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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Kitchener in Paris.

Paris, Tuesday. Lord Kitchener has arrived here on his way home. The Stürgkh Cabinet.

Vienua, Tuesday. Reports are about concerning a reorganisation of the Stürgkh Ministry. Greece Replies.

Athens, Tuesday. As requested by the Allies the Greek Government has replied to the last note without delay. Persia to Arm.

Constantinople, Tuesday. The War Minister will bring in a proposition to the Medjelis for a Persian standing army of 75,000 infantry and

King Nikita's Manifesto.

Vienna, Tuesday. King Nikita has issued a grandiloquent Manifesto in which he says that the Montenegrins will rather die fighting than

French Government Attacked, Geneva, Tuesday. So much resentment is displayed to the calling out of the 1917 class fidence upon it.

Lieut. Goschen Free.

Frankfurt a. M. Tuesday. At the instance of the American Ambassador, Lieut. Goschen, son of the ex British Ambassador to Berlin, who was a prisoner of war, has been released.

Kitchener's Italian Visit. Lugano, Tuesday. Nearly all the Italian newspapers comment upon the lack of success of the visit of General Kitchener. The Italian war office shows no intention of dividing up its forces in order to take part in English ex-

New Remedy for Typhus. Zurich. Tuesday. Dr. Karl Kifer, chief of the Royal Hungarian Experimental Station at Buda-

pest, working with the bacteriologist, Dr. Csernel, is reported to have discovered a new remedy against typhus which has yielded most successful results. Over two hundred cases have been treated with the serum, and the number of deaths reduced to four per cent. The experiments are being continued.

Newspapers in Trouble.

London, Tuesday. Owing to the large number of their staff being drawn away to the front, the newspapers are in considerable trouble. Moreover the cost of production owing to the increase in the price of paper has largely augmented. It has come to a point where few of the newspapers are paying their expenses. In the Daily Mail it is stated that if the present conditions continue for some months, undoubtedly there will be great surprises in the newspaper world, and a number of newspapers will dis-

Roumanian Loyalty.

Bucharest, Tuesday. The opening of Parliament was made the occasion for a grand demonstration of loyalty towards the King. On his way from the Palace to the Parliament and back, King Ferdinand received such an ovation as had never before been witnessed in the streets of the Capital. In Parliament itself the demonstrations were of the most enthusiastic kind as the King and the Crownprince appeared. Both the public and the legislators fully appreciate the wisdom His Majesty has shown in keeping his country out of a ruinous, and probably unlucky war.

Kaiser Wilhelm in Vienna.

Vienna, Tuesday. Quite unexpectedly the German Emperor arrived here yesterday, in the morning. At once, all public and the majority of the private buildings of the Capital were decorated. At eleven o'clock the Emperor William arrived at the Penzing station and was there met by the Heir to the Throne the Archduke Karl Franz Josef and the Archduke's Franz Salvator and Karl Stefan. Amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the large number of people assembled the German Emperor entered the Schönbrunn Palace. The meeting of the two Emperor's was of the most affectionate nature. There are all signs of the greatest rejoicings in Schönbrunn and Vienna, the visit of the Kaiser being regarded as of the best augury.

British Defeat in Irak.

London, Tuesday. It is now acknowledged that the defeat of the English at Irak was far more serious than at first given out. The Times states that the battle near Ktesiphon cost the English dearer than any former fight in Mesopotamia. According to Turkish reports the battle of Irak developed into a regular flight of the English who left behind them a great number of wounded and much booty in the form of weapons and bombs. The English prisoners taken, say that in their army the greatest confusion and misgivings exist. The losses of the English are reckoned up in thousands.

Grand War Council. Paris, Tuesday. A Grand War Council has just taken place here. General d'Amade and the former chief of the Russian General Staff were specially invited to be present. Apropos the Radical publishes a strong article insisting that there must be one head of all the military forces. It says that the Minister of War cannot be constantly running over to London in order to find someone there to agree with about the Balkan campaign. The writer adds that France cannot agree with the Asiatic wisdom of the Tzar, who after the defeat of Tjuschima, without emotion remarked, "We will build new ships, we will find new men." French diplomacy "it states" must learn to study the friends as well as the enemies of their country."

Sasonow's Shaken Position. Paris, Tuesday. The Petersburg correspondent of the Temps says that since the fall from power of Delcassé and the declaration of Lord Lansdowne concerning the political situation in the Balkans, the position of Sasonow is completely shattered. His enemies after a period of stillness have renewed their attacks with fresh force. The Novoje VremJa leads the assault upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Kurier, Retsch and Birjivaia Viedomosti predict his early withdrawel from his post. It is reported that Goremykin will be the next head of the Russian Foreign Office with the late Ambassador in Vienna, Schebeko, as his right hand man.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

LULL ALONG THE

FIGHTING LINES. Terrible Snowstorms Put Stop to Operations in Southern Macedonia. Heavy Losses of Italians About Goerz. Russians Near Teheran.

According to latest reports from the Balkans, a big engagement, which had begun, between the Bulgarians and the French, was stopped by a series of violent snowstorms which have blocked the roads with snow. There is even snow in Salonica, a thing not | the 28th of June, just nineteen days previously, known in many years past.

The Bulgarians, two divisions strong, have taken the last Servian position between Prilep and Monastir and are within four miles of the last named town and have occupied the Cerna bridge.

The Servian Retreat.

The Athens Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a despatch to this paper concerning a statement wired by the Servian Colonel Bassitsch to the effect that the Prizrend army had decided to retreat by way of Scutari and Durazzo, He added that the advance guard of the Servian army on the 28th was already over the Albanian frontier. The cannon it had been found impossible to carry away had been destroyed. The Colonel expressed a hope of being able to defend

On the 28th the Bulgarians were expected at Kenaly. Their arrival would signify the cutting of Railroad communications with Greece.

Goerz Not Taken. The Italians have, according to General Cadorna, taken some positions but failed in their grand project of taking the town of Goerz. The citadel was to have been captured at all risks, and, it is stated that the Italian left thousands of slain as a record of the failure of their efforts. At the same time Goerz has suffered terribly from the effects of the Italian heavy artillery.

Russians in Persia.

The Russians are stated to be making an advance upon Teheran, and one report states that the Russian troops are under the command of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch. According to Petersburg despatches the Russian forces are at Engi-Imam, 60 kilometres from Teheran; and at Keredy, 30 kilometres north of the Persian capital.

> OFFICIAL REPORT. (Balkan Front.)

The pursuit to the Servians continues. Another 1.500 have been captured. The total of cannons taken from the Servians

The Bulgarians have taken Prizrend. They have ceptured 3000 priserers and 8 cannons.

MACKENSEN'S VICTORY

IS FATE OF SERVIA. DEATH KNELL OF PAN-SLAVISM SOUNDED IN TERMINATION

OF BALKAN CAMPAIGN. THE THREE NICOLAI'S

RUSSIAN CLAW HAD FIXED ITS LAST GRIP UPON THE TWO SMALL NEIGHBOUR KINGDOMS.

By Aubrev Stanhope.

