

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

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

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Hotel Del Prado Jackson Park Chicago, Illinois

Best food. Luxurious beds. Select class of guests. Rates very reasonable. Write for terms to: H. H. McLean, Manager.





PRICE: 5 Cts., 20 Pf., 25 centimes A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE PRICE: 5 Cts., 20 Pf., 25 centimes

No. 1185. Vol. XXII. No. 43.

STOCKHOLM

LUCERNE BERLIN FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Torpedoed,

London, Oct. 7. The two English steamers, Sailor Prince, 3,100 tons, and the Haydn, 3,900 tons, have been sunk.

Russians in Persia.

Paris, Oct. 7. The Russians have landed troops in Enzeli and they have been forwarded on to Kaswin. The Persians are perfectly helpless.

Another Italian Defeat.

Vienna, Oct. 7. There appears to be no end to the Italian defeats. They have again attacked at Vielgereuth and been repulsed with heavy losses.

Aeroplane Over Nisch.

Nisch. Oct. 7. An enemy aeroplane appeared over the city and dropped bombs. Six persons were killed and a good deal of material damage done.

New Russian Army.

Milan. Oct. 7. The Corriere della Sera states that the Military authorities in Petersburg are exceedingly busy in striving to equip a new army. It is to number a million and a half.

The Fullest Confidence.

Petersburg, Oct. 7. General d'Amade who is stopping here has stated to a Correspondent of the Novoje Vremia that France maintains the utmost confidence in Russia. Everyone in France believes in a glorious ultimate victory.

Alarming Falling Off.

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: "Falling off in recruiting recently has caused Lord Kitchener and the War Office the greatest concern."

Worse Than the Airship.

London, Oct. 7. The number of accidents ccuring in the Metropolis owing to the conti-

THE KING'S WILL Greek Monarch for the Second Time Saves his Country from the Terrors of War.

ROTTERDAM

VENISELOS RESIGNS. Premier was Prepared to Commit

Greece to a Policy of Adventure in Aid of Servia.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

"Veniselos has resigned!" That was the excellent news which comes from Athens on Monday. It is almost 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, it has meant that another nation-true but a 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 un-necessarily augmented.

For the second time King Constantin has asserted himself within a few months, on both occasions at time of the utmost peril for his country.

Veniselos Appears.

I know Veniselos well. I had the journalistic luck of discovering him and so to speak, introducing him to the world, at the time when he came from Crete to Athens as 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 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 wonders for Greece and must always be in the history of that country as the man who made modern Greece as it stands today.

Called to London.

But there came an evil day for Eleutérios to London to attend the famous and so futile Conference which was intended to bring about peace between the warring Balkan States and Turkey, but which did nothing at all in that direction.

on much longer in the same way as of late, will have earned the title of "the wise", has stepped in when his leading Minister was prepared to embark his country in a policy of adventure and recklessness and stopped him with a emphatic, "No !".

VIENNA

ZURICH

The Transformation.

How the cool headed, legal minded Veniselos, the man of the cold grey eye and the placid manner, as I knew him, could possibly within the period of a few months be found to have become rash, reckless, prepared to rush his, already so hard stricken land, into war, is one of those things which none can comprehend, unless it be accounted

for by the saying, that every man at a certain period of his life becomes stricken with a form of mental inversion which impels him to do things which are quite opposite to his true sentiments and judgment. But luckily the King was there and the situation for Greece is saved.

A False Impression.

There exists an impression that the King in Greece has no power. That used to be so! But Greece has changed in much and nothing more so than in the standing of the 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. He is exceedingly popular with the people, the army is devoted to him. He won his 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 its Monarch. And that is why the King today has power, power such 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 th Veniselos, and it was when he was called i knows what to do with. And thus for Greece peace means everything, and, to that country war spells ruin.

THE ULTIMATUM AND ITS EFFECTS. Criticism From Petersburg. Miljukow Considers Grave Mistake Been

Made. Too Brusque. Better Have Left it to England or France. IN SOFIA AND SALONIKA.

General Ian Hamilton Threatens Greeks. Quandary in Athens. Fullest Confidence in Bulgaria. Roumanian Government Stauch in Neutrality Policy. Greek Coalition Cabinet.

At the last moment doubts appear to have | arisen in the councils of the Quadruple Alliance, upon the question of declaring war against Bulgaria, and so, for the time being, it is merely the case that diplomatic relations have been broken off with the Court of Sofia.

RUSSIANS CRITICISE.

Those who Understand Most About the Bulgarian Nation Consider Bad Mistake Been Made.

Petersburg, Oct. 7. Strange as it may sound, there is a great deal of criticism heard here concerning the Ultimatum served upon Bulgaria, and in Sansonow is accused of having made a grave mistake. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had been misinformed enough to imagine that the Ultimatum would result in the downfall of the Radoslawow Ministry. But such has not been the case. People who know Bulgaria, like the Cadet leader Miljukow, are strongly of opinion that the Ultimatum had the 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, 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 Russian Legation in Sofia, on the afternoon of Oct. 5 and telegraphed on here. It is considered thoroughly unsatisfactory and diplomatic relations with Bulgaria will be broken off. A telegram in that sense has been sent to the Russian Minister in Sofia.

NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

Coalition Cabinet Formed. Strong Combination to Meet National Crisis.

Athens, Oct. 7. A powerful coalition ministry has been formed and will include such well known men as Zaimis, Teotokis, Rhallis and Gunaris, all four ex-Premiers and together representing all parties.

THE SWORD WILL DECIDE." Saying of the Official Organ which Sums up the Situation as Regards Bulgaria.

