# The continental times. No. 1185. Vol. XXII. No. 43 October 8, 1915 

Berlin, Germany: C. White \& Co., Ltd., October 8, 1915

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# Hotel Del Prado Jackson Park Chicago, Illinois <br> ation buim ix an. "I.ve wive <br> Ore Conlimentiol Times bivili <br> BERLIN. 


No. 1185 VOI. XXII. No. 43. STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.
SHORT ITEMS OFINTEREST
HORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.



 | warded on to |
| :--- |
| fectly hepples. |




## Nation heopopare overe nisat




Milan. Oct. 7. The Corriere della Sera
states that the Military burg are exceedingly busy in striving to
equip a new army. It is to number a equip an new army.
milion and a haff

Petersburg , Fullest Confidence. is stopping here has staneral d'Amade who of the Novoje Vremia that France maintains the utmost confidence in Russia. Everyone
in France believes in a glorious ultimate victory.

London, Oct. 7. The Bristol recruiting committee yesterday received the following telegram from the War Office, calling attention
to the urgency of the present call for men: to the urgency of the present call for men:
"Falling off in recruiting recenily has caused Lord Kitchener and the War Office the greatest concern."
Worse Than the firship.
London, Oct. 7. The number of accidents
occuring in the Metropolis owing to the contio occuring in the Metropolis owing to the conti-
nual darkening of the streets are so numerous, that the Daily Chronicle remarks, that if the darkness in the throughfares of London continues,
more lives will be lost in the streets than more lives will be lost in the streets than
from the visits of the airships, -
Washington. The much discussed Arabic question may be taken as having been settled. agree to pay indemnity to the families of
the Americans lost. It is understood that the German Emperor has given instructions to the commanders of submarine boats,
which will make the torpedoing of unprotected ships impossible.
London, Oct. 7. According to a Tientisin telegram of the Morring Post the Supreme
Council of State has approved of the plat of sounding the provinces as to the proposal of inaugurating an Imperial rule in China. The delegates of the provinces are invited to In Peking it is thought that a Monarchy is sure to come within a short time.

London, Oct. 7. In a private conversation
ord Kitchener has stated that if he is given enough men and provided with sufficient ammunition, he can carry on the war, and
that the position is by no means hopeless. that the position is by no means hopeless.
He concluded by saying that he has all the names of the available men in the kingdom, and, that if they do not come of their
free will, he will get them without it.

In reply to the English statements regarding Staff gives the following figures as authentic During the month of September the Germans most, in air contests, three aeroplanes; two are
missing and three fell to earth, allogether 7 . The English and French, lost in air Through landing behind the French 11, the French 7 , the English 3 Through falling o earth, the English 1 . 1 , the French 4 . In all the French 8, the English 22.
> has been formed. In it are amalgamated the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Pennsylvania, and Midvale Steel Company. Those three firms
will be the base for an entirely new and independent steel trust which, under the name compete with the old Steel Trust. The prin Dorey, Hickey, and Frick. Bethlehem Stee stock which stood at 40 before war, stands

THE KING'S WILL momem

VENISELOS RESIGNS.
Premier was Prepared to Commit
Greece to a Policy of Adventure in
By Aubrey Stanhope.
"Veniselos has resigned!" That was the
ecellent news which comes from Athens
excellent news which comes from Athens
on Monday. It is aimost as good as the news which came across the wires some months
ago, "Resignation of Veniselos!" In both cases when the announcement has come that the Greek Premier has resigned, small one-had been kept out of the war, and thus saving the already great number
of victims of this war of extermination from becoming uir-necessarily augmented.
For the second time King Con For the second time King Constantin on both occasions at time of the utmost Veriiselos Appears.
I know Veniselos well. I had the jour-
nalistic luck of discovering him and so to
speak, introducing hem speak, introducing him to the world, at the
time when he came from Crete to Athens an almost unknown personality, at the time of the Zorbas Military Revolution in Greece, and when he was called in to try and solve
the problem as to how the Military League should be dissolved, and at the same time
shoblem as the promises of reform which its existence had extracted from an unwilling government, be duly executed. There was not a
politician who could be found, except Veniselos, capable of finding a way out
of the trouble. And since then he has done of the trouble. And since then he has done
woinders for Grecee and must always be in the wonders for Greece and must always be in the
history of that country as the man who made history of that country as the man who made
modern Greece as it stands today. Cut thed io London.
But there came an evil day for Eleutérios
Veniselos, and it was when he was called to London to attend the famous and so
futile Conference which was intended to bring about peace between the warring Balkan Slates and Turkey, but which did nothing
at all in that direction What did heppen at
number of the representatives of the that powers, including Take Joneseu and Eleuterios Veniselos became fascinated by the specious and persuasive ways of the big politicians they met and who laid their nets
out quite specially to catch the influential out quite specially to catch the influential
men of the small kingdoms. And from that time out, Veniselos, who had hitherto been developed the strongest pro Fraco-Anglo leanings. That was of the utmost pity, for
the real interests of Greece lie in being well the real interests of Greece lie in being well
with all the nations. The small countries cannot afford to have strong sentiments
towards one group of powers or the other And, so it was, that at the ill fated period When he Allies thought it fitting to comVeniselos, who had arranged all previously, was found quite prepared to rush his country into a most reckless adventure and to join
hands with the Allies in the Gallipoli expedition.
Just imagine today what would have been
he fate of the Greeks in the disastrous Gallipoli series of futile attacks, in which the Allies have lost about
250,000 men. Greece with meagre resistive power would by now have been utterly as a prey to Bulgaria or any other smal enimical power.
In Name and Deed
But King Constantin, who has shown
himself to be a Monarch, not only in nam but in deed, stepped forth and said he would have none of it. This was such a staggering
and unexpected blow to Veniselos that did not for the moment know quite what to do. He had ruled for the past five years surprised to find that he was, no longer the "one man"-for it must be said that the "one man" form of government, in the
person of the Premier, has existed in Greece for ever so long past, largely owing to the
exceedingly good natured and patient The Surprise.
Now again, Veniselos, who had come
back to power under certain conditions;
which he did not which he did not appear willing to carry
out; has tried to spring a surprise upon his country, one which had he been given time
and opportunity would have embarked Greece upon a war in which the small kingdom
had everything, to lose and nothing to gain.
And, once again, within the space of about And, once again, within the space of about
half a year, King Constantin, who, if he goes