"big idea" might be realised and pan-slavism

become as a dominating power in the old

Defeated Plans.

But the plans of the three Nicolai's have

been defeated-what a terrible thing for

humanity had they been realised! Fancy

the uncouth and untutored Russian dominat-

ing the whole of Europe. To people who have

lived long in Russia, the very idea causes a

at once realise that the whole of this war,

its whole aim and end is to settle the

difference as to whether the Sclav nation

Russia is to dominate the European continent

or not. Bulgaria would long ago have been

absorbed iuto Russia, had that country not

been governed and thus saved, by the

characteristic common sense of its people.

Turkey was, long ago, intended to have been

as a dainty morsel to be absorbed into Russia

aud would have so been, had it not been

for the loyal support given to the Turks by

the Germans-the one nation that has behaved

hones'ly with the Turks, a people whose

nobility of character, whose bravery and

whose high virtues are apparent to everyone

who has had the opportunity of knowing

and studying them. The Russian eagle's

claw had found its last grip in the Balkans

with Servia and Montenegro. The other

claws have failed in their efforts to grip

Bulgaria and Turkey. And now that claw

which has fixed itself into the flesh of the

two small kingdoms must be amputated

disease which caused the outbreak of the

war will continue to exist and come up again

Servia owing to continuous and chronic

bad conduct, evil habits, because of its

treachery, on account of its record of regicide

crime of the worst kind, because of its proved

inability to govern itself, must either be

eliminated from the list of independent

nations, or at least must be placed in a

position so that it can no further trouble

the peace of the world with its treacherous

double dealings and egoistically inspired in-

trigues for increase of territory, totally un-

justified in every sense, because Servia has

never yet been able to govern itself as a

civilised nation should do.

at a future period.

out mercy and radically, otherwise the

If people will only reflect a little, they will

shiver to pass through their entire body.

It is only a matter of days, maybe only devastation and carnage in order that the hours, before Servia, the most arrogant, the most insupportable, the most intrigueing and the most treacherous of nations meets the fate it has so richly deserved, As Count Tisza said some time days ago, "Servia must in the future be reduced to such a position as will render that country incapable of continuously disturbing the peace of Austro-Hungary.' He might have said "Of the World."

To every impartial politician and cosmopolitan individual, there cannot remain the slightest doubt in mind but that Servia was the direct cause of this terrible and devastating war, and, having brought upon the world such a fearful and stupendous disaster, can any fair minded man suggest that it is not just and in the nature of the inevitable and infallible law of retribution, that Servia should be crushed and for the future rendered incapable of any of the malicious and criminal intrigues in which the politicans of that nation for a scores of years have been engrossed, with such fearful results. Servia assuredly, as the clever Hungarian statesman says, must be rendered innocuous in the

The Arch Intriguer.

On the 17 of July 1914, I sat for a long time with the arch intriguer, the man who undoubtedly had one of the most active roles in the bringing about this war, Nicolai Paschitsch, known as "the Fox of the Balkans"—a name he has richly earned—who had recently succeeded to the Premiership. I remembered what people had told me, "When Paschitsch comes into power you will see there will be trouble." just as men who were well informed at the time, said: "With Poincarré as President, Delcassé as Ambassador to Petersburg and Iswolski Ambassador to Paris, the situation is more than serious. It spells war!" On that occasion "the Fox of the Balkans," with all the ruse of the most astute of animals, after which he was called, tried to make apology for the dastardly treachery of the Servians as regards the double assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his wife, which had taken place at Sarajewo on every detail concerning which had been prepared and rehearsed in the environs of Belgrade by Servian officers. And at that interview, M. Paschitsch professed regret for occurences of so tragic a nature and for which he was undoubtedly directly or indirectly responsible for he must have been well informed with the infinite means at his disposal in a small town like Belgrade where everything is known.

Treachery to Bulgaria.

It was Paschitsch who later on, knowing the Bulgarians to be exhausted after their victorious compaign against the Turks and the over prolonged seige of Adrianople inmidwinter, who conceived the fox-like idea of turning upon the loyal and chivalrous ally who had born all the brunt of the 1912 compaign, and filched from Bulgaria the fruits of victory that that country had so heroically won, an iniquitous transaction ratified by the shameful treaty of Bucharest.

A few days later I met M. Paschitsch in the mortuary chamber of the Russian Minister Nicolai von Hartwig, who of all the diplomats was the [greatest intriguers I have ever met. And when he and the other Nicolai had met, as they so often did, you can easily imagine that they formed two as perfect a pair of conspirators against the peace of Europe as the world has known. There was a third Nicolai, whose second name was Nicolaivitch, the late Generalissimo of the Russian army, who was in the conspiracy to disturb the worlds peace, in conjunction with the two in Belgrade.

Like as the Servians conspired to murder their King and Queen, twelve years ago, and threw their bodies into the garden below; like as the Servians betrayed their ally Bulgaria, like as the Servians committed the schocking outrage of Sarajevo, like as the Servians perpetually conspired against the well being and internal peace of Austro-Hungary, whilst pretending to be the friend of the Dual Empire; in the same spirit Servia callously and egoistically planned the war which should embroil Europe in THE REICHSTAG.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT AS REGARDS WAR PROFITS BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY. THE DUTY OF GERMANS. SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

In the Reichstag yesterday all interest was centered upon a statement by Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Helfferich dealt with the question of the winnings of those who had benefited largely by the war, and, as usual with him, he dealt with that difficult question in a spirit of moderation. He stated that it would be most unwise to tax away all such profits and that the question must be treated judicially and that it would be wrong to tax the munitions manufacturer too hardly on account of his work and intelligence or the farmer who had become a food provider. He congratulated the nation upon the fact that almost the entire costs of the war were spent within the country.

Germany, he said, would not follow the example of England suddenly raise taxation enormously but would work by degrees and above all the question of war profits had to be most carefully considered. Dr. Helfferich stated that that was a matter which was being given the utmost attention by experts and one most difficult to deal with. He asked the Reichstag to formulate a law concerning war profits with the smallest possible delay.

The War.

President Kaempf paid a warm tribute to the prowess of the united armies in Servia and spoke specially of the aid rendered by the Bulgarian army, which brought forth much applause from all quarters of the House. He said: "Proud England trembles for fear of the loss of her world might. All our enemies have realised that on the field of battle we are invincible. (Applause.) The keener therefore their hopes have become to defeat us financially or by starving us out. How they have deceived themselves regarding our financial strength, has been demonstrated by the brilliant success of our war-loan. (Applause) In like manner they are deceived as regards our commercial position. (Loud applause.) As regards the question of provisions, potatoes and corn, the two principal foodstuffs, we are richly provided. In other provisions there is undoubtedly a shortage but with organisation we shall find a way to meet the emergency and to keep prices moderate.

"Financially and commercially we have the best reasons to look forward optimistically to the future. The unity of the German nation is complete and that unity will assure the war being carried out to its end, so that in the future we shall not be in a position to be lightly attacked. (Loud applause.)

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

MORNING POST PUBLISHES REMARKABLE EDITORIAL WARNING ENGLISHMEN OF GREAT DANGER TO NATION.