Sofia, Oct. 7. The Narodni Prawa, the organ of the Prime Minister sums up the situation as regards Bulgaria in an article headed, "The sword will decide!", and says: The manifest of Tzar Ferdinand reminds one of what the Monarch said two years ago, 'We roll up our Standards till more propitious times arrive.' The nation rallies around the banner, on which is written, 'For the fame of the Fatherland and the freedom of Macedonia.' The signal for the advance has not yet been given, but the air already vibrates with the cry of 'Forwards Bulgarian soldiers?' 'The diplomats have finished with their trickeries. The Bulgarian sword must now show itself as stronger than all the intrigues of foreign diplomats." An appeal full of fire ends up: "Citizens! Your aspirations will be realised. The signal for the attack cannot long be postponed."

BRATIANU STANDS FIRM.

Servian Minister Strives to Stir up Roum-ania and Fails, Departure in Anger.

Bucharest, Oct. 7. Dr. Gawrilowitsch, the Servian Minister, upon the instructions of nis comment, paid a call to M. Bratianu and made use of the strongest arguments and all his persuasive powers, in order to try and move the Premier into adopting a 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 it had hitherto observed. Upon this the Servian Minister lost his temper, adopted a threatening tone and left in high dudgeon.

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 from the visits of the airships.

Arabic Question Settled.

Washington. The much discussed Arabic question may be taken as having been settled. The German Government has decided to 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.

China as Monarchy.

London, Oct. 7. According to a Tientsin telegram of the Morning Post the Supreme Council of State has approved of the plan of sounding the provinces as to the proposal of inaugurating an Imperial rule in China. The delegates of the provinces are invited to meet in the chief towns of their provinces. In Peking it is thought that a Monarchy is sure to come within a short time.

If?

London, Oct. 7. In a private conversation Lord 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. 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 own free will, he will get them without it.

Aeroplane Losses.

In reply to the English statements regarding heavy losses of Germans aeroplanes, the General Staff gives the following figures as authentic. During the month of September the Germans lost, in air contests, three aeroplanes; two are missing and three fell to earth, algogether 7. The English and French, lost in air contests, the English 4., the French 11. Through landing behind the German lines, the French 7, the English 3. Through falling to earth, the English 1 and the French 4. In all the French 8, the English 22.

New Steel Trust.

New York, Oct. 7. A vast new steel trust 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 of the United States Steel Corporation, will compete with the old Steel Trust. The principals in the new Company are Schwab, Dorey, Hickey, and Frick. Bethlehem Steel stock which stood at 40 before war, stands at 400.

What did happen at that time was, that a number of the representatives of the small powers, including Take Joneseu and Eleutérios 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 men of the small kingdoms. And from that time out, Veniselos, who had hitherto been known for his independence of character, developed the strongest pro Franco-Anglo leanings. That was of the utmost pity, for 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 the Allies thought it fitting to commence their attempts to force the Dardanelles, Veniselos, who had arranged all previously, was tound 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 the fate of the Greeks had they taken part 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 ruined and its forces annihilated, leaving it as a prey to Bulgaria or any other small enimical power.

In Name and Deed.

But King Constantin, who has shown himself to be a Monarch, not only in name but in deed, stepped forth and said he would have none of it. This was such a staggering and unexpected blow to Veniselos, that he did not for the moment know quite what to do. He had ruled for the past five years as a dictator in Greece, and now he was 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 character of the late King George.

The Surprise.

Now again, Veniselos, who had come back to power under certain conditions; 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 half a year, King Constantin, who, if he goes

A WORD OF WARNING.

If Communications are Cut off the English and French Forces will be in a Precarious Position, England has Another Blg 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 Macedonia and Servia.

Great Difficulties.

Even if the larger number of troops talked of. 250,000 could be landed, which are only too 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.

The Daily Chronicle echoes 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 Dardanelles attempt. The Chronicle writes: "The utmost care must be taken that the railroad communication with Servia be not suddenly cut by the Bulgarians. The railroad at the point of Ghewgli offers a ready opportunity for such an operation. If the 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 mistakes may not be made as 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 German 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 War.

The Daily Mail in an editorial upon the situation says that the Quadruple Alliance stands face to face with another big war. 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 offic ers killed being omitted.

AT SALONICA.

How the English Generalissimo Calmiy Took Possession of the Greek City and Began Landing Troops. Hamilton Menaces the Greeks.

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 Ian Hamilton appeared, having come aboard an English warship, which steamed right into the harbor. General Hamilton without delay proceeded to land, called upon the Military and Civil officials, 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 action on the part of the English was met by the Greeks with astonishment. But it was not entirely unexpected, for English officers had for some time past, on visiting Salonica, announced that before long they would come for a long stay. And, after all, the Greeks are above all a business people, and they see, in the arrival of a large number of troops here, a rich harvest of gold. Secondly they appreciate the fact that in this manner Greece may be kept out of the war, whilst the Allies do the fighting.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

The Minister of the Imperial Government Raises Objection to the Breach of Neutrality, Greece in Quandary.

Athen, Oct. 7. As was to be expected the German Ambassador, upon instructions from 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 has been violated, just as it was in the forcible occupation 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 Premier has caused less emotion now than when M. Veniselos 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 announced in the papers.

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 Entente Powers.

The Greek Minister remains, there being no declaration of war between his country and Bulgaria, and, as far as the Bulgarian Governments intentions are, there will be no war with Greece. The Servian Minister is leaving.

SERVIA SETS TERMS.

This is Considered to be the Moment to Arrange all Matters in Dispute With the Powers.

Nisch, Oct. 7. At an important Cabinet Council just held, it has been decided that, at this critical moment, it is absolutely necessary 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 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 utmost suspicion as to the intention of the allies of Servia.

ATTACKS KING CONSTANTIN.