## .

 , will have earned the same way as was prepared to embark his country in policy of adventure and recklessness and The Transfermation. niselos, the man of the cold grey eye and the placid manner, as I knew him, couldpossibly within the period of a few months be found to have be ome rash, reckless, prepared to rush his, arieady so hard stricken
land, into war, is one of those things which for by the saying, that every man at
certain period of his life becomes stricken with a form of menal inversion which impels him to do things which are quite
opposite to his true sentiments and judgment. But luckily the King was there and he situation for Greece is saved

A False Impression
There exists an impression that the King so! But Greece has changed in much and nothing more so than in the standing of the
Monarch towards the people. Today in Monarch towards the people. Today in
Greece the King, is not only the enblem of the Monarchy, but he is the Monarch in the true and active sense of the term.
army is devoted to him. He won hi military fame on the battlefields of Macedonia, and he then literally and fully shared all the hardships of his soldiers with them. Greece during the past years has become a military nation and appreciates the martial
characteristics of ifs Monarch. And that is why the King today has power
that he can stop any Minister, even the greatest of Greek Premiers, from commiting the country to a policy of adventure.
Greece owing to the enormous gains it
made according to the terms of the peace of Bucharest, has more territory, rich, fertile and highly valuable in every respect, than tt
knows what to do witit. And thus for Greece peace means ever
war spells ruin.

A WORD OF WARNING.
Communications are Cut off the English
dFrench Forces willbe in a Precarious
Position. England has Another Big
Campaign on Hand
London, Oct. 7. In military circles here, the difficulties of the Macedonian expedition are regarded as exceedingly great. If the
forces necessary to achieve success are to be landed, they ought to amount to at least five army corps, and a paltry 70,000 are so far spoken of. That comes of the English habit, in the past, of having to fight against small nations, and therefore they have little idea of what is necessary for a campaign the vastness of that which is likely to develop in MaceGreat Difficulties
Even if the larger number of troops talked of, 250,000 could be landed, which are only
oo few, the difficulties of commisariat would be so great as to be well nigh impossible, so far away from their bases as the English and French forces are.
runs in miltary circles, nees the note which runs in military circles, namely that excessive
caution is necessary, otherwise the new Macedonian Servian expedition may meet with far worse treatment than the ill-fated Dardaneiles attempt. The Chronicle writes: "The uimost care must be taken that the rairoad communication with Servia
suddenly cut by staddenly cut by the Bulgarians. The rail road at he por of Bewgii offers a ready Bulgarians should entrench themselves on both sides of the railroad, a very serious situation would have been created." The
writer expresses the hope that the same writar expresses the hope that the same
mistake mase was the case with the Dardanelles expedition, and that
sufficient troops may be sent at the outset It is all important, he says, to keep the Ger man troops busy on the other frontiers in order that the supply of ammunition and men may not be cut off from the Balkan campaign.

Another big Wa
The Daily Mail in an editorial upon the
situation says that the Quadruple situalds face to face wih another bis was Its seriousness must not be underestimated. England has to find a new army for the fresh undertaking

## English Losses.

The latest casualty list gives the names of 106 officers and 2936 men. The Times
says the lists are incomplete the name of 47 says the lists are incomplete
offic ers killed being onitted.

THE ULTIMATUM AND ITS EFFECTS.

General lan Hamilton Th
Confidence in Bulgaria.

At the last moment doubts appear to have arisen in the councils of the Quadrupl against Bulgaria, and so, for the time being it is merely the case that diplomatic reiations have been broken off with the Court of Sofia.

RUSSIANS CRITICISE.
Those who UnderstandsMost About the
Bügarian Nation Consider Bad Mistake
Petersburg,
sound, there
heard here concerning the deal of criticism upon Bulgaria, and in Sansonow is accuse of having made a grave mistake. The
Minister of Foreign Affairs had been misinformed enough to imagine that the Ultima-
tum would result in the downfall of the tum would result in the downfall of the
Radoslawow Ministry. But such has no been the case. People who know Bulgaria, ke the Cadet leader Miljukow, are strongly worst effect, on account of its sharpness of tone, in arousing the pride of the Bulgarians to a relentless resistance. He foresees that
the Russophile party in Bulgaria will now be entirely effaced. It is thought that the proper diplomatic method, so as to save the
now existing bitter anti-Russian feeling now existing bitter anti-Russian feeling,
would have been, to have let England or France present the Ultimatum

DIPLOMATIC BREACH Bulgaria Reply Considered Unsatisfactory
in Petersburg and Diplomatic Relations
Broken Off,
Petersburg, Oct. 7. The Bulgarian reply to the Russian Ultimatum was handed in to
the Kussiai Eegatun til sufia, vir tie aftelnoon of Oct. 5 and telegraphed on here It is considered thoroughly unsatisfactory and broken off. A telegram in that sense has broken off. A telegram in that sense has
been sent to the Russian Minister in Sofia.

## AT SALONICA. <br> How the Engllish Generalissimo Calmily Took possession of the Greek CIty and Began Landing Troos Hemer

Salonica, Oct. 7. It is now quite evident
that the English landing and all the details concerning it had been arranged beforehand in Athens with the Prime Minister. On the
morning of the 3 . Oct, General lan Hamilton morning of the 3 . Oct., General an Hamiton
appeared, having come aboard an English warship, which steamed right into the harbor. to land, called upon the Military and Civil officiais, and informed them that considerable forces would be landed at Salonica to assist
the Servians. He stated that all opposition by the Greeks would be met with summary punishment.
As may be imagined, this extraordninary by the Grees part of the English was met was not entirely unexpected, for English officers had for some time past, on visiting Salonica, announced that before long they the Greeks are above all a business people, and they see, in the arrival of a large number Secondly they appreciate the fact that in this manner Greece may be kept out of the w whilst the Allies do the fighting.