London, Tuesday. The Morning Post publishes a very remarkable leading article under the heading of "National Bankruptcy." It commences by showing how England in former times made war and made it pay. But nowadays the writer says that has changed and gives the reasons.

"Our forefathers built up the Empire in war, and despite expenditure England used never to be so prosperous as with a good, big war in hand, perhaps with two or three countries at once. The difference, shortly put, was that our ancestors understood both war and national economy, and we have forgotten both.

Must re-learn or Perish. "We must now re-learn them or perish.

Economic independence, or something approaching to it, is necessary, because otherwise our wealth drains away to foreign countries. Let us look at the position broadly. Food, clothes, metals, and munitions are the main necessities of war. For three out of four of these commodities we depend largely upon the United States. The case of munitions is very bad, because we used to lead the world in this industry, which was almost destroyed by canting politicians, with the result that we are spending scores of millions on an unsatisfactory, expensive, and precarious supply from the United States. The case of metals is as bad. A gread part of the ore is produced in our Dominions, especially in Australia. Yet we allowed that magnificent asset to fall into German and American hands, so that now this workshop of the world—as we used to call ourselves -cannot even smelt the ores the Empire produces. A large part of the raw material has to be sent to the United States, 'refined, bargain of the so-called party truce."

and bought back at exorbitant rates. Even where we smelted ourselves we do not seem to have been independent of the Germans, for the other day it was discovered that Sir Alfred Mond's nickel was sold by what might be described for all practical purposes as a German ring. The case of food was

"Now we have to buy all these things from abroad, and as our manufactures are out of gear we are forced to pay for a large proportion of them in other ways. The result is that the neutral countries are fleecing us: the exchange is running against this country. The financial position, as Mr. Bonar Law says, is extremely dangerous." Obviously it must be upon our present system.

Bankruptcy Threatens. "If we go upon the road we are going national bankruptcy stores us in the face, but if we return to the old national policy of this Kingdom, and obtain also the cooperation of the Dominions, there is no limit to the resources with we can develop within the Empire. We used to hear a great deal about Germany living on the verge of starvation upon a precarious diet of horseflesh and oifal, yet we see after sixteen months of war and alleged blockade that Germany is supporting her vast operations and feeding herself without any intolerable

"We tell our statesmen frankly that if this country should go bankrupt it will be their fault for refusing to consider the expedients prompted by experience and the practice of other nations. It is a question which cannot be shelved: our polical parties have no right to shelve such vital questions by the invalid

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Serviau Campaign Concluded.

The Servian Campaign is declared to be over, the last remnants of the disorganised Servian army being in flight, some portions of it have crossed over into Montenegro and the rest is somewhere in the Albanian mountains. Montenegro appears to be hemmed in by the troops of the Central Powers and evidently it is merely a matter of short time before the smallest of the European Kingdoms will share the fate of its neighbor, Servia.

Having finished with the Servians, the Bulgarian army has directed its attention to dealing with the forces of the Allies. The position of the army of General Sarrien is one which no military leader can envy. He is opposed by a force much larger than his own with the advantage of being close to its base. The French have already been compelled to take the first steps in retreat and are rumored to have suffrered great losses. They are at a terrible long distance from their base and it is more than doubtful whether adequate communications can be kept up in order to bring them the much needed reinforcements and supplies of war. There further appear to be dissensions between the French and the English at Salonica, the former being angered that the British have only sent a comparatively small force to support their French brothers in arms. A more unsatisfactory military outlook than that of the Allies at Salonica can scarce be imagined.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

Kings and Kings.

Nothing is more striking in the course of this war than a study of the roles played by the Kings of the small countries. Three Kings have indeed rendered their countries the greatest service, by their wisdom in the hour of crisis and trouble. There is King Constantin of Greece, who has twice saved his country from the immediate peril of war opposing the intrigues of his powerful Premier Veniselos. And time has shown the Greeks how right the Monarch was.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in his wisdom, seized the opportune moment to declare war and assert the national rights so basely filched by the Servians and to blot out the injustices of the treaty of Bucharest, with the brilliant results for Bulgaria which are now evident

And no less a service to his country has King Ferdinand of Roumania rendered than either of his neighboring Sovereigns, in manfully and consistently resisting the desires and intrigues of the chauvinists, during the past fifteen months, to rush Roumania into a war in which that country had nothing to gain and everything to lose. And, as will be seen in another column, the Roumanian Monarch, whose policy at one moment was not popular, is today the applauded and appreciated idol of his people, who now see the terrible danger from which he saved

Servia had a worthless Monarch on its throne and Servia stands ruined and is in the hands of the enemy. As for the notorious Nikita of Montenegro, he is a Monarch who has forever dealt in intrigue and duplicity. He too is reaping as he had sown.

ALLIED TROOPS IN DANGER. Geneva, Tuesday. From Staff Headquarters at Salonica comes the information that the Bulgarian army is concentrating its attention upon the forces of the Allies with the evident intention of attacking. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops are occupying the positions captured by the Bulgarian in order to facilitate the concentration of the army of the latter against the French and English troops.

Life in Ruhleben.

FRANCIS GRIBBLE TELLS OF HIS **EXPERIENCES WHILST INTERNED** AS CIVIL PRISONER IN GERMANY.

Study of Prisoners. THOSE "GENTLEMEN OF COLOR." CHEERFULNESS IN THE CAMP. **ENOUGH PROFESSORS TO** STAFF UNIVERSITY.

London, Tuesday. A released civil prisoner Mr. Francis Gribble who passed a considerable time in Ruhleben has been writing a series of letters for the Daily Chronicle, telling of his experiences. The following are extracts out of one such contributions.

How Time Was Spent.

How did you spend the time? Had you any amusements? Didn't the days seem endlessly long? Those are the questions which people shower on me now that I am once more at home and comfortable; and I will try to answer them in print.

There can be no single answer, however, representing all points of view. There were men who walked about Ruhleben, steeped in impenetrable gloom; there were men who cultivated the calm of Stoic philosophers; there were men who seemed as jolly as sandboys. And there were also men who appeared to pass through each of these moods in turn. A good deal depended upon their age, upon the life they had been accustomed to, and upon the weather. The gentlemen of colour among us-a good many of them, at all events—appeared to be having the time of their lives. Never before had the majority of them had so little work to do; and they did not appear to suffer from proud stomachs. They gobbled up sausages which were objects of dread or disdain to the rest of us; and, if one sausage upset a black man's stomach, he lost no time in trying his luck with another.

Excellent Fellows. They were excellent fellows, these "gentlemen of colour"; good-tempered, useful, and splendidly patriotic. A good many of them set up in business as bootblacks, laundrymen, tailors, cobblers, and even costermongers, who retailed cooling drinks from barrows; and one of them appeared as a revivalist preacher, calling sinners to repentance every Sunday evening on the grand stand. They argued with each other as to the degree of civilisation attained by different branches of the negro race. "You Sierra Leone niggers," I once heard one of them say, "you not civilised at all. West Indian nigger have to come and civilise you. Why, you not know how to wear trousers till we come and show you."

Boys will be Boys.