The London "Times" Makes an Assault on the King of Greece.

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 are to supplant the statesman who has saved Greece from anarchy and destruction."

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

No. 1185. Vol. XXII. No. 43.

The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week : Monday, Wednesday, Friday. An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Pub-lished in the interests of Americans, also as a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.

. Address all Communications to: The Continental Times

Berlin W.50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Proprietors and Publishers, C. White & Co., Ltd. News Editor-Aubrey Stanhope Literary Editor-R. L. Orchelle Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates.

Germany Austria Italy Advertising Tariff.

. . steamers to and from the United States . . THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

The Role of Greece.

The Greeks find themselves in an exceedingly difficult position. By every means possible the Entente Powers are seeking to draw them into the war. Nothing could be more fatal to Greece than to abandon that policy of neutrality which Veniselos would gladly sacrifice, and for which King Constantin valiantly struggles.

The Greeks in the war of 1912-13 were blessed with phenomenal luck. The wondrous harbor of Salonica; wherein the fleets of the entire navies of the world might easily ride at anchor, and there yet be space for a few more, together with the rich town fell into their hands without the loss of a single man. It was a race to get there first, between the Bulgarians and the Greeks and the latter just won, by a few hours. It was a terrible blow to the Bulgarians. So also the rich harbor of Cavalla, upon which they pounced whilst the Bulgarian forces had marched up north, likewise fell into their hands like a ripe fruit shaken off the tree, without any trouble whatsoever. 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 tich or great enough to be able to develop those valuable properties that thus fell into the hands of the small kingdom. For that purpose time, money 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 a good chance of losing much of what was so easily gained and has no chance at all of improving its position. Moreover the Greeks are not wanting in shrewdness and cunning. Nor are they of those who have much zest for fighting. They, we are told, are not in favor of engaging in a policy of adventure. Quite correctly they have protested against the landing of the Allies at Salonica, 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 market, and they will consign the defence of 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, whichever way the war goes, stand for peace.

upon the Dardanelles expedition in the most lightheaded manner, without having in the slightest degree studied the question of the difficulties of carrying it out. And, so in this Servian expedition, as far as can be seen, the English and French are running their heads up against almost impossible difficulties at a vast distance from home. It is stated that the expedition has been undertaken at the urgent instance of Russia. But then, so was the Dardanelles effort, which proved such a fiasco.

Recruits Many questions asked in the House Failing. of Commons have failed to bring any information as to the success of voluntary recruiting. The greatest secrecy appears to have been considered necessary upon that particular subject by the British Government. And yet, all at once, possibly by accident, the whole story is revealed in a communication 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 recruiting recently has caused Lord Kitchener and the War Office the greatest concern." And there you are, the cat is out of the basket!

COL. EMERSONS' LECTURE.

We would remind our readers that Colonel Edwin Emerson is to lecture to-morrow, Saturday, evening at the Choralion Saal, Bellevuestrasse 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 special invitation, though a limited number of cards may still be obtained from the German-American Chamber of Commerce, Wilhelmstrasse 12/14-Berlin NW. 7.

WAR WEST AND EAST.

River Danube Crossed at Iron Gate. Many French Prisoners Taken After Hard Fighting.

German and Austrian troops have crossed the Drina, the Save and the Danube in several 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 French Front.

At the Western front fierce fighting continues in places, although the general offensive movement appears to have petered out. At Sounain the French were badly beaten suffered heavy losses in six repeated 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 success. North of Tahure the French, after a good deal of up and down fighting, gained 800 metres of ground and were then brought to a standstill. A 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 and 1300 men have been taken prisoners.

UNBIASSED OPINION. Dutch Newspaper Considers That the Position of the Allies in the Balkans is

Forlorn. A Change of Front. 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 seek to end matters. But in connection with that it must be noted that their game in the Balkans is well nigh lost. The aim was not to play the Balkan States against one another, 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 to have helped to force the Dardanelles and not, as it stands now, to be divided against one another. Had it all happened as was intended, the incoming of the Balkan States 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, has been destroyed by the landing of troops at Salonica.

The Rotterdamsche Courant considers it quite possible that the Allies will merely transfer their base from Gallipoli to Salonica, the more so as the Autumn storms make communication with the shore almost impossible.

AMERICANS INDIGNANT.

The Colony at Munich Protest. Great indignation is felt and expressed by the members of the American colony at Munich at the enforced retirement of their esteemed Consul-General, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney.

Various projects are under discussion as to 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. "It is certain," writes one indignant correspondent, "that the gross insult to the independence and integrity of the American Consular Service involved in the dismissal of a high American official at the bidding of a foreign government and press is felt by every American in Munich and will certainly find expression in a manner that must carry conviction to those responsible for an outrage against the honor of American citizenship."

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 Archduke delivered a speech on the importance of the modern technical sciences, in the course of which he said, the moral elements in man are certainly the motive power for all the 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 developments of the technical sciences. Only the cooperation of both gives us the supremacy over our enemies. It therefore afforded him 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 Society at Geneva, protesting against the foul murder of Austrian soldiers by Italian bombs. Count Traun states that 5 bombs fell on the Austrian Red Cross Hospital 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 by the Italian firebrand Barzilai, who formerly was an Anarchist, and now is a Minister of the Italian Crown for the "unredeemed provinces" (i. e. to be robbed from Austria) shows up like the rays of a searchlight the underlying criminal character of the Italian people. The Brünn journal "Hlas" says, it really required a scoundrel to stand up in public and proclaim brazen-facedly that Italy had concluded, and hitherto kept up the alliance with Austria solely in order to be able at the moment most convenient to Italy herself, to attack Austria suddenly for the purpose of recovering the Italian districts of Trieste and Trentino. No enemy of the Italian nation 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 nerve to make such a public declaration at

The Open Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

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.