## GERMANY PROTESTS.

Minister of the Imperial Governme
Raises objection to ine Breach of
Athen, Oct. 7. As was to be expected the his governent has made formal protest to his government, has made formal protest to
the Greek Government against the flagrant breach of neutrality upon the part of the Allies in landing troops in Salonica, which, being Greek, is neutral territory.
The position of Greece is exceedingly
difficult, having been considerably compromised by the secret action of Veniselos. It
is felt here that Greek independence hos be violated, just as it was in the forcible occup-
ation of the Islands by the Allies, for military purposes. But, just as in that case, Greece is scarcely in position to retaliate.
The resignation of the Premie The resignation of the Premier has caused
less emotion now than when less emotion now than when $M$. Venisel
was compelled to resign last February. was compelled to resign last February.
According to the latest news from Salonica the number of troops landed so far are but
a few thousands, far less than at first an-

NEW GREEK MINISTRY.
Athens, Oct. 7. A powerful coalition stch well known men as Zaimis, Tentolis Rhallis and Gunaris, all four ex-Premiers and together representing all parties.
"THE SWORD WILL DECIDE." Sofia, Oct. 7. The Narodni Prawa, the
organ of the Prime Minister sums up the situation as regards Bulgaria in an article The manifest of Trar Ferdiel'!, and says one of what the Monarch said remind propition roll up our Standards till more around the banner, on which is written ' F the fame of the Fatherland and the freedom has not yet bia. The signal for the advance vibrates with the given, but the air alread soldiers!' 'The diplomats have finished warian their trickeries. The Bulgarian sword wut now show itself as stronger than all the intrigues of foreign diplomats." An appeal full of fire ends up: "Citizens! Your aspir ations will be realised. The signal for the
attack cannot long be postpoed"

BRATIANU STANDS FIRM. Servian Minister Strives to stir up Roum
ania and Fails. Departure in Anger.
Bucharest, Oct. Bucharest, Oct. 7. Dr. Gawrilowitsch, the Servian Minister, upon the instructions of
urs $\quad$ ac. Munnenh, paid a call. to M. Bratianu and made use of the strongest arguments try and move the Premier into adopting policy of action and to come in on the side of the Allies. This M. Bratianu firmly refused saying that the best interests of Roumania lay in a policy of that same strict neutrality
which if had hitherto observed. Upon this the Servian Minister lost his temper adopted a threatening tone and left in high
dudgeon.

## EVENTS IN SOFIA

Russian Minister Sawinsky Invalided will
Remain in Sofia but Rest of Legation
Departs. Sofia, Oct. 7. The Russian Minister Sawinsky, having been quite recently operated for appedicitis, will remain here as a private
individual, but the rest of the Members of the Legation are leaving, as also those of the The Greek Mi
The Greek Minister remains, there being no declaration of war between his country
and Bulgaria, and, as far as the Bulgarin Governments intentions are, there will be no war with Greece. The Servian Minister is

## SERVIA SETS TERMS.


Nisch, Oct. 7. At an important Cabine Council just held, it has been decided that,
at this critical moment, it is absolutely neat this critical moment, it is absolutely ne-
cessary that the Entente Powers should once and for all make a clear statement as to what they intend to do to satisfy Servia in its many and well known claims, which those Powers have hitherto, refused or avoided
giving any definite answer to. There is the giving any definite answer to. There is the question of Albania, and a railroad to the
sea; the question of territorial aggrandisement, the matter of the Danubian ports; all and many more which have remained in suspension. The recent action of the Entente Powers, in which it was intended to give away Servian territory to Bulgaria, has excited the ut-
most suspicion as to the intention of the most suspicion
allies of Servia $\qquad$
ATTACKS KING CONSTANTIN

Amsterdam, Oct. 7. "It now rests, with the Greek people to take up a position in view
of this second refusal of the King to act in accordance with the spirit and the letter of
the Constitution to which he owes his throne" says the Times.
The paper concludes threateningly by remarking that "we must now deal with the
King and not with the new advisers who King and not with the new advisers who
are to supplant the statesman who has saved
Greece from anarchy and destruction",

No. 1185. Vol. Xxil. No. 43

Ohe Coutinentlal Times

 The Continental Times Berlin W. 50 , Aussburger Strass
Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

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The Role of Greec

 more fatal to Orecece than to abandon that
pooicy of neutraliy which venisess would

The Greeks in the werl of $1012-13$ were hasestar of sidonica; whereit the filets of the
enitire navies of the wordd might esaily ride at anchor, and thereveet be space for a few
 It was a a race to get there first, between the Bull
garians and the Creets and the latere i ist won
 Bulgarians. So also the rich harbor of Ca
vala, upon which they pounced whist the Bulgarian forces had marched up north, like. wise fell into their hands like a ripe iruit
shaken off the tre, willout any troubie whate shaken off the tree, winheut and
soever. When, after the Peace of Bucharest, it came to a division of the spoils, it was
Greece that obtained the Lion's share, for it received the best of all the territory parcelled out, the rich tobacco and agricultural districts of the south, Salonica, and lastly the harbor
of Cavalla, which by all the laws of right and conquest belonged to Bulgaria
Greece has never been rich or great enough to be able to deveiop those valuable properties that thus fell into the hands of the
small kingdom. For that purpose time, and hard work are needed but above all things, no war. If Greece should allow itself to be drawn into the war now, it would have so easily gained and has no chance at all o improving its position.
Moreover the Greeks are not wanting
shrewdness and cunning. Nor are they shrewdness and cunning. Nor are they we are told, are not in favor of engaging a policy of adventure. Quite correctly they
have protested against the landing of the have protested against the landing of the
Allies at Saionica, a protest which is known to be purely formal. They will surely make much money out of the irruption of their
territory by the rich English and French, who will buy all the produce they can bring to will buy all the produce they can bring to
market, and they will consign the defence of
their interests to the Entente Powers. If the their interests to the Entente Powers. If the
latter meet with failure, then Greece, it will be remembered, made a formal protest against the invasion of its territory and, of course,
could do no more against force majeure. And so, the entire interests of Greece, which-

England
Danger Ahead!
send troops to the rescue of the Servians, and the interest in the war, for the moment,
centres upon the fate of that expedition. The efforts in Gallipoli and now, reckless of the severe lesson received, then are embarking tremely far from their base, the difficulties than those of the Gallipoli campaign which cost so dear and has ended in failure.
The Servian Expeditionary Corps stated, will amount to 70,000 Hent truly no big number, but necessarily limited on account of the extreme difficulties maintaining an army
in a country so bare as Macedonia and Servia, and where from the very first, a hostile
population-the Macedonian Comitajis-will do its utmoss to prevent any provisions reach-
ing the enemies of their second Fatherland, Bulgaria.
The English have a habit, which has so into impossible military adventures, apparently without thinking or considering before-
hand the difficulties and dangers attached. They did so in the Dardanelles with the
tragic results recorded and it is a great question now, whether or not they are not, together with their French allies, rushing in once again
into endiess, trouble and sure defeat. It is well known, indeed it has been openly stated
upon the Daralanelles expedition in the most
Iightheaded manner, without having in the silighest degree studied the question of the diricultites of carying
this servian expedition the English and Fint, as iar as can be seen, heads up against almost impossible difficulties at a vast distance from home. It is stated
that the expedition that ure expedition has been undertaken at
the urgent instance of. Russia. But then, so was the Dardanelles effort, which prove

Recruits Many questions asked in the Hous Failing. of Commons have failed to bring any information as to the success of volun-
tary recruiting. The greatest secrecy appears to have been considered necessary upon that
particular subject by the British Government. particular subject by the British Government.
And yet, all at once, possibly by accident the whole story is revealed in a communi
cation received by the Bristol recruiting committee, a telegram from the War Office, calling attention to the urgency of the present
call for men. It reads: "Falling off in re call for men. It reads: "Falling off in re-
cruiting recently has caused Lord Kitchener and the War Office the greatest concern."
And there you are the cat is e

COL. EMERSONS' LECTURE
We would remind our readers that Colone
Edwin Emerson is to lecture to-morrow, Satur-
Edwwin merson ist lecture 10 -morrow, Satur-
day, evening at the Choralion Sall, Bellevue strasse 4, (in German) under the auspices of
the America Institute and the German-American Association of Commerce. His subject
is entitled: "My Experiences with the English and Russian Censorship. Admission is by of cards may still be obtained from the Gerhelmstasse 12/14-Berlin NW.