The boys, too, were an element of cheerfniness in the camp-especially after they had been sorted out and placed in a separate barrack. The soldier in charge of that barrack must have suffered pretty much what a weak schoolmaster suffers in the fifth form of a rowdy school. On one occasion they caught him in a booby trap-a bucket of water placed in a hole dug in the ground, and hidden from view by a sheet of paper, covered with a sprinkling of sand. Another scheme was to dig a huge secret cave underneath the barrack; the idea being that they should all hide in it, and that the soldier should be obliged to report to Baron von Taube that they had all escaped during the night. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the plot was detected before the arrangements for its execution were complete; and I believe the authorities took the sportsmanlike view that boys would be boys and were fairly lenient.

So Many Professors.

There were enough professors at Ruhleben to staff a University, and enough teachers of languages to staff several Berlitz Schools. Of almost every one of these one could say: "Gladly would he learn and gladly teach." Some men held formal classes with blackboards on the third grand stand; others taught after the manner of the peripatetic philosophers, pacing up and down, in front of a stable, with books in their hands, aud disciples grouped around them. The curriculum was infinitely varied, ranging from metaphysics to navigation and marine engineering; and much of the work done was admirable. The instruction given in navigation was said to be specially good; while the lectures given by Mr. Masterman on English History, by Mr. E. W. Patchett on the philosophy of Goethe's "Faust," and by Mr. Bainton on English music were quite up to University standard.

We managed in one way and another to amuse ourselves. Already, when the space available was hardly more than that of the playground of an elementary school, we played rounders, and organised inter-barrack competitious. As opportunities multiplied, so did our clubs and societies: football clubs, cricket clubs, tennis clubs, golf clubs, chess clubs, musical societies, dramatic societies, and debating societies. We even had a mock Parliamentary election for the Borough of Ruhleben, in which Mr. Butterworth, J. P., filled the role of returning officer, and the succesful candidate was Mr. Gastang, the trainer of Hagenbeck's performing monkeys, who won on the cry of "Votes for Women." | The Hague. Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's.

BIG LAWYERS FOR

BIG BUSINESS. General Carranza at Vera Cruz recently issued a series of articles designed to show that Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, formerly was connected with both the Diaz and Huerta governments. When this "sensational" charge was brought to the attention of Mr. Lansing in Washington, he mildly admitted that it was perfectly true that he had been employed by the Mexican Embassy while Huerla was provisional president. He was not connected with the State Department at the time and, during the absence of his father-in-law, John W. Foster, who was regular counsel for the Embassy, he passed on certain legal papers that were submitted to him. The incident would not be worthy of comment were it not for the fact that, whenever a lawyer is mentioned for office, the charge is made that he at some time or other represented some big corporation or other interest, as though that prevented him from giving faithful service to the United States government. George Washington was once a very faithful subject of King George, but that did not prevent him from being the faithful leader of the American colonies against Great Britain. A lawyer is usually faithful to his client, especially if that client should be the United States government. Philander C. Knox was one of the best corporation and railroad lawyers in the United States when he was appointed Attorney General by Roosevelt, but that did not prevent him from being one o the most forceful officials who ever had charge of the Department of Justice. Nor did it prevent him from fighting the Northern Securities case and winning it for the government. Elihu Root was a great corporation lawyer, but that did not keep him from being one of the best Secretaries of State the United States government ever had. It is inherent in these men to give faithful service. The charges made against them are tributes to their ability. Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's.

ART COLLECTORS DEATH.

Philadelphia. The death is announced of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the well-known financier. It is as an art collector that Mr. Peter A. Brown Widener is best known in this country. Five years ago he created a sensation by paying Lord Lansdowne £100,000 for Rembrandt's famous painting, "The Mill," which had been in the possession of the family for about a century.

Even this was eclipsed when Mr. Widener bought the Panshagener Madonna from Messrs. Duveen for £140,000.

Mr. Widener was born in Philadelphia in 1834. He began life in the meat business, but later became interested in street railways and many important corporations. He took a prominent part in politics as a Republican, and was at one time city treasurer of Phila-

He was a great philanthropist, and built two schools for crippled children, as well as presenting a free library to his native city.

IRISH EMIGRANTS

MAY NOT LEAVE.

London, Tuesday. As a sequel to the scenes at Liverpool and the protests there against Irishmen of military age emigrating, shipping companies have received from the Home Office special instructions for dealing with men of military ago who apply for passages to, the United States, Canada and other countries. The instructions state:-

In order to prevent disappointment, male British subjects, 19 years of age and over, must apply for passports from the Foreign Office, and, if refused, must produce to the alien officers before embarkation the reply of the Foreign Office, and, in addition, their birth certificate and photograph to be duly certified by a Justice of the Peace whose signature must be guaranteed by the seal or stamp of the magistrate's clerk of the court to which the Justice of the Peace is accre-

Upon inquiry at the Home Office, a news agency representative was informed that the question was under consideration, but no actual regulation had yet been issued.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Certain fundamental conditions work steadify towards the preservation of peace in the United States. President Wilson wants no war. There was a time when the opinion was held in this country that Germany would welcome a war with the United States on the ground that she would then have an enemy of known fairness in the |council of peace. It is known now that Germany realizes the loss would be too great; that she is willing to make every honorable concession to preserve friendly relations. Neighbors frequently quarrel, but if each is determined not to strike first they usually find ground for agreement, or else take their controversy into court. Germany has conceded the principles for which the United States contends. The protest of the United States is now against the method whereby these principles have been put into operation. What cannot be straightened out by diplomatic means, probably will be submitted to

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

QUESTIONS OF COAL AND MILK SUPPLIES. POTATOES ALSO COME UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

Vienna in War Time. PATRIOTIC EXPOSITION TO BE OPENED NEXT MAY FOR CHARITY FUNDS OF DANUBE MONARCHY.

We have now received from the Organizing Committee of the "Austro-Hungarian War-Exhibition - Vienna 1916" a complete program of this patriotic exposition which is to be opened next May in the extensive gardens of the Prater, Kaisergarden, and the adjoining open spaces in Vienna. The net profits of this great and interesting undertaking are to go towards swelling the various war-charity funds of the Dual Monarchy. The War Minister, Fieldmarshal Baron von Krobatin, is the honorary president of the organizing committee which includes all the highest dignitaries of the imperial court, the commanding generals, leaders of finance and the most prominent representatives of the aristocracy.

We see from the program that the exhibits will be divided into 17 groups Group 17 is reserved for naval exhibits, and has 4 sub-divisions. Intending exhibitors are requested to write to the organizing secretary at the offices of the Exhibition, Kaertnerstrasse 38, Vienna I.

Vienna during the war.

Burgomaster Dr. Weiskirchner has issued a report on the economical conditions which obtain in the city of Vienna during the present war time. This report is particularly intended to enlighten the public in the neutral

The supply of coal was absolutely sufficient. The quantity of coal at present at disposal amounts to round 113,000 tons, as against 140,000 tons at the same time in 1913, the year before the war.

The import of milk amounted to 17,4 million litres, or only 3 million litres less than in normal peace times. The municipalty is taking measures to make up this difference in the supply by buying up milk-cows for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants of the city.