Stoddard Strikes for Truth. To the Editor.

I notice that the New York Times of August 10, in publishing a part of one of 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 every drop of my English-American blood I protest against the tame submission of the people of the United States to the present oppressive treatment of America by Great Britain, which our forefathers would never have endured.

I protest against the transformation of our manufactories of all sorts into plants 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 exportation to England. I protest against our country making a casus belli out of the ships engaged in bringing munitions to kill thousands of Germans, because some foolhardy Americans wish to travel on such vessels, contrary to common sense and even to the laws of their own country.

I 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 in the American papers send me-from Owen Wister's absolutely groundless story about school childrin on the Rhine being granted a holiday in memory of the sinking of the Lusitania, to the stories of "Austrian prisoners being led through the streets of Milan", and of "Italian victories". The people there are fed on English censored fairy tales, which thousands are stupid enough to believe.

I may not live to see it, but the time will 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. To the Editor:

In a small town in the heart of Germany, a party of about fifteen French prisoners pass our house daily to work in a factory.

Danger Ahead!

England and France have undertaken to 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 Allies have had the worst of luck in their efforts in Gallipoli and now, reckless of the severe lesson received, then are embarking upon a second expedition of the same kind, extremely far from their base, the difficulties of which cannot be estimated as any less than those of the Gallipoli campaign which cost so dear and has ended in failure.

The Servian Expeditionary Corps, it is stated, will amount to 70,000 men, truly not a 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 utmost to prevent any provisions reaching the enemies of their second Fatherland, Bulgaria.

The English have a habit, which has so often cost them dear, of recklessly rushing into impossible military adventures, apparently without thinking or considering beforehand 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 endless, trouble and sure defeat. It is well known, indeed it has been openly stated in Parliament, that the English embarked had cost them.

WHAT PRISONERS SAY.

Captured Soldiers Give Their Ideas About the Recent Offensive Movement. Efforts of the Men Rendered Useless Owing to the Lack of Proper Leadership.

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 nullified by the lack of efficient 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 were harmless. The truth was, that all the English had been either exterminated or had fled. He had no idea of anything further till a detachment of Schlesian volunteers; armed with hand grenades approached and took him, and the party of officers who were playing cards with him, prisoners.

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.

They replied that they had been told that they were already victorious and that they could advance without troubling themselves about the enemy, that all the Germans had been killed by the French artillery. They believed that, until at last they found out the murderous losses which their offensive

the writer 's a man of great influence in our country and has pledged himself to follow this matter up.

ENGLAND'S DILEMMA. In Quandary to Know What to do About the Great Question of Conscription.

London, Oct. 7. The new war in Macedonia and Servia, which the Russian Ultimatum has forced upon the Allies, has once again brought forward the question of Conscription. Apropos the Daily Chronicle says: "Kitchener is no friend of Conscription but he needs men. He has told the cabinet that during the coming year he will need 1,400,000 men. He made that estimate before the new turn of affairs in the Balkans was known, a development which will call for far greater forces than have hitherto been in the field. The increase of recruits must augment greatly before January."

In the Daily News Arnold Bennett says that France cannot maintain her present standard of force in the field, England has by voluntary (?) service raised three millions of men, a fifteenth of the population. Russia in like proportion ought to bring 16 million 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 complete 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 joking about it.

The Times announces that the great enlistment demonstration throughout the country, which has lasted for a week, has given the most disappointing returns. In the big city of Leeds only 23 recruits were found, in East Lancashire, 149; in Nottingham, 123; Birmingham, 96; Bradford, 34; Sunderland, 22.

Our Own Churchill.

Theodore Roosevelt cries out against "highsounding-words", applying his philippics to the pro-German element. He said nothing about loud-sounding - same thing in his 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 man of the last century. And they ridicule him in Europe, and were the Allies to succeed, he would be relegated to the rear. They have Winston Churchill there.

Laura Fitzhugh Lance.

the very time when it would have been the duty of Italy to fulfill its treaty obligations towards Austria by fighting in this war on the side of Austria against Austria's enemies France, Russia and Servia.

A Czech Patriotic Demonstration.

The Moravian journal "Den" at Brünn has published a manifesto of the Czech national Catholics and Christian Socialists of Moravia wherein they renew their declaration of loyalty and fealty to the Habsburg monarchy, and in particular to the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph. They express their admiration and gratitude for the valorous behaviour of the Austro-Hungarian army and its brilliant commanders, who have entered as victors into Russian territories after liberating Galicia from the Russian invasion. The assembled delegates of the parties have hailed with utmost gratefulness the efforts of the Pope to bring about peace, and they received with great satisfaction the report of their committee that the negotiations for a closer union of the various Czech parties on a national, but strickly loyal and patriotic basis, are progressing favorably. Finally a hope was expressed that the Holy Father at the end of the present war may receive back his complete freedom in the interest and for the benefit of the 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 personal enquiries of many of them. The Archduchess inspected closely all the arrangements made for the benefit of the civil victims of this great war and at the conclusion of her visit thanked the Governor of the settlement, Ex-Ministerpresident Max Wladimir Baron Beck, for all the benefits he had secured up to now for 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 Habsburg, the rulers of the Austrian Empire, flows in the veins of the Emperor William, a scion of the House of Hohenzollern. We have not space enough at our disposal to 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 Emperor William's ancestors is the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I, whose daughter married Duke William of Cleve, and their daughter married the Prussian Duke Albrecht Frederick of Prussia T. R. Willsson.

They walk leisurely, humming a song or whistling to themselves, hands in their pockets, well fed, and their clothes kept in order.