WAR WEST AND EAST River Danube Crossed at Iron Gate. Many
French Prisoners Taken After Hard
Flghting
German and Austrian troops have crossed places. One of the most important of the alliance movements has taken place between the mouth of the Drina and the Iron Gate on the Danube. The forces of the Central
Powers may be taken as having set firm foot in Servia, and thus the new campaign
has begun. There is little doubt but that it will be pushed through with the utmost rapidity. The Frencin Front.
At the Western front fierce tinues in places, although the general offensive movement appears to have petered out
At Sounain the French were badly suffered heavy losses were badly beaten, attacks. Two officers and 180 men were
taken prisoners. Further west near Saint Marie Teile the French pressed the first German line hard, but in a counter attack were
driven back and lost 12 officers, 29 sub-officers and 550 men of the line. Further east
the French attacked in force with small Nuccess.
North of Tahure the French, after a good
deal of up and down fighting, gained 800 deal of up and down fighting, gained 800
metres of ground and were then brought to a standstill
determined attempt was made to take the Beausejour farm. The French reached
the German trenches but were there, either mowed down or taken prisoner. The position remains in German hands, together with 300 French prisoners and three machine guns.
In the East the Germans have arrived within ten kilometres of Dünaburg. Eleven Russian officers
taken prisoner

WHAT PRISONERS SAY. Captured Soldiers Give Their Ideas About
the Recent Offensive Movement. Efforts
of the Men Rendered Useless. Owing to It is significant that the last batches of
English prisoners taken, have one and all about the same complaint to make, namely that the strenuous efforts of the men were entirely nu
leadership.
Those prisoners give the example of a certain General B. . . .... He was all the
while entirely out of touch with his troops and appeared to imagine that the Germans were thoroughly beaten and done for and
that those he saw in front of him resting English fled. He had no idea of anything further armed with hand grenades approached and look him, and the party of officers
playing cards with him, prisoner The French prisoners, many of whom
appear to have been in a state of intoxication when the attacks was made, were asked why,
against all the accepted rules of warfare, they advanced in close formation without taking
over and pacing along quite slowly over and pacing along quite slowly.
They replied that they had been told that they were already victorious and that they about the enemy, that all the Germans had been hilled by the French artillery. They believed that, until at last they found out
the murderous losses which their offensive

UNBIASSED OPIINION.
 Amsterdam, Oct. 7. The press here follows
the situation that has developed in the Balkans with the utmost interest. The Niews
van den Dag writes: The Quadruple Powers van den Dag writes: The Quadruple Pow
seek to end matters. But in connection w that it must be noted that their game in the
Balkans is well nigh lost. The aim was Balkans is well nigh lost. The aim was and by making landings to transfer the war from one part of Europe to the other, but
to form a new association of friendly Balkan States to act in unison against Turkey, Germany and Austria. The Bulgarian and the
Greek armies were to have taken part and Greek armies were to have taken part and
to have helped to force the Dardanelles and one as it sther. Had it all happened as was intended, the incoming of the Balkan States
might have led to the victory of the Allies, might have led to the victory of the Allies,
but it has all failed. Even the possible maintenance of neutrality by Bulgaria, which would have been of service to the Allies, at Salonica.
The Rotterdamsche Courant considers it
quite possible that the Allies will merely transfer their base from Gallipoli to Salonica, communication with the shore almost im-

AMERICANS INDIGNANT.
eat indignation is felt and expressed the members of the American colony Munich at the enforced retirement of thei
esteemed Consul-General, Mr. T. St Gaffney.

Various projects are under discussion as
how best assure Mr. Gaffncy of the feelings of his fellow citizens, in Munich and Bavaria generally.
The small British colony that still remains at large in the Bavarian capital may also
participate in an expression of good-will and regard that is universal among all those who have been brought into official relation
with the retiring American Consul-General with the retiring American Consul-General.
"It is certain," writes one indignant correspondent, "that the gross insult to the independence and integrity of the American of a high American official at the bidding of a foreign government and press is fell by every American in Munich and will
certainly find expression in a manner that must carry conviction to thoss responsible
for an outrage against the honor of Amerian citizenship."
The writer
our country and has pledged himself follow this matter up.

## ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

- 

London, Oct. 7. The new war in Mace-
donia and Servia, which the Russian Ultima tum has forced upon the Allies, has once
again brought forward the question of Con"Kitchener is no friend of Colicriptiv he needs men. He has told the cabinet that
during the coming year he will need $1,400,000$ during the coming year he will need $1,400,000$
men. He made that estimate before the new men. He made that estimate before the new
turn of affairs in the Balkans was known, a lurn of affairs in the Balkans was known, a
development which will call for far greater orces than have hitherto been in the field. before January."
In the Daily News Arnold Bennett says mat France cannot maintain her presen by voluntary (?) service raised three millions of men, a fifteenth of the population. Russia men into the field. England cannot provide more soldiers than heretofore, because there are so many hands engaged in producing
war material for the Allies. Any attempt to enforce Conscription would end in a comp lete fiasco, and bring about a shocking scandal.
It would be the finest thing possible for Germany. The fiasco of the munitions law in South Wales gave a slight taste of what
the next fiasco would be and there was no the next fiasco would be and there was no The Times announces that the great en listment demonstration throughout the coun-
try, which has lasted for a week, has given try, which has lasted for a week, has given
the most disappointing returns. In the big in East Lancashire, 149; in Nottingham, 123; Birmingham, 96; Bradford, 34 ; Sunder land, 22.