The supply of potatoes was much larger than in all previous years, but the demand far exceeded the supply, no doubt on account of the limitations placed on the consumption of bread. To meet the great demand, the municipalty imported potatoes and sold them

There was always plenty of work for the be broken for ever. laboring classes, so that as far as Vienna was concerned, there existed no unemployed -question to be solved. Those who wanted to work would always be able to find work through the municipal labor officers.

The housing conditions were likewise satisfactory. The number or flats under notice to be vacated at the end of October had decreased by 1521 as against the same period of last year.

The tax received by the revenue officers in Vienna during the last quarter amounted to 63,200,000 crows, or but 350,000 crowns less than same time last year.

The sanitary conditions presented in no way any diversion from those which obtained in peace times.

The board of health is able to state that the mortality was the lowest which has been recorded for years back. The percentage of infectious diseases was not greater than in ordinary times.

There were no cases of cholera, either amongst the civilian population or among

Thus it is possible to say that life and conditions of Vienna are in every way satisfactory in spite of the terrible war raging on the frontiers of the Monarchy.

Galician Improvements. Another welcome sign of the return of normal conditions in Galicia, is the announce-

ment of the Railway authorities that express through-trains have recommenced to run on all principal Galician lines, such as Cracow-Lemberg-Czernowitz, and vice versa; Lemberg-Tarnopol-Zevezow; Krasno-Brody-Russian frontier; Lemberg-Rawaruska-frontier stations Belzec and Sokal. Thus by degree the disastrous consequences of the Russian invasion are one by one overcome and obliterated from the public life of Galicia.

T. R. Willsson. Vienna, Nov. 27.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS. Floating mines, und various names, have figured in naval warfare for nearly 350 years, but they were first used with really deadly effect in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5.

The noted Order of the Golden Fleece is a military one instituted by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429, on the occasion of his marriage with the Portuguese Princess Isabella. The order now belongs to both Spain and Austria.

The American sewing machine, oil and tobacco companies that have successfully entered the Chinese market have agents all through the interior. The sewing machine company has even established schools in which Chinese women are taught to embroider

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Mission of the "C. T."

Editor Continental Times.

The Continental Times ought to be now more than ever the means of instructing the German people as to the opinions held by genuine Americans, who maintained their self-respect, not standing under the influence of a vile press. The Editorials on "British and German Imperialism" are apt to open the eyes of all impartial thinkers with reference to the boring representations of Sir E. Grey: the English led this war for the protection of the liberty of small nations. A meaner lie never was uttered! These valuable historical essays should be reproduced in leading german papers to spread information, -who in Germany has an idea of Ireland, its past and present, of its inhabitants, social and cultural state? I remember myself the last revolutionary movement (Fenians) -then staying in the U.S. 1866-72-but my impression then and up to this war has been, that the Irish were a turbulent small people, its intelligence kept down by the catholic clergy, passionate, ever ready to fight --Even in those days England understood to belie public opinion England was the innocent sheep, Ireland the howling, wolf, low, mean. and criminal.

Now things appear in quite a different light in view of the events of the past, showing clearly how Ireland has been wronged and outraged.

Let us hope that Ireland also will have its share of the benefit of this grand and holy war. If England assents to protect the liberty of small nations Germany is entitled to make the independence of Ireland one of the conditions of peace. Finland not less must become an independent state, Gibraltar given at state-regulated prices to the metropolitan | back to Spain, Egypt to the Fountiane. The yoke of English and Russian tyranny must

Let us hope!

J. Berlit.

Bad Sodenthal Bavaria, 25. Nov.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

As Wall Street Prays.

To the Editor.

May a Clergyman send you this so called prayer which appeared in a New York

"Graciously permit us, Our Heavenly Father, to remind Thee that many of Thy richest and most self-righteous servants, who honor Thy Name and enrich Thy altars and Thy shepherds, desire yet a few months of war, until they have garnered the profits of their war loans and made sure of their ammunition bills. Lord, we do most earnestly desire peace, but not until Thy servants in Wall Street have finished their dealings and have balanced their books Lord, we would beg Thee to speak peace to mankind at once; but there is a chance to loan a thousand millions at much profit, if Thy mercy and compassion can find it convenient to wait a few months. Heavenly Father, we are indeed sorry for Thy children in Europe who are being so cruelly mangled, so heroically slain, and it is our heartfelt prayer that Thou wilt put an end to their awful sufferings, as soon, Lord, as it seems good good to Thee, after we have collected the balance of the cash that is coming our way in such bounteous stream. Bless, Lord, Thy servants in public office, who have been granted wisdom to see these things aright; Thy servants in Washington, who have mightily wrestled with Thee in prayer, for peace, without permitting any hindrance to the business of Thy servants who manufacture the weapons of war. Lord, we bless Thee for the most excellent manner in which these, Thy servants in Washington, have combined business with piety.

"Lord, continue to bless us, and in Thine own time give peace to the suffering nations. But, Lord, Thou knowest that business is business and we ask Thee to magnify Thy Holy Name by not interfering too soon."

As the paper which publishes this prayer says, if it seem blasphemous, how much more blasphemous is the hipocrisy which prays thus, not in words, but in daily deeds? Yours for the Right,

W. D. P. Bliss.

Berlin, Potsdamerstrasse 14.

GERMANY THE LAND OF FREEDOM. A STUDY OF FACTS.

By Dr. W. D. P. Bliss (Editor of The Encyclopedia of Social Reform).

freedom, in this world does not exist. But we propose to submit facts to show that there is a greater degree of personal freedom in the German Empire, than at present, in any other country in the world. Few Americans or Englishmen will believe this, mainly, because they ordinarily know little of life in Germany, while they overlook certain very unpleasant facts in their own countries.

For three classes of men, we admit, at once freedom in the United States. For multi-millionaires with their immediate retainers, for criminals and for the lower corrupt politicians, there is, unfortunately large opportunity on the United States. But this represents, thank God., a very small proportion of our citizens. For other classes, for the laborer, the artizan, the merchant, the ordinary man of business, the teacher, the clergyman, the citizen, our facts will show more freedom in the German Empire than elsewhere in the world.

Our fathers, believed that that was the best government which governed least. With small differences, this was accepted by Hamiltonians and Jeffersonians alike and still more by the ordinary citizens who developed our American methods and forms of every day life. Liberty meant non-government. This was the theory and the American people, being a progressive people and less tied to old forms than the people of Europe, have gone further in the practice of individualism than any other people. The United States is the greatest eighteenth-century country in the world.

The Best Government.

The German theory is different. Germans believe that that is the best government, not which governs least, but which governs best. They believe that wise laws, drafted by the people themselves, furnish far more freedom than the lack of law. The two foremost representatives of these two theories are the United States and Germany. Therefore in this article, we shall mainly compare the facts as to these two countries. England is a little freer than the United States: she is a little more like Germany and of late has been industriously copying Germany. Mr. Lloyd George, before he became so busy preparing munitions for the war-conspiracy against Germany, spent a good deal of his time in trying to induce England to copy Germany's laws. It may be said of Great Britain, of France and of some other countries, that they do not have so much lawlessi as the United States, nor so much of the kind of law which makes for freedom, as does the German Empire.