Instead of being stoned, spat at or otherwise assaulted as happens with German prisoners in France and England, not to speak 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 to be heard.

"Well," says a cartdriver, "after all they are only men as we are," and walks on without staring. And a woman with a motherly heart adds "Poor fellows, how sick they must be for home and their wives and children." This in the land of the barbarians!

A German Barbarienne.

The Ridiculous "Temps".

To the Editor. Recently I had had an opportunity of reading the French paper Le Temps. I have had much reason to laugh at the naïvité expected of the French public. In truth Le Temps has been, in times of peace, one of the most serious of French newspapers; I should be all the more surprised, if its readers were satisfied with these printed puerilities.

"The Leader" a hymn of hate to the German Kaiser. The furious cry of the envious and the conquered-"What the German Emperor would say if he lost the war.' This theme is discussed with a perseverance worthy of a much more worthy cause or subject. Then follows an article, "A Year of War." Lacking all real victories, Le Temps exhausts itself in proving that Germany is in a "horrible situation," and in assuring final victory over the "boches" and their allies .-Then there are circumstantial statistics regarding the state of the united English-French navy. On this point Le Temps becomes indignant and raves about the "cowardly German navy" which conceals itself from the English! A fine state of mind-not so?

Yours very respectfully, Alfred Peres.

Ireland's Martyr.

To the Editor.

To-day is the Parnell Anniversary and it is twenty-four years ago to-day since England took the life of one of the greatest Irishmen and greatest men of all time.

May the Indians, the Egyptians, the Zulus, the Gurkhas, the Irish and all the plundered exploited and demoralized races she has debauched and conquered, live to see her downfall and to celebrate it in a Feast for the Liberation of Mankind. Amen.

An Irishman who Once Bore Arms for Her. Lausanne, Oct. 6. 1915.

No. 1185. Vol. XXII. No. 43.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

BRITISH VERSUS GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

By an American Scholar.

Russia has violated the neutrality of Persia -Persia has protested. She is a "small 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 neutrality. She has acquiesced in Russia's action. Egypt is a "small nationality"-her Khedive is fighting England because England has violated her pled ze to evacuate his country. It was the Great Napoleon who 'declared that the fulsification of offical documents is more frequent among the English than among any other people. Our readers will remember how the official White Paper on the Curragh Mutiny a few months ago was falsified. But even from the British official correspondence on the war we have shown how the plea of England that she engaged in war with Germany because of the violation of Belgian neutrality was untrue-we have shown her story that she is fighting against militarism is untrue. We shall now show why she is fighting.

The Origin of the British Empire Idea. When France, led by Joan of Arc, defeated definitively the design of the Norman conquerors of England to seize the throne of France and create an empire governed from Paris, of which England would be a province, the idea of an island-empire was first conceived by the rulers of England. It did not take definite shape until the reign of Elizabeth - when the lucky accident to Britain of the storm that scattered the Spanish Armada made England a strong Power, and filled her with the dream of the empire of the sea. From that time main British policy was directed to that end. There were three essential factors. Ireland must be reduced to impotence, the Low Countries must cease to be in the possession of a Great Power or to themselves become a Great Power, and no one Power on the Continent must be allowed to grow to such strength that it could endanger England's supremacy.

British and German Empire.

Some years ago in these columns-in our articles on Piti's Policy-we pointed all this out. When John Mitchel, in his "Apology for the British Government in Ireland," wrote that assuming it was essential to the world for what is termed the British Empire to exist, then the policy the English followed in Ireland was the only policy they could follow, his fierce irony enshrined an absolute truth. There is not, and never has been, a British Empire in the sense that there is a German Empire. There is a supreme and absolute England to which Ireland, India and Scotland are subject, and which has dependeacies throughout the world, none of whom are permitted a voice in Imperial policy. This is the direct antithesis of the German Empire, which is founded on racial unity, State self-government, and common control of Imperial policy by the constituent States. It is repugnant to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which is based on the joint control by the two chief states of Imperial affairs, and the local freedom and seli-government of the other States. It has points of resemblance to the French and Russian Empires, though it differs materially from them. It has also resemblances to Rome and much more to Carthage, but in itself it is unique. There has been no parallel to it in the history of civilization. If the German Empire were to assimilate ilself to the British model, all the kingdoms, principalities, grand-dukedoms, and republics of Germany would be abolished, their Parliaments taken away, and a Parliament set up. in Berlin in which Prussia would control both Houses by enormous majorities. The German colonies beyond the seas would be allowed local Parliaments, but denied any voice in Imperial policy, which would be dictated by Prussia, and the revenues of the Empire would go to swell the pride and power of Prussia. Here would be a revolution such as no German has ever dreamed of and such as all Germans would fight to the death against. But if the British Empire were to be modelled on Germany, it would be a revolution that no man within the Empire, except possibly the majority of the English themselves, would fight against. It would involve England taking the same place within the British Empire that Prussia occupies in the German Empire-it would involve the reappearance of Ireland and Scotland as separate kingdoms within the Empire, exactly as Bavaria and Saxony are kingdoms within the German Empire. It would involve the erection of Wales, in fact into what it is in name-a principality, the grant of self-government to India, and the assembly of representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, India, and perhaps the colonies in an Imperial Council (Bundesrat), with the power of peace and war in its hands.

ways outweigh Prussia, so in this new-modelled Empire the vote and influence of Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the other States would always outweigh England if the necessity arose. As there can be no Prussia over all in Germany, there could be no England over all in such an Empire.

Imperial Unity.

But there are obstacles to the creation of such an Empire which did not exist in Germany's case-obstacles other than the resistance of England herself. Germany is a geographical unity, and almost a racial entity. Except for a fair proportion of Slavs (Poles) in the east and a small number of Latins (French) in the west, Germany is racially one. There is no racial as there is no national unity and no true political unity in what is with conscious or unconscious irony officially entitled the United Kingdom; there is no geographical unity of what is termed the British Empire.