## Our Own Churchill.

Theodore Roosevelt cries out against "high the pro-German element. He about loud-sounding - same thing in his
opinion, words in the use of which he has opinion, words in the use of which he has
become famous, so famous that the English press says almost unanimously that he has
made more noise with his words than any made more noise with his words than any
man of the last century. And they ridicule him in Europe, and were he would n Churchill mith embark

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.
The Open Tribune.

VIRIBUS UNITIS NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Archduke Frederick Doctor honoris causa.
Fieldmarshall Archduke Frederick of Austria has been made a Doctor honoris causa of
technical science at the Vienna Technicum. After having received the diploma, the Arch duke delivered a speech on the importance
of the modern tecinical sciences, in the course of which he said, the moral elements in man of which he said, the mertainly the motive power for all the
are brave, heroic deeds of our soldiers. But the
most daring men, and the most courageous hearts alone are unable to battle with, or
fight against the extraordinary inventions and the cooperation of both gives us the suprem1him the greatest possible satisfaction now to belong to the most modern of sciences, the
technical sciences, which had secured for our gallant armies, and our heroically patriotic
people the ultimate triumph. The Italians kill Austrian Wounded Soldiers. Count Traun, President of the Austrian
Red Cross Society at Trieste. has sent a telegram to the committee of the International
Red Cross Sociely at Geneva, protesting against the foul murder of Austrian soldiers 5 bombs fell on the Austrian Red Cross Hospita at Goricia, with the result that several wounded soldiers lying in this hospital were killed.
53 other bombs burst in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital.

## The Criminal Character of the Italians.

 The sensational speech delivered recently was an Anarchist, and now is a Minister ofthe Italian Crown for the "unredeemed provinces" (i. e. to be robbed from Austria) shows up like the rays of a searchlight th
underlying criminal character of the Ilalia people. The Bränn journal "Hlas" says, public and prociaim brazen-facedly that Italy nad concthuded, and hitherto kept up the alliat the moment most convenient to laly her self, to attack Austria suddenly for the pur-
pose of recovering the Italian districts of rieste and Trentino. No enemy of the Italia ration could ever have pronounced a more
damning verdict on the character of the Italians than has been done by this Italian Minister
himself. "Hlas" remarks, it is difficult for ordinary honest people to understand how any man, much less a Minister, can find the the very time when it would have been
the duty of laty to fulfill its treaty ob ligations towards Austria by fighting in this
war on the side of Austria against Austria's eneaies France, Russia and Servia.

## A Czech Patrotic Demonstration

The Moravian journal "Den" at Brünn has
published a manifesto of the Czech national Cathofics and Christian Socialists of Moravia wherein they renew their declaration of loyalty
and feally to the Habsburg monarchy, and $n$ particular to the venerable Enperotion and gratitude for the valorous behaviour of the Austro Hungarian army and its brilliant ano Russian territories aiter liberating Galici from the Russian invasion. The assemble delegates of the parties have hailed with ut-
most gratefulness the efforts of the Pope to great satisfaction the report of their committee that the negotiations for a closer union o
the various Czech parties on a national, but strickly loyal and patriotic basis, are progress
ing favorably. Finally a hope was expresse ing favorably. Finally a hope was expressed war may receive back his complete freedon Christian peoples.
Archduchess Maria Josepha among Fugitives. Archduchess Maria Josepha visited the temporary settlement of the war-fugitives at
Gmünd and spent four hours amongst the fugitives, making prrsonal enquiries o closely all the arrangements made for the benefit of the civil victims of this great wa and at the conclusion of her visit thanked
the Governor of the setulement, Ex-Ministerthe Governor of the setulement, Ex-Minister-
president Max Wladimir Baron Beck, for all the benefits
the fugitives.
Austrian Blood in the Veins of Emperor William Professor Dr. Otto Hintze, in a genealogical
essay, asserts that the blood of the House of flows in the veins of the Emperor William, have not space enough at our disposal t o
reprint the whole lists of ancestors connecting the German Emperor with the Austrian
Emperors. Suffice it here to say that Dr. Hintze establishes the fact that among Empero Ferdinand I , whose daughter married Duke William of Cleve, and their daughter married William of Cleve, and their daughter marrie
the Prussian Duke Albrecht Frederick

## o Our Readers. We shall be glad to publish any com. munication from our readers, but must ash contributors to attach naleme and address to their letters. These will be published anony. mously, if so desired.

Stoddard Strikes for Truth.
Editor To the Editor.
1 notice that the New York Times
August 10 , in publishing a part of one my pamphlets, does so under the headline
"Stoddard Assails old Friends Here." This is unfair. I have no wish to hurt the feelings
of any one, least of all old friends. But with very drop of my English-American blood people of the United States to the prese oppressive treatment of America by Great
Britain, which our forefathers would never I protest against the transformation of our manufaclories of all sorts into planis for
producing instruments of death for the sake of money. I protest against the hypocrisy of placing an embargo on the exportation of
munitions to Mexico, and refusing to place
one on their exporiation to England. I prolest against our country making a casus belli
out of the ships engaged in bringing muni-
tons to kill thouands of some foolhardy Americans wish to travel on even to the laws of their own country. 1 protest also against the gross prejudice
shown by almost every newspaper in the U. S. towards the German cause in this great conflict and against the numberless lies and
invented cable news, which I find published Wister's absolutely groundless story abou school childrin on the Rhine being granted
a holiday in memory of the sinking of the
usitania to the Lusitania, to the stories of "Austrian prisoners
being led through the streets of Milan", and
. of "lalian victories". The people there ar housands are come when the American people will recall with shame the attitude of the American press
today and that of at least half of the American people.
To this good result you are contributing and I am therefore, gratefully yours,
Villa Stoddard, Meran. John L. Stoddard.

## Real German Barbarism.

in a small town in the heart of Germany pass our house daily to work in a factor hey waik leisurely, humming a song o whill fed and their clothes kept in pocket, Instead of being stoned, spat at or otherwise assaulted as happens with German pri soners in France and England, not to speal
of Russia, this is what takes place whenever they pass through the street.
Nothing but pity is reflected on the faces of the passers by, no expression of hate is
visible, only words of compassion are heard. "WV "Well," says a cartdriver, "after all the
re only men as we are," and walks on without staring. And a woman with a motheriy eart adds "Poor fellows, how sick they mus This in the and their wives and childre This in the land of the barbarians

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The } \\
& \text { Editor. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Recently I had had an opportunity of read
ing the French paper Le Temps. I have ha nuch reason to laugh the naivite expected of the French public. In truth Le Temps has
been, in times of peace, one of the mos serious of French newspapers; I should be satisfied with these printed puerilities.
"The Leader" ... a hymn of hate to the
German Kaiser. The furious cry of the Gious and the conquered-"What the Ge Emperor would say if he lost the war
This theme is discussed with a perseveranc worthy of a much more worthy cause War." Lacking all real xhausts itself in proving that Germany is "horrible situation," and in assuring final Then over the "boches" and their allies. ing the state of the united English-French navy. On this point Le Temps becomes in digruant and raves about the "cowardly Ger man navy" which conceals itself from the English! A fine state of mind-not so?