What is Liberty? Liberty is the opportunity to be yourself, the opportunity to think your own thoughts, to dream your own dreams venture your own ventures, do your own deeds, to be yourself. This, certainly, unless one would cavil about words, or hide behind phrases, is what is meant by liberty.

What then are the facts as to this liberty in Germany? We will consider, different classes, and begin with

The German Workingman.

The German worker, by head or hand, has, in the first place, the freedom of opportunity that comes from being the best educated worker in the world. There is 20 times as much illiteracy in Great Britain as in Germany, 80 times as much in France,

Where does freedom dwell? Complete | and 154 times as much in the United States. It is the schoolmaster at least as much as the Uhlan which the Entente Powers are fighting in this war. Perhaps they should remember the advice of Caliban, when he and Frinculo and Stephano, made their entente against Prospero.

"Remember first to possess his books." Germany especially leads in technical schools and in industrial education. There are in Germany, 11 Technical High Schools (Colleges), 429 Commercial Schools, about 100 textile, 15 in mining, 12 in wood working, 12 in the metal industries, 4 in the ceramic industries, 19 in ship-building and engineering, 19 for navigation, besides a large number of artizan and trade-schools. Says M. Pottier of the French Institute, "At this moment' in Paris, you cannot go to your hardware shop, to your chemist's, to your perfumer's to your lamp-shop, to your photographer's, to your stationer's without being told that such and such an article is no longer to be had 'because it came from Germany." He says: "One cannot forget that the Germans in continuing peaceably their industrial conquests, with their qualities of intelligence and tenacious activity, would have been, ere fifty years had passed, masters of the commerce of the world." This suggests the possibility that certain English statesmen, as well as this Frenchman, could not forget German commerce and so induced the English people to believe that they were threatened by German militarism.

Compulsory Education. Germany has compulsory education from the age of 6 to 14 and last year had more than 10,000,000 children in her schools. According to some, this is not freedom. The State of Ohio, once, early in her history, nearly voted against public schools, on the ground that they would militate against the right of the individual to remain ignorant if he wanted to. But Germany knows that education gives individuals opportunity and so she assures education to her every citizen.

Secondly, Germany gives every individual opportunity, if it be possible, to exercise his abilities. Before this war, a high official of the German Empire told the writer that the chief aim of the heads of the German Imperial Departments, was to secure opportunity for German commerce, work for German industry. In 1912 less than 2 per cent of German workmen were unemployed, compared with at least 10 per cent in the United tates or in England. Germany does not do things for people; she enables them to do things for themselves. Said the official, in the United States, more money is spent and more energy expended for humanitarian effort than in Germany, but in Germany we get more result, because the Government takes up all the free activities of her citizens and binds them into an effective and enduring whole. There is no country where the efforts of the individual count for so much as in Germany.

Organisation.

If the German does find himself out of work, in almost any part of the empire, he can step into a Free Public Employment Bureau and learn of conditions in trade over the empire and be told in what direction, to look for work. These bureaux are connected and ramified, so that they compose a somewhat complete whole. State railways

sometimes for a nominal fee, sometimes for nothing, the strange notion prevailing in Germany that the object of a railway is to serve the public, not to make dividends on watered stock. If the man looks for work within walking distance, he is told in which direction to look and finds little shelters with in walking distance of each other, where he can find food and shelter and a night's clean lodging, which he can pay for by doing a little work. The German cities moreover systematically give work to their unemployed citizens, usually upon some form of public improvement, so that German cities are becoming healthy and the most beautiful in the world, largely through the work done by their unemployed. For those not able to do such work, there are in the empire, over 30 so called "Colonies," where the unemployed can go and find shelter, until they secure work, doing at the colony enough, at least, to pay, in part for their keep. Great Britain is now somewhat copying this German anemployment system -perhaps on some points improving on the system-but as a whole, no nation begins to compare with Germany in securing work, for this needy class. The United States is at least a generation behind Germany in this respect. Be it remembered too, that giving work to the unemployed, helps also the man at work, because it delivers him from the undue competition of the man waiting to step into his shoes and tempted to compete for his job by working for lower wages. It removes, to some extent at least, the fear of being out of a job, the most paralyzing fear of American and English workmen. The law of Germany recognizes the laborer's right to work, the only national law that does recognize that divine right. Industrial Insurance.

A similar result in freeing the individual by securing him steady work cones from the well known German Imperial Industrial Insurance, against sickness, acident and old age. This system is known, but it is not so often realized how thies system frees the individual by insuring him opportunity to be

a worker. Investigations like those of Charles Booth show that ill health and old age are the chief causes of that terrible poverty which so disgraces England and demoralizes her working classes. There are in England, 2,000,000 people the paupers, of a degree of poverty of which there are scarcely any to be found in Germany, while there are in England 13,000,000 (nearly one third of the entire population) on or below the poor line.

Alarming Conditions. In the United States, the conditions are similarly alarming, though the United States speciality, in industrial ills, is the killing and maining of workingmen through accidents taken in proportion to population are far in excess of those of any other land. Is this freedom? If one would appreciate German freedom, let him study the workingman's life in other countries.

Again, the German workingman has a freedom of justice, unequaled, perhaps, in any other land and in the United States almost completely unknown. In Germany if the workingman is, or fancies that he is, wronged by his employer, he has a speedy inexpensive appeal to a special industrial court, the Gewerbegerichte, with ever assurance of receiving prompt and exact justice. The employer has the same recourse against the employee. Even the German serving girl can and does sue her mistress and often, perhaps usually wins. In the United States

in Germany too carry the man seeking work | how different is the case! The American laborer has lost all faith in the American court of justice. Even if the judge means to be perfectly fair, the workingmen finds himself in the hands of judges and lawyers, drawn almost wholly from one class identifed with his employer and therefore by the potent, though perhaps unconscious, training of a life time, accustomed to view every industrial question from the employer's standpoint. The expense of a suit, too in the United States, is usually prohibitive for the workingman. Even if he win, the employer -often a large corporation-can appeal to a higher court, if only to exhaust the means of the employee, rash enough to expect justice and serving at least to frighten other workingmen from making the same attempt. The result is that it is the rarest event for the American workingman and certainly for the single workingman, to appeal to a court. Instead he falls back upon a militant trade union, and developes the terrible strikes which are the undoing of American business. The American workman, thus spends much of his life is scrapping with his employer or even with his fellow worker, and then, when he has scrapped all his life, worn out, earlier than in any other country, he is thrown on the scrapheap, with no insurance for his old age. This is the workingman's freedom in the United States.

The Trade Union.