To an extent, a similar obstacle existed in the case of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Geographically united, the Empire was diverse in its nationalities, languages, and peoples. Austria solved its riddle of Empire by halving the supreme control of policy with Hungary, and by granting local self-government to the smaller States. From this it will be seen that "Empire" as understood in London on the one hand, and in Berlin and Vienna on the other is fundamentally different. In the British Empire, Imperialism means, and has never meant anything else, but the Absolutism of England. When a Bavarian stands f. r the Empire he stands for Bavaria. When an Hungarian stands for the Empire he stands for Hungary. When an Irishman stands for the Empire he stands for England.

The German Empire is built on patriotism-the British Empire is built on trade. "Fatherland," which dissolves the little jealousies of Prussian and Bayarian and Saxon and Wurtemberger has no answering echo in the Englishman's heart. The national life of England is dead-choked by commercialism, and where the German marches to battle singing-

"German troth and German women, German wine and German song, Shall inspire us in the battle,

Shall preserve us pure and strong. "German brotherhood and freedom E'er shall flourish, though we fall.

In its beauty-in its duty, Deutschland! Deutschland! over all!"

-the soldiers of England are sought to be inspired by leering jingles from the musichall and exhortations to them to smite the worn by the same personage. This was the "Huns" that German trade may be captured for England.

land, it is for Englishmen to consider. To Ireland Cromwell was a curse, not because he ravaged and slew more ruthlessly than his predecessors, but because he stretched Ireland on the rack of British Empire. England's Unwavering Policy.

Except for the brief interregnum of the Stuarts, who with all their vices and feebleness, had Celtic instinct enough to dislike and fear that vision of universal Empire in 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 been unwaveringly Cromwell's policy-applied with different degrees of courage and insight according to the character of English statesmen at different periods. Walpole, Chatham, North, Rockingham, Pitt, Canning, Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Balfour, and Asquith, all have lived and live in the acceptance of Cromwell's concept of Empire, all accepted or accept in principle his methods.

1782 and Pitt.

Ireland, though to outward appearances, dead, survived Cromwell to fall again at Aughrim-this time it would appear finally. Yet though alien laws were nominally aimed at the religion and property of the ancient race in the country, these were so truly directed against the revival of any economic 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 placed as her jailors over the fallen nation. The re-birth of resistance 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 that of Austro-Hungary. In 1782, the arms of the Volunteers compelled the recognition of Ireland as a sovereign State, the express admission by England that her claim to rule Ireland was and had been an usurped claim and that henceforth and forever she abjured it, recognizing in Ireland a kingdom with equal sovereign powers to her own. Thenceforward Ireland could fly her own flag, raise and maintain her own army and navy, appoint 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 Ireland and the Crown of England were worn by the same personage, as the Crown of Hanover and the Crown of England were at the time

CZAR IS PLANNING THE DEATH OF FINLAND.

By Baron Erik Palmsteirna, Member of Swedish Parliament.

It is not an easy matter for so small a nation as the Finnish to make its voice heard amid the din and clamor of almost universal warfare. Who at present has either time or mind to reflect on the fate that threatens a nation of but three and a half million people, located in a distant corner of Europe?

Enthusiasm runs rampant for the re-establishment 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 nothing has occured which could possibly interest the vast majority of people.

Nevertheless Finland is carrying on a final 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 annihilation of the last remnant of her autonomy.

"How so?" may be the query. "Is not Russia one of the allies? Have they not undertaken the defense of the rights of the smaller nations? Can it be possible that Russia countenances the annihilation of a state which for more than a hundred years had an independent constitutional existence under the sway of the scepter of the Czar?"

Takes Advantage of War.

American readers can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that since 1899 the Russian Government has systematically striven to deprive Finland of her autonomy as a state. What we wish to observe now is that Russia has utilized the present war in Europe, when the attention tof the world is thereby diverted, further to accentuate and hasten the Russification of Finland as purposed in previos years.

In Finland there were many who anticipated the exact reverse. It was hoped that the Russian Government would try to assure for itself the fidelity of the Finns by restoring the constitutional liberties of which they had been deprived.

But at the beginning of September, 1914, the press of Helsingfors was warned against repeating rumors of "reforms which might be expected on the part of the Government since such notices were only likely to awaken either unfounded fears or equally unfounded expectations." If ever such hopes were entertained in Finland the Russian Government has done everything in its power to uproot

We may for the present totally disregard the fact that the Russian Government has issued ordinances more or less called for by be published. It was stated that, while a

"Lagberedning", existing since 1885, a permanent committee for the preparation of proposed laws, was dissolved.

Committee Draws Up Reforms.

These private regulations are, however, insignificant when compared to the programme for the Russification of Finland prepared by a Russian committee appointed for the purpose, duly examined and approved by the Council of Ministers and on Sept. 29 ratified by the Czar.

The "reforms" fell under two principal headings. The one concerns the establishment of (Russian) state authority in Finland, the upholding of laws (i.e., Russian laws) for the enforcement of ordinances alleged to be for the safety of the country. In other words, the strengthening of the police. The second group of measures was intended to advance the re-approachment between Finland and the Empire both as regards the state and its economy (which means the annihilation 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 superiors. Among other innovations, suits against Finnish officials for breach of duty will be transmitted to the Law Courts in Russia. The disciplinary responsibility will be augmented and the possibility of being deposed will be increased.

Then come measures to insure the gradual Russification of the schools and universities of the country. The enactments valid in Russia concerning "exceptional conditions" of various kinds affecting the press, associations and public meetings are to be extended to Finland. The power of the Governor-General is to be still further augmented.