Alfred Peres to the Editor.

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915
BRITISH versus GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Russia has violated the neutraitit olipersia
-Persia has protested
She is
an
smand nationality," and the Allies, we are told, are
fighting the battle of the small nationalities. Also for the sanctity of treaty obligations. England is the pledged defender of Persian action. Egypt is a "smail nationality"-her
Khedive is fighting England because England has violated her pled ye to evacuate his country.
It was the Great Napoleon who "declared that the filsififcation of offical documents is
more frequent among the English than more frequent among the English than among
any other people. Our readers will rememany other people. Our readers will remem-
ber how the official White Paper on the
Curragh Mutiny a few months ago was fal-

 sity arose. As there can be no Prussia over
all in Cermany, there could be no England over all in such in Emperial Unity
But there are obstacks to the cration or
such an Empire which did not exist in
Germanys case oostacts other than the resist
ance of Enghand herself. Oermany is a geo




## British Empire.

the case of the Austro.Hungarian Empire in its nationalities, languages, and peoples
Austria solved it riddle of Empire by halving the supreme control of policy with Hungary,
and by granting local sel-goverument to the smaller States. From this it will be seen
that "Empire" as underitood in London on
the one hand and in Bertio and Vienna on the one hand, and in Berlin and Vienna on
the other is fundamentaly dififerant. In the the
British Empire, Imperialism means, and has never meant anything else, but the Absolut ism of England. When a Bavarian stands
fr the Empire he stands for Bavaria. When
In an Hungarian stands an Irispire he stands
for Hungary. When an Irishman stands fothe Empire he stands for England.
The German Empire is built on patriot.
ism-the British Empire is built on trade. "Fatherland," which dissolves the ititle jeal.
ousies of Prussian ousies of Trussian and bavarinan and saxin
and Wurterber has no answering echo in the Englishman's heart. The national life
of England is dead -choked by commercial ism, and where the German marches
battle singing-
German wine and German song
Shalli inspire us in the batile,
Shall preserve Shall preserve us pure and strong. E'er shall flourish, though we fall. In its beauty-in its duty,
Deulschland! Deutschland! over all! -the sol 1 Ins of England are sought to inspired by leering ingles foon he music-
hall and exhorations to them to smite the
" "Huns" that
for England.

The Father of the British1: Empire To rise Epon the decay of Spain to worldCharles failed to follow, and Crom well, strik
ing down the monarch's sceptre, took up the ing down the monarch's scepre, took up the
game and played with the boldest tand. To
establish one of two adioining isands as world-master involved the crushing of the
other. England alone could not rise to Empire Ireland as an equal parther or destroy sister near her throne, and therefore to de-
stroy Ireland, Elizabeth's and James' wars, contiscations and plantations in Ireland had
behind them as the prime motive the reduction of Ireland to a position of such weak-
ne:s that she must lose her individuality, and feel herself and beconie a helo-State croried out this policy towards rela the real enemy
ness. Spain had ceased to be the to England's rise to world-power when he came upon the scene. Holland and France
were the powers to be overcome. Ireland were the powers to be overcome. With a
was the nation to be destroyed. With a ruthlessness greater than that of his prede-
cessors he reduced Ireland, and then turned to set Holland and France at each other's
throats. No other man so unscrupulously bold has appeared in English history. Without him the British Empire of today would be impossible. He did not order the Irish
Catholics to Hell or Connacht because Catholics to Hell or Connachh because he
hated the Irish or detested Catholism-he did not slaughter Irish men, Irish women und Irish childrea for mere lust of cruelty-nor
did he order the capture and sale to Bardid he order the capture and sale to Bar-
barian slavery of Irish youths and maidens because he loathed children. He did these
things because to create a new world with things because to creand absolute was impossible unless they England absolute was impossible unless they
were done. The editor of the organ of the British Non-comformist conscience-Sir Wil-
liam Robertson Nicholl-who adjures men liam Robertson Nicholl-who adjures men
'by the memory of Cromwell" to fight against Germany, is a lucid and learned Englishman. The British Empire as it exists today was
created by Oliver Cromwell. If it is not a been a blessing to the world, the deeds which Cromwell committed in Ireland were excusable, because without them the British Em-
pire as we know it could never have been born.
Whether he was a blessing or a curse to England, it is for Englishmen to say-whether an England, with a national life as distinct
from that Imperial vision which sees in
money-making the aim and object of human
 his predecessors, but because he stre
Ireland on the rack of British Empire.
England's Unwavering Policy. England's Unwavering Policy.
Except for the bief interregnum of the
Stuarts, who with all their vices and feeble Stuarts, who with all their vices and feeble-
ness, had Celtic instinct enough to dislike
and fear that vision which the soul and body of Carthage and Rome had been destroyed and the soul and
body of Spain had fallen sick-except for
the brief Stuart period, from Cromwell's death to the Fall of Limerick-England's policy has plied with different degrees of courage and statesmen at different periods. Walpole, Chat-
ham, North, Rockingham, Pitt, Canning, Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gla stone, Bal-
four, and Asquith, all have lived and live in pire, all accepted or accept in principle his 1782 and Pitt,
Ireland, though to outward appearances,
dead, survived Cromwell to fall arain Aughrim-this time it would appear finally Yet though alien laws were nominally aimed
at the religion and properly of the ancient race in the country, these were so truly di-
rected against the revival of any economic
or political power in Ireland that within a or political power in Ireland that within a
generation they began to weigh with the oppressor's hand upon the resident minority
whom England had place ${ }^{\text {a }}$ as her jailors over the fallen nation. The re-birth of re
sistance to English dominion in Ireland began sistance to English dominion in Ireland began
among the descendants of England's settlers, and culminated in the Volunteer movement
in 1782, when they led the whole people to a bloodless victory over England, which had it endured would have reared what is now
called the British Empire on a basis akin to called the British Empire on a basis akin to
that of Ausitro-Hungary. In 1782, the arms of Ireland as a sovereign State admission by England that her claim to
Ireland was and had been and that henceforth and forever she abjured
and it, recognizing in Ireland a kingdom with
equal sovereign powers to her own. Thenceequal sovereign powers to her own. Thence-
forward Ireland could fly her own flag, raise and maintain her own army and navy, ap point her own representatives abroad, make war and peace on her own account, and
share or refuse to share in England's wars as she deemed best. The Crown of Irelanc the same pertinage, as che Crown of Hanove
and the Crown of England were at the time worn by the same personage. This was the constitutional limit of any connection between the two countries. Uniortunately Ireland did
not do what she might have done. She did fleet and send her representatives to buila Powers. She believed England's written and armed she disarmed. England thei tore the Treaty of 1783 to shreds, and in blood and
rapine struck down the Irish nation to the TAR TUFFE AND ANANIAS. "As an American I do not fear the shell whose known destination is Europe, but I
do fear the shell purchased by a power with whom we are on the brink of war, and
which remains in this country in the possession of foreign soldiers who know how "Brighton Grand Hotel. Under new management. Excellent Cuisine. Suites. No
alien enemies." -Advt in London Paper "Helfferich the Pick-pocket."
"I hope and believe, however, 'that the
Americans who are too proud to fight' Americans who are too proud to fight
mostly wear petticoats, and that there are very few, even of them I believe that 'neurality' is rapidly becoming a term of re-
proach. I believe that Mr. Wilson's monition to be 'neutal even in thought,' which was at first meerely inane and ludicrous, now seems hateful. I believe, in other
words, that the great mass of our peoplesay, 80 to 90 per cent.-agree with Life that A neutral is the ignoblest work of God.' "Having exhausted apparently all other means of collecting money from their dupes,
German agitators in New York have established a fund for the "Defense of Ireland."
"To the Rhine in two months."
"German officers resting in places remote from the front, were told that as a reward for
their courage, they could go on leave to their homes for about a fortnight. But, alas, once homes for about a fortnight. But, alas, once
in Germany, they had to sign a declaration that they would surrender a
fortune to the Government."