Yet the German workman has his trade union, in which he battles for improved conditions, more successfully than his comrades in any other land. There are in the United States 2,819,000 members of trade unions; in Great Britain there are 3,010,000 in Germany there are 3,791,000. Their political freedom is seen in the fact that the Social Democrats form the largest single party in the Reichstag and are only defeated by a combination of other parties. In the Reichstag there are 110 Socialists; in Congress there is one Socialist, while in any party, there are very few, who even pretend to represent the working classes. Congress is the club house of the corporations and the interests. Probably no civilized country has so much taxation without representation as the United States. In Great Britain things are a little better. There the Labor Party has more representation and influence. But for free Labor votes and influence one most come to so called imperial Germany. No law can be placed on the imperial statute books, unless voted by both the Reichstag and the Bundesrat. The Kaiser, as Kaiser, can not even introduce legislation. It is true that in most German cities, the workman's franchise is seriously discriminated against. Germany is not perfectly free-but the vote Labor does not, count: in America the working class vote is usually either sold out or

counted out. Where American Socialists or Labor people have occasionally elected a Mayor or the majority of a Council, it often puzzles their friends to show what they have won by it. American cities have so little self-government, that in important matters, the local authorities are for the most part tied hand and foot.

German wages are not high. In some occupations and particularly for unskilled labor, they are often very low. Yet if one consider what the German gets in the way of housing, of insurance of the joys of life, and, particularly, in regularity of employment, it is often to be questioned whether the German is not better paid than the English worker and even than the often unemployed workingman of the United States. What is certain

GETTING EXPERIENCE.

acted that way.

is that German wages in most trades have risen recently more rapidly than those of any other of the great industrial countries. There lies before me, a French Statistique Annuaire. A French source will not be accused of being over friendly to Germany; yet according to this authority, taking the average wage in each country from 1890 to 1900, as 100, English wages rose from 109 in 1900, to 112 in 1912; wages for miners in the United States rose from 104 in 1900, to 128 in 1907; French wages rose from 110 in 1900, to 121 in 1912: while German wages rose from 123 in 1900 to 143 in 1912. For Germany, France und the United States this is for miners wages, which the French sources considers a fair criterion. German wages appear to be the only wages, at least considerings the chief industrial countries, which have risen more than prices.

Not Paternalism.

We are well aware what will be said to all this, by the disbelievers in German methods. They will say: "Yes; but all this is paternalism! The workingman has everything done for him by the government, and it weakens his sense of responsibility and independence of character." When one thinks of what the German workman is and compares him with the typical workingman of other countries, this reference to the weakened character of the German workman becomes almost laughable. But the fact is that the German industrial system is not characterized by paternalism. Few workmen have their conditions more in their own hands than do the German workmen. Take it, for example in insurance which is popularly supposed to be the ne plus ultra of paternalism. It is in fact the opposite. The form varies in the different branches of the Imperial Insurance, but the general principle is, that, not the Government, but the insured themselves, have the management of the insurance. The insured in the different branches of the insurance or in different localities or trades, elect their own representatives, and it is these elected representatives who manage the system. Moreover the funds are used to call out the selfactivities of the workers in another way. The funds are largely used in making loans to Cooperative Building Societies, at a low rate of interest, to enable the working classes to build their own homes. This is not paternalism, but fraternalism and democracy. This fraternalism, too appears in the conduct of the Employment Bureaus. These bureaus are not managed by the government, but in almost every case are under the charge of committees composed of an equal number of employers and employees. In the conference recently held in Berlin to plan, even now, for the return of men to their ordinary occupations at the close of this war, there were called to the conference representatives of the Imperial Department of the Interior, of the Imperial Statistical Office, of the Bureau for Social Politics, with some others, and the president of 40 Central Federations affiliated with the General Committee of Trade Unions. It is in America and not in Germany that you will find the most real paternalism. In America, ordinarily people are more dependent on Capital than anywhere in the v.orld and workman less able to do things for themselves. When Capital is not fighting, it does things for them, as with the Carnegie Libraries, the Russel Sage foundation, the Ford division of profits. This is paternalism-not the German government's enabling men to do things for themselves. Berlin, Nov. 1915.

(To be continued.)

A PERTINENT QUESTION, The Fond Mother-Nice girls never put A man looks back on the night he prothemselves forward before the men. posed and the night he attended his first big The Wise Daughter-Then how do the banquet-and wonders how he could have (Judge.) I men find out that they're nice? (Judge.)

POLITICAL.

An American's Apology to Germany.

(By Roland Hugins.)

(In the Magazine "The Open Court".)

maintained relations of amity and good-will with your country for a century and more; and it is to be hoped that this historic friendship will continue undiminished through the world war. At the very outbreak of hostilities, however, menacing undercurrents of unpleasantness were set in motion, and they have grown steadily in volume and strength. As soon as you became definitely aware that sentiment here was running against you, you were amazed; and that amazement gave way after a time to irritation. You could not understand, you said, how this republic should have been misled by British sophistry. Later you learned that our bankers were loaning millions to your enemies, and that our manufacturers were doing a stupendous business in supplying the Allies with explosives and other munitions of war. Then your irritation changed to bitterness and your papers, with Teutonic candor, did not attempt to conceal their resentment towards Germany's "invisible enemy."

The Press.

There has been a similar growth of antagonistic feeling in America. The bulk of our press took an unfriendly attitude toward you as early as August 1, 1914. Your invasion of Belgium and the subsequent military measures which you employed there greatly intensified the hostility of some sections of American opinion. The current ran against you from that time on. There were intervals it is true, when your cause here appeared to be gaining ground, particularly during the

The United States, my German friends, has 1 brilliant championship of Dr. Dernburg. But the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine caused anti-German feeling to flame out afresh. The official relations of the two nations are now strained; and they may be worse before they are better.

To say that this situation is distressing to many of us in America is to put the matter mildly. The mutual misunderstandings will not easily be cleared away. May I attempt to explain to you why Americans-the majority, that is-have sided against you? It will be hard for you to understand the true reasons. The obvious and usual explanations do not suffice. It was not because your cable was cut, for news from Berlin and Vienna reaches us regularly by wireless. It is not because the German point of view is unknown. We have had no censorship in this country, and you no lack of able defenders. Since the beginning of the war German-Americans have protested vehemently against the prevailing antagonism, and our magazines and newspapers have published many telling arguments from pro-German pens. It is not because Americans dislike Germany and things German. Before the war there may have been prejudice in some quarters against Germany; but there was also prejudice against England and against Russia. If German achievements in art, science and government are now belittled, it is because a recent partisanship has chilled the admiration rightly due you as a

The Causes. No, the blindness and intolerance now so conspicuous are not the causes of our bias,

but rather its symptoms. You will entirely fail to understand the attitude of the typical American of intelligence unless you see that he thinks himself fair and just. He admits to no perjudice; he scoffs at the idea that he is the victim of English lies or sophistry; he believes he has arrived at a reasoned judgment after an impartial examination of the evidence. I think the American errs, but I know that he errs in good faith. He has rendered a decision against you because in his mind certain large charges have been proved against you. These charges may be grouped under the four following heads:

First, that you the people of Germany, or your military caste, started this war, and made Europe a shambles in an attempt to dominate world politics.

Second, that your invasion and devastation of Belgium was a legal and moral crime which nothing can excuse or to appreciable degree palliate.

Third, that you make war with ruthlessness and brutality, and disregard in the pursuit of your military ends the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

Fourth, that your victory would be detrimental to civilization, leading to a militaristic domination which would ultimately threaten the peace of all democratic countries, including the United States.