Finland is to be deemed bound to contribute far more than previously to the expenses of the Russian Empire. Its post, telephone and railway departments and its shipping are to be made subordinate to Russian Ministries. The special Customs Department of Finland is to be merged with the Russian. Furthermore, Finland is to be deprived of her present system of coinage and forced to adopt the Russian. The Greek Catholic Church existing in Finland is to be freed from Finnish law.

Begs Aid of America.

The Russian Government, observing the unfavorable impression caused by this programme, had a semi-official explanation to

Obviously in such a new-modelled Empire, England would be the strongest single State, as Prussia is the strongest single State in Germany. Obviously her vote would be the largest single vote in Imperial affairs, and her influence the strongest single influence, but as in the German Empire the combined vote and influence of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and the smaller States can al-

The Father of the British Empire. To rise upon the decay of Spain to world-Empire, Elizabeth planned, James pursued, Charles failed to follow, and Cromwell, striking down the monarch's sceptre, took up the game and played with the boldest hand. To establish one of two adjoining islands as world-master involved the crushing of the other. England alone could not rise to Empire with Ireland hostile. She must either take Ireland as an equal partner or destroy I eland. She made up her mind to bear no sister near her throne, and therefore to destroy Ireland, Elizabeth's and James' wars, confiscations and plantations in Ireland had behind them as the prime motive the reduction of Ireland to a position of such weakness that she must lose her individuality, and feel herself and become a helot-State to her neighbor. It was Cromwell who carried out this policy towards Ireland with thorough-

ness. Spain had ceased to be the real enemy to England's rise to world-power when he came upon the scene. Holland and France were the powers to be overcome. Ireland was the nation to be destroyed. With a ruthlessness greater than that of his predecessors 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 he hated the Irish or detested Catholism-he did not slaughter Irish men, Irish women und Irish children for mere lust of cruelty-nor did he order the capture and sale to Barbarian slavery of Irish youths and maidens because he loathed children. He did these things because to create a new world with England absolute was impossible unless they were done. The editor of the organ of the British Non-comformist conscience-Sir William 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 monstrosity, he was no monster. If it has been a blessing to the world, the deeds which Cromwell committed in Ireland were excusable, because without them the British Empire 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 existence, would be a better and nobler Eng-

constitutional limit of any connection between the two countries. Unfortunately Ireland did not do what she might have done. She did not proceed to raise a regular army and build a fleet and send her representatives to other Powers. She believed England's written and attested pledge, and where she should have armed she disarmed England then tore the Treaty of 1783 to shreds, and in blood and rapine struck down the Irish nation to the To be continued earth.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny and Commercialism

"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 to use it against us."-George Gordon Moore.

"Brighton Grand Hotel. Under new management. Excellent Cuisine. Suites. No alien enemies." -Advt in London Paper. "Helfferich the Pick-pocket."

-Financial News. "I hope and believe, however, 'that the Americans who are 'too proud to fight' mostly wear petticoats, and that there are very few, even of them. I believe that 'neutrality' is rapidly becoming a term of reproach. I believe that Mr. Wilson's admonition to be 'neutral even in thought,' which was at first merely 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.'

-Dr. J. William White, Phila. "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." -Reuter.

"To the Rhine in two months." -Colonel Maude.

"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 in Germany, they had to sign a declaration that they would surrender a tenth of their fortune to the Government."

-- Alleged Belgian Lady in "Standard." The Germans have shown their barbarity on all hands, not least in their treatment of their dead. Dead are tied up in bundles of four or five and placed upright, head downwards or upwards, it does not matter." -Ditto.

the exigencies of war and imposed heavy war taxes without consulting the Finnish Diet. But how is is possible to justify the fact that Governor-General Sevn, the leader of the Russification policy, has been permitted to prescribe regulations which ruthlessly violate the Constitution of Finland, and which are not in the slightest degree called for by a state of war outside Finland? To particularize:

Speaker of Diet Exiled.

Since the commencement of the war a strict censorship of letters and newspapers has been enforced. This censorship has provided Governor-General Seyn with the opportunity of dealing blow after blow to the detested daily press of the opposition. During the first six months of the war no less than nine newspapers were abolished and thirty-two were fined forty-six times, the amount of the fines being altogether 84,270 Finnish marks (\$16,854). Many editors having refused to pay the fine were forced to serve terms of imprisonment. Two of them, on being released from prison, were rearrested and deported to Sibiria. The same fate-transportation-has befallen several other Finnish citizens, all based upon one trivial cause or another.

A great sensation was occasioned by the transportation of the Speaker of the Finnish Diet, Herr Svinhufvud, who in his capacity as Judge refused to consider a communication from the present Procurator of the Senate, who, not being a Finnish citizen nor a Finnish lawyer, was legally disqualified from holding the office of Procurator. Herr Svinhufvud was declared by the Governor-General deposed from office, and when, unmindful of this illegal penalty, he continued to exercise his function as a Judge, he was sent to the wretched little village of Tymskoje, in Tomsk, Siberia, 600 kilometres from the nearest postoffice, in a tract where during the winter the thermometer often sinks 50 degrees below zero.

This persecution of private individuals is accompanied by an intensive destruction of the automatic institutions of the country. On Sept. 14 a rule was legalized by which the number of hours devoted to the Russian language at the high schools was considerably augmented and instruction of certain subjects in Russian was prescribed. At the close of October the Monarch approved a proposal made by the Russian Council that Russian should be the official language at a number of Finnish Government offices, and this in the face of the fact that of all the inhabitants of Finland but 3 per cent. use Russian.