Alleged Belgian Lady in "Standard."
he Germans have shown their barbarity their dead. Dead are tied up in bundles of
the least in their treatment of four or five and placed upright, head dow

## CZAR IS PLANNING THE DEATH OF FINLAND.

It is not an easy matter for so small a ation as the Finnish to make its voice hearc marfare. Who at present has either time or
whin and ect on the fate that threatens ocated in a distant corner of Europe? Enthusiasm runs rampant for the re-estab lishment of Poland, and the thought that
Belgium may suffer national annihilation arouses indignation - but Finland!! Everything
is quiet there, no blood is being shed and is quiet there, no blood is being shed and
nothing has occured which could possibly
interest the vast majority of people interest the vast majority of people.
Nevertheless Finland is carrying on a fina and desperate struggle for her very existence.
If the conflict is not sanguinary, it is none the less severe.
The peril threatening Finland is the anni-
and hilation of the last remnant of her autonomy
"How so?" may be the query. "Is no Russia one of the allies? Have they not
uidertaken the defense of the rights of the smaller nations? Can it be possible that
Russia countenances the amnihilation of a State which for more than a hundred years
had an independent constitutional existence Takes Advantage of War.
American readers can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that since 1899 the Russian Gov-
ernment has systematically striven to deprive ernment has systematically striven to deprive
Finland of her autonomy as a state. Wha we wish to observe now is that Russia has
utilized the present war in Europe, when the
atiention tof the world is thereby diverted further to accentuate and hasten the Russi-
fication of Finland as purposed in previos years.
In Finland there were many who anticipated the exact reverse. It was hoped that
the Russian Goverament would try to assure for itself the fidelity of the Finns by restorhad been deprived.
But at the beginning of September, 1914, he press of Helsingfors was warned agains repeating rumors of reforms which migh be expected on the part of the Governmen
since such notices were only likely to awaken either unfounded fears or equally unfounded expectations." If ever such hopes were enter-
tained in Finland the Russian Government has done everything in its power to uproo them. We may for the present totally disregard he fact that the Russian Government has the exigencies of war and imposed heavy war taxes without consulting the Finnish Diet. But how is is possible to justify the fact that Russification policy, has been permitted to prescribe regulations which ruthlessly violate not in the slightest degree called for by
state of war outside Finland? To particularize Speaker of Diet Exiled.
censorship of letters and newspapers has been
enforced. This censorship enforced. This censorship kas provided Gov ernor-General Seyn with the opportunity of press of the opposition. During the first six papers were abolished and thirty-two were
fined forty-six times, the amount of the fines eing altogether 84,270 F mish marks $(\$ 16,854$ ). Many editors having refused to pay the
fine were forced to serve terms of imprisonrent. Two of them, on being released from allen several other Firnish citizens, all based A on one trivial cause or another. A great sensaaion was occasioned by the Diet, Herr Svinhufvud, who in his capacity as Judge refused to consider a communica who, not being a Finnish citizen nor a Finnish lawyer, was legally disqualified from holding was declared by the Governor-General de posed from office, and when, unmindful o
this illegal penalty, he continued to exercise his function as a Judge, he was sent to the wretched liittle village of Tymskoje, in Tomsk,
Siberia 600 kilometres from the nearest postSiberia, 600 kilometres from the nearest postoffice, in a tract where during the winter the
thermometer often sinks 50 degrees below zero.
This
rsecution of private individuals the automatic institutions of the country.
Sept. 14 a rule was legalized by which number of hours devoted to the Russian
language at the high schools was considerlanguage at the high schools was consider-
ably augmented and instruction of certain subjects in Russian was prescribed. At the close of October the Monarch approved
proposal made by the Russian Council tha Russian should be the official language at
number of Finnish Government offices, an this in the face of the fact that of all the
inhabitants of Finland but 3 per cent. use Russian. 29 a ukase was issued doing On Sept. 29 a ukase was issued doing
away with the inviolability which had pro
tected civil servants and professors at the
universities. The same month the so-called

Lagberedningi, existing since 1885, a per manent committee for the preparation of pro

Committee Draws Up Reforms. These private regulations are, or the Russification of Finland prepared by Russian committee appointed for the purpose, duly examined and approved by the
Council of Ministers and on Sept. 29 ratified y the Czar. The "reforms" fell under two principal
headings. The one concerns the establish ment of (Russian) state authority in Finland, he upholding of laws (i.e., Russian laws)
or the enforcement of ordinances alleged to be for the safety of the country. In other
words, the strengthening of the police. The advance the re-approachment between Finland and the Empire both as regards the state nd its economy (which means the annihila-
fion of the autonomy of Finland as a state and her economical exploitation by Russia).
Under this programme steps are to be taken to make the state officials of Finland completely dependant on their Russian suFinnish officials for breach of duty will be ransmitted to the Law Courts in Russia. The
disciplinary responsibility will be augmented and the possioility or being

