes are brought from their native
land, the land of the cholera, the tiger
and on of chronic famine, to fight in Europe
on thelds of Flanders against Ger=
man peasants and artisans, students and man peasants annst the sons of a great
merchants, against civilised power united for a common
purpose, then of course the savages are
firhting for civilisation and freedom! Thighting fore not civilisting for England, which
has oppressed and drained the resources
hat of their country and bought their ser-
vices! No, they fight for progress and
for culture! They are fighting for the for culture! They are fighting for the
freedom of small states!

## the future, of new and final triumph of the German arms He has exchanged similar

 German arms. He has exchanged similartelegrams with the King of Bavaria and pther
German potentates, with the mayor of Berlin German potentates, with the mayor of Berlin,
the presidents of the Reichstag and both and industrial bodies as well as with his
friend and ally the Austrian Emperor. They Let this be a happy opmen for the year of
are all full confidence for Geranys future. Let this be a happy omen for the year of
the Lord 1915.
Some figures are published by army good premises for the future. Not counting
a good many thousands of prisoners of war taken within the last weeks and being on
the way to camps, there were in the hands of the Germans at the close of 1914 no
less than 8138 officers and 577875 men as $\begin{array}{ll}\text { prisgners of war of whom were Frenchmen: } \\ 3459 \text { officers and } 215905 \mathrm{men} \text {; } & \text { Russians: } \\ 3575 \text { officers and } 306294 \text { men; } & \text { Belgians: }\end{array}$ 612 officers and 36852 m m; ; English: 492
officiers and 18824 men; among the officers officiers and 18824 men; among the officers
were alone 28 generals. It is further stated by army headquarters that Russian official
reports to the effect that the number of Gerreports to the eifect that the number of Ger
man prisoners of war anounted to 1140
officers and 134700 men was entirirely misleading. The Russians arrested at the be
ginning of the war a very large number o Germans who were living or travelling in
Russia, and all men capable of military service or actual officers or men of the reserve as real priseners of war at the highest
estimate 15 percent of that number and
mostly wounded officers and men. The mosty wounded officers and men. The
above fignres may be better illustrated by mentioning that the strength of the battle
of Getiysburgh was, in round numbers, 100000 nor herners and 75000 southerners,
at the battle of Königgratz (in 1866 ) 221000
P Prussians and 215000 Aussrians, at the batule
of Sedan 12500 Frenchmen and 22000
Germans, at the battle of Mukden (1905) Germans, at the batte of Mukden (1905)
310000 Russians and about an equal number of Japanese.
lost as prison Germans just the slrength of heir eatire field army under general Kuropatkin at Mukden,
while the Ausirians took at least 200000 to All papers agree that the American note to
the Briish government is by far the most imporiant event of the day. It is certainly
a very unpleasant New years surprise for our English friends. According to all reports
which reach hore by way of London and are, therefore, mostly coloped in a proo.English
sense, ifs wording is so clear and umistakable,




Berlin Theatres.
With ititing municipal and social pomp
and circumstance the opening took place
lat and circumstance the opening took place
last week of the "theater an Briowplate,
under the auspices of the "Neue Freie under the auspices of the "Neue Freie
Volkstunne." The play sised for the
christening of the hew hel christening of the new house was Bjoern-
son's
iunge matrimonial Wemed, "Went, "Wenn der
 "Goetz von Berlichingen" has made its
welcome apparance in the repertory.
This rousing drama produced in the "storm and stresss" period of the greatest
man Germany has ever begotten is given a fine performance
Atthe "Deutsches Theater'
".Winter's Tel "Winter's Tale" was rendered. The artistic new setting that had been lavivher-
upon the idylic comedy found general admiration
The comedy "Leutnantsmündel" by
Steins performed at the "Lustspielhaus,"
thoush Steins periormed at the "Lustspieinaus,
though unretentions from the literary
point of view is
 and productive of much mirth.
At the Win ergarten, Grete Wiesthal's
star shines forth with usual lustre. There Sts no gainsaying the fact that this. artistere's
name has become a name has become a household word in
the choregraphic world. The rest of the crorgram in ovaried and entertaining
from beginning to end.