These accusations undoubtedly seem to you exaggerated, absurd, grossly unjust. So they are, considered from any viewpoint which includes knowledge of and sympathy for the German people. But let me assure you that they are held in all seriousness by thousands and thousands of Americans who are quite above the charge of either stupidity or hypocrisy. Their attitude results from a peculiar logic and their previous point of

(To be continued.)

A Valuable Christmas Gift. For your friends or relatives in America, or for those in Germany or in the neutral European countries, there could be no more interesting Christmas Gift than a subscription to the Continental Times. The paper is unique in its field, and every issue contains not only the authentic news of the day, but interesting articles by prominent writers and famous publicists

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KRUPP FIRM IN WAR TIME.

In its Weekly Report the American Association for Commerce and Trade publishes an interesting article concerning the Krupp firm as follows:

Although the works of Krupp, the worldfamous gun maker in Essen, are solely owned and controlled by the Krupp family, the recently issued report on the earnings of the past year would, under ordinary circumstances, be a strictly family affair, but the war has caused Krupp's activity in war time to be of public concern and of importance in regard to economics of war and war politics.

The German people is now very much interested in the activity of Germany's largest private plant for the manufacture of arms, but not only in military-technical regard, but also in respect to the taxpayer's interest who, finally, is to pay for the output of the gun

Therefore, the balance sheet of Krupp, recently published, is attracting wide attention. To Increase Capital.

The Krupp Works are incorporated with a capital of 50 million dollars, shortly to be increased to 60 millions, and the figures of the balance sheet manifest furthermore, apart from attracting attention for above stated reasons, the wise policy on the part of Krupp in providing an equalization of the firm's public function and its business earnings, i. e. its character as a private concern.

Within the last twelve months of war Krupp has, by reason of the requirements of the army and navy, more than trebled his output as compared with the output of the previous year, when exports also figured in the account.

This results shows a tremendous productive power, and the question arises whether it was profitable and to what extent.

The balance sheet indicates net earnings amounting to 28 million dollars, as compared with 13 million dollars of the previous year, showing an increase of more than 100 per

In the earnings there are also the following of less important character: taxes figure with 2,6 million dollars, and expenses for workmen insurance and welfare with 3,9 million dollars, as compared with 2,2 million dollars of the previous year.

They have been reserved for war relief more than 2 million dollars.

In subtracting these additional operating and welfare expenses, the net earnings amount to about 24 million dollars as against 10 million dollars of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 14 million dollars."

In this manner the stability and resources of Krupp have been strengthened: the reserve fund has been increased by 1,8 million dollars, for special purposes of amortization were expended 1,2 million dollars, and 2,5 million dollars have been laid aside for a war emergency fund. Furthermore, 1,2 million dollars were reserved for war relief, 1,2 million dollars for the erection of workers' homes, and 6,7 million dollars each for the caretaking of invalids and for the pension fund.

Even in view of these voluntary expenditures, the earnings amount to almost 12 million dollars, representing a dividend, if such were declared, of 24 per cent as compared with 12 per cent of the past year.

Wise Policy. It is here were above mentioned wise policy on the part of Krupp is manifested: the Krupp family have voluntary appropriated of the entire earnings of 24 per cent, the excess of 12 per cent, as compared with the previous year, to be expended for the general endeavors of war relief. Thus almost six million dollars will be available for general war relief work and for the establishing of a Krupp foundation in favor of crippled soldiers and the families of those who died in battle.

Considering all these voluntary expenditures, almost two-thirds of the earnings of Krupp are to be spent for public welfare.

Another item of the balance sheet is also of general interest, as the value of supplies on hand-finished and unfinished manufactures-appears with almost 60 million dollars, showing an increase of 19 million dollars as compared with the previous year.

THE REASON.

"I can't understand how old Rake though that the little Angell girl would be congenial as a wife."

"Well, you know, the devil himself is always pictured as hanging around heaven, trying to get in, when he could go back home and have a bully time with his own

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Some Impressions Concerning the French Russian and English Captured.

Never before have I had such opportunities to gather impressions among the French, English and Russian prisoners of war in Germany as during the past week. This opportunity came to me not in my capacity as correspondent, but in that of a soldier of the great German army, whose duty it was to watch about 200 prisoners employed on construction work along the banks of the River Oder. For many hours I have been in conversation with Russians speaking German, and more especially with the French, as these latter were particularly under my

These French soldiers are very sentimental and nearly every one of them is chauvinist and an optimist. Speak to them for a moment of a French town they know or name some people they remember and their eyes brighten for the moment, only to take on later a deeper melancholy. They still believe that the Allies will be the winner in the present struggle.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Just as I was writing this article a dispatch was received at our caserne announcing the arrival of 4,000 Russian prisoners. To complete my impressions, I was permitted to see their arrival at the station. At midnight about 200 cars entered, a few at a time, and they were crowded with Russians. All Russian provinces seemed to be represented. Through the dark, rainy nigh the Russian commands shrilled. All of the prisoners were in a filthy condition, as I suppose they must be of necessity, and many were suffering from the cold as they had no overcoats. They came from Caucasus, Finland and Siberia, but about their experiences I could learn nothing. They gave me only the information that they were hungry and wanted cigarettes. As we passed through the town to the prison camp they fixed their gaze upon the pavement and not one cigarette or cigarette stump escaped their attention. At six o'clock we reached the camp, where every prisoner received a plate of soup and vegetables with bread and they devoured the food like wild beasts. Since then they have been fighting for refuse from the kitchens.

New Comers.

Two days later a group of the new arrivals was working with our detachment on the bank of the Oder, which was the day Lemberg had been taken by the Austrians and Germans and news of this victory was proclaimed by the ringing of bells throughout the city. I noticed two men kneeling in prayer. When they had finished I asked them what had been the burden of their prayers. "We thank God, that we are here," one of them responded.

As to the English prisoners in the Crossen camp, there are but 13 and they are never used for outside work. They associate only with the French. They are clean and in no way objectionable, nevertheless the French say that they are professional soldiers and lack the moral value of the French soldier. It must, however, be admitted that the soldier of many years' practical experience is of more utility than the man of no practical experience. German soldiers who have returned from the front say that the first English troops they encountered were splendid fighters, but Kitchener's recruits have failed in many ways. (Fritz Arno in Leslie's.)

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

As a result of the huge army orders and the consequent rise in the price of leather boots will be much dearer in England.

Hereafter the French soldier will be clad in a blue-gray uniform, said to be even more "invisible" than a uniform of khaki.

In the absence of the usual sugar supply from Germany the British Board of Trade is trying to foster the beet industry in

England. Railroads of the United States annually consume more than 2,700,000 gallons of

water for each mile of line. Signor Marconi has been inspecting the wireless stations of Italy, and has found them

ready for any war emergency. The erection of two universities, one at Cape Town and the other at Pretoria, is being urged by a Government commission.

California is unusual among the salt-producing States in that the great bulk of her salt comes from sea water, being obtained by solar evaporation on San Francisco Bay, near (Judge.) Long Beach and near San Diego.

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