Then come measures to insure the gradua Russification of the schools and universitie couniry. The enactments valid Russia concerning "exceptional conditions"
of various kinds affecting the press, associa tions and public meetings are to be extended o Finland. The power of the Governo General is to be still further augmented.
Finland is to be deemed bound to bute far more than previously to the expense of the Russian Empire Its post telephone and railway departments and its shipping are o be made subordinate to Russian Ministries. The special Customs Department of Finland to be merged with the Russian. Further system of coinage and forced to adopt the Russian of coinage arced to adopt the ing in Finland is to be freed from Finnish law. Begs Aid of America.
The Russian Governiment, observing the unfavorable impression caused by this pro
gramme, had a semi-official explanation gramme, had a semi-official explanation to
be published. It was stated that, while programme had been prepared by a committee appointed by the Government, this committe had been appointed long before the war, that he majority of the Russian Covernen were都 cil of the Empire for consideration
It is scarcely worth while proving how little this exp'anation means. It is absurd to ad-
vance the idea that the Government intended transmit a programme to the Duma with he expeciation that it would be thrown out by this assembly. The programme is no
mere whim of a committee, it is the logical xpression of the policy which the Russian
Government has carried on in Finland since $=$ whose word will assuredly weigh heavily in the balance when peace comes, will then re
mind Europe of its duty toward a nation mind Europe of its duty toward a nation
which forms the most extreme northeastern outpost of Occidental culture?

## The Coif School Amerian

$=5=$
eslie D. Bissell, Ph. D. Konrad Sitr
The Pattee School for Girls.
$\qquad$

## IN SPITE OF WAR.

 Much Interest Displayed in German Concerning the San Francisco Exposition.In its latest weekly report the An:erican lishes the following article which is remark able as denoting that the German commercial orid, in spite of the troubles caused by the war has found time and goodwill to interest iself in the details
Time and Interest.

In spite of the war devasting Europe and which certainly would cause the people oo focus interests upon the happenings within their own gate, the German people are
devoting time and interest to peaceful devoting time and interest to peaceful
events beyond their sphere of immediate concern.
"This praiseworthy tendency is iliustrated by the fact that German newspapers and periodicals dwell gladly upon the exposition picture a vivid description of the wonder city of the West.
The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, and series of orliner Lokal-Anzeiger, are publishing a series of articles by the American writer merica and Germe equally well known in o make the "Pulse of the Pacific" fell in Germany. His articles upon the Pan-Amer notice and attention They are masterpiecis of finely expressed observation, mingled with a tint of enthusiasm and flavored with
humor that is Henry F. Urban's own. umor that is Henry F. Uroan's ow Satisfied with Awards.
"German papers record with. great satisaction the awarding of first prizes
German exhibitors, and, but for the war many Germans, individually and in crowds, vould have visited the exposition. "Although it is frequently asserted that expositions have outlived their usefulness, distinction, however, should be made between international and domestic expositions
Domestic expositions will survive, because hey have, more and more, assumed the orm and role of commercial "Fairs" where domestic products are exhibited with the aim of attracting the buyer, domestic and oreign, and keeping him posted.

## Future of Expositions.

"International expositions, however, that the gathering of practically all countries of come. The reason is obvious and has been broached often enough.
There is too much to see, too much to impress the businessman that he will seriously figure on business, think of art or study the progress of the nations' work. Therefore the real object of an international exposition
the promotion of commerce and trade, of art and civic welfare, is lost sight of.
"The future belongs to the international exposition of a different class: the exposition arranged in one country y another, that is kind of "exchange exposition" betwee wo countries.
An exposition of this kind should not extend over the greater part of a year, but
should properly be a so-called itinerary exposition, to be held a few weeks in various large cities of the country, and for that matter may be held every year for one purpose or
 Germany in particular, a most fruitful field fendency, an activity which will accomplish more than all efforts of the past to bring
molt the two nations together; To know each other better.
Of course, such exposition cânnot be helc
ntil after the war, when peaceful endeavo will reign once more

THE THEATRES IN VIENNA Splendid Programs. The theatres in Vienna are now in full swing again, just as is the case in Berlin,
The Royal and Imperial Court Opera hat just produced for the first time the opera "Mona Lisa" by Max Schillings with grea sucess. It seems the success at vienna more pronounced thani at Stutgart. The Burg Theatre revives "Rosenkranz and Güldenstern" by Richard Klapp, after a pause of
seven years. The Deutsches Volkstheatre re seven years. The Deutsches
vives, after some interval, the very successfiul comedy "Lakaien". The Josefstaedter Theatre produced for the first time "Frauerl" by Alexander Engel and Leo Waller-Stein. The Residenzbühne produced today "Hedda Gab
ler" by Henrik Ibsen; the Bürgertheatre will ler" by Henrik Ibsen; the Burgertheatre w
produce for the first time next Sunday "Die oder Keine" by Leo Stein, with music
Edmund Eysler. We find further announc a "Faust and Marguerile" at the Volksoper "Die Fledermaus" at the Raimund Theatre "The Filmgirl" at the Carl Theatre; "Runc um die Liebe" at the Johann Strauns Thealre
These are only a few of the something like twenly Vienna theatres where plays are nightly performed to full houses. There are also a great number of Cinemas and Cabarets which are always full, thus bearing
testimony to the fact that the inhabitants o lestimony to the fact that he inhabilanis
Vienna are not ruined by the sacrifice Vienna are not ruined by the sacrifice
which they have to make in this terrible war

SEEN BY AN AMERICAN. Impressions of Paris.
An American recently in Paris gives the gist of observations made diring a shor
stay there It is containet in the followin stay there. It is containe.t in the following
simple narrative that somehow evaded the Censor:
"Saw many English officers at the Grand Hotel, all wearing V. C.'s. Wonder if they or for managing to keep alive. Havin't met one person who isn't sore at England.
Believe me, the French are sick of this Believe me,
business.
Not one man seems to go to the frot
willingly. One hears them talk of the "Hecatombe" and the butchery when they go, and many of them drink all they cint
to feel happier. A man just from the fro says rifles are of no use; nothing bur machine guns and bayonets are used. Whe I see a poor boy wirn Edward Grey,"
This is only one of the accounts received from France of late to show how things are going, but the grip which the criminaic
who made the war have on the Frenc people and on the men composing their government, is too strong to be broken yet. The French people seem destined

\footnotetext{


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     Vegetarian Restaurans