## Special Oppotuniy三tor Amerians 三 To Study German

Böttinger Studienhaus
Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 13/14

## again

 by Suppé, at the Raimund Theatre. The
applause showed applause showed that Suppé's rich tuneful strains do not by any means miss fire
yet. The title part was in the hands
Frate Frälein Zulka, who did splendidly. Frivality reigned supreme, when "Der
Viererzug, a new comedy by Geyer and
Frank held its enty Frank held its entry on the "Neue Wiener
Bülhne" of rather naughty folks. What might
otherwise be a reproach is, however amply redeen.
the treatment.

## $\substack{\text { by } \\ \text { dimu } \\ \text { aman } \\ \text { com }}$


 wife provoked mild protests on the part of
some Chemnitz citizens by speaking English
some in public places ostentatiously while they re
fused to identify themselves as Americans by fused to identify themselves as Americans by
wearing a small American flag as did, for wearing a small American flag as did, for
instance, at the request of the Embassy, all
Americans in Berlin in order to avoid mis Americandins. The consul and his have departed and they will not return to
Chemnitz. But the consulate is not locked but in charge of another officer of the con-
sular serviee who is doing the regular work required by the very close and estimate com-
mercial relations between Chemnitz which is mercial relations between Chemnitz which is
the centre of the German textile industry, and America. And for this very reason a
good many American businessmen are still good many American businessmen are still
living in Chemnitand doing business as usual.
The British fleet has suffered another heavy loss by the sinking of the big battle-
ship "Formidable" in the channel, off Portsship "Formidable" in the channel, of Ports-
mouth. It is still doubtful whether she was by a submarine mine. But all signs indicate that a torpedo shot by a German submarine
boat did the work. If so, so much the better The naval writer of the "London Times"
whom I quoted shortly, ago, has solved all difficulties existing between England and President Wilson. He says in an editorial,
that the question of contraband of war must that the question of contraband of war must
be defined in a way removing all doubts and making the duties and rights of naval
officers in command of warships absolutely clear. For this purpose the best and easies
way would be to declare all articles which way would be to declare all articles which
$\qquad$ in the interest of Ene English! How naive
our dear friends on the other side of the

channel can be! To speak of the right of | neutrals to trade with countries even if they |
| :--- |
| are at war with England-nonsense! Eng | $h .$. with the rest if it is in the interest of

OldEngland! This is quite Hinglish you know.

## January 3 rd 1915, <br> As was to be expected the alleged request

 consuls in Belgium as a recognition of theannexation of Belgium by Germany has been cleared up. The German government hal
notified all neutral powers that consuls, mostl
Belgian citizens themselves, accredited with

Vew Courses in the German Language

Akndemische Auskunfitsstelle der Universititit Berilin
 such offices. It simply means that such
neutral countries which have gians as consuls, should appoint citizens of of their interests in Belgium while American consular officers should be instructed to
corests in Belgium while American recognize a de facto government with which
they have to deal. This is only natural and does not involve any formal recognition of Somening wich is not in exisence Engish papers have told us that the Boer
rebelion in Soult Africa had completely died outt Now we suddenty hear of a a new fighti between Boers under generals Maritit

 press reports are when they announce the
annihilation of an enemy!

January, 4th 1915. Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian papers are
equally satisfied with the American note of protest. Evidently some informal conversation
about the matter has been going on in Was with the state depart ives of these powers with the state depart-
ment before the note was delivered. The Dutch minister received a copy of it and
communicated the same to his government as soon as it was ready. There is already
talk of some kind of a union between all neutral powers interested in the question of
contraband of war. The whole American press takes a decisive sland against British government does not realize very soon what hear an echo from across the ocean which
will wake it up in a most unpleasant way And it is high time. the Pope that he readily consents to are so severely wounded or invalidated that they will be unable to serve again with the
colors. He adds: "The sentiment of Christian charity which has prompted this proposition
is in full accordance with my own conviction and desire." Now we will wait what
the heads of the truly Christian and highly cultured nations Russia, England and France
will have to say in reply to the Pope's prolosal. Will it be like their answer to the
posal
suggestion to stop killing human bein Christmas day?
It is confirmed officially that the "Formi It is confirmed officially that the "Formi-
dable" has been sent to the bottom of the
sea by a German submarine boat. Well done!

## 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.