On Sept. 29 a ukase was issued doing away with the inviolability which had protected civil servants and professors at the universities. The same month the so-called

programme had been prepared by a committee appointed by the Government, this committee had been appointed long before the war, that the majority of the Russian Government were in no wise favorable to the proposals, which were to be submitted to the Duma and Council of the Empire for consideration.

It is scarcely worth while proving how little this exp'anation means. It is absurd to advance the idea that the Government intended to transmit a programme to the Duma with the expectation that it would be thrown out by this assembly. The programme is no mere whim of a committee, it is the logical expression of the policy which the Russian Government has carried on in Finland since

Can the Finns dare to hope that America, whose word will assuredly weigh heavily in the balance when peace comes, will then remind Europe of its duty toward a nation which forms the most extreme northeastern outpost of Occidental culture?



No. 1185. Vol. XXII. No. 43.

IN SPITE OF WAR.

Much Interest Displayed in Germany Concerning the San Francisco Exposition,

In its latest weekly report the American Association of Commerce and Trade publishes the following article which is remarkable as denoting that the German commercial world, in spite of the troubles caused by the war has found time and goodwill to interest itself in the details concerning the San Francisco Exposition.

Time and Interest.

"In spite of the war devasting Europe and which certainly would cause the people to focus interests upon the happenings within their own gate, the German people are devoting time and interest to peaceful events beyond their sphere of immediate concern.

"This praiseworthy tendency is illustrated by the fact that German newspapers and periodicals dwell gladly upon the exposition at the Golden Gate, giving in word andpicture a vivid description of the wonder city of the West.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, and the Berliner Lokai-Anzeiger, are publishing a series of articles by the American writer Henry F. Urban who, equally well known in America and Germany, has understood how to make the "Pulse of the Pacific" felt in Germany. His articles upon the Pan-American Exposition deserve more than passing notice and attention. They are masterpieces of finely expressed observation, mingled with a tint of enthusiasm and flavored with a humor that is Henry F. Urban's own.

Satisfied with Awards.

"German papers record with great satisfaction the awarding of first prizes to German exhibitors, and, but for the war, many Germans, individually and in crowds, would have visited the exposition.

"Although it is frequently asserted that expositions have outlived their usefulness, a distinction, however, should be made between international and domestic expositions.

Domestic expositions will survive, because they have, more and more, assumed the form and role of commercial "Fairs" where domestic products are exhibited with the aim of attracting the buyer, domestic and foreign, and keeping him posted.

Future of Expositions.

"International expositions, however, that is the gathering of practically all countries of the earth, will be less frequent in time to come. The reason is obvious and has been broached often enough.

all are well worth an exposition of their own. "Having in mind the United States and Germany in particular, a most fruitful field of endeavor is offered in following out this tendency, an activity which will accomplish more than all efforts of the past to bring the two nations together: To know each other better.

civic welfare, education, travel, sports, etc.,

"Of course, such exposition cannot be held until after the war, when peaceful endeavor 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 has just produced for the first time the opera "Mona Lisa" by Max Schillings with great success. It seems the success at Vienna was even more pronounced than at Stuttgart. The Burg Theatre revives "Rosenkranz and Güldenstern" by Richard Klapp, after a pause of seven years. The Deutsches Volkstheatre revives, after some interval, the very successful comedy 'Lakaien". The Josefstaedter Theatre produced for the first time "Frauerl" by Alexander Engel and Leo Walter-Stein. The Residenzbühne produced today "Hedda Gabler" by Henrik Ibsen; the Bürgertheatre will produce for the first time next Sunday "Die oder Keine" by Leo Stein, with music by Edmund Eysler. We find further announc cd "Faust and Marguerite" at the Volksoper : "Die Fledermaus" at the Raimund Theatre; "The Filmgirl" at the Carl Theatre; "Rund; um die Liebe" at the Johann Straus Theatre.

These are only a few of the something like twenty 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 of Vienna are not ruined by the sacrifices 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 during a short stay there. It is contained 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 got them for keeping themselves so clean or for managing to keep alive. Hav'n't met one person who isn't sore at England. Believe me, the French are sick of this business. Not one man seems to go to the front willingly. One hears them talk of the "Hecatombe" and the butchery when they go, and many of them drink all they cant to feel happier. A man just from the fron says rifles are of no use; nothing but machine guns and bayonets are used. When I see a poor boy with his leg gone I could go and kill dear Sir 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 criminals, who made the war have on the French people and on the men composing their government, is too strong to be broken yet. The French people seem destined to drink

e

1



Clara Pieffer, IX. Eisengasse 28 Mezzanin, Tel. 3272/VIII near the Colosseum and the Hoitais.

Picture Galleru

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

"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 a kind of "exchange exposition" between two 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 the other. Various branches of industry, art, the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Hotel Pension Jlm Sidonienstr. 5/7 - Dresden, Facing the main station Largest Ist class boarding-house in the City, centrally situated near museums, galeries and all other sights. Established 25 years ago - excellent cooking. Highly recommended Family-Home for travellers and for longer stay. 75 quiet and comfortable rooms, suites, large sitting and reading-rooms; lift, baths, colffeur in the house. Moderate terms.

All those who approve the policy of our paper in making a stand for truth, honor and justice, are requested to sendusthe names and addresses of their friends here and abroad. We are prepared to send them the Continental Times

free of charge for a fortnight.

Gentlemen, Please enter a subscription for	
Please forward the paper free of charge for 14 days to the following addresses:	
Do not mention my name	out whichever is not desired). subscription fees for $\frac{1 \text{ month}}{1 \text{ quarter}}$ for
	Yours truly

Apotheke am Olivaer Platz Anglo-American chemist BerlinW, Olivaer Platz 10, close to Kurfurstendamm and Cumber