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SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE.

Gallipoli Fiasco page 1 Mutiny of Allied Troops . . . ,, 1 American Note to England . . . " Anti-German U. S. Consul . . . " Italy and Montenegro " Mytilene Occupied by Allies . . " English Trapped by Turks . . . " Suez Canal and Red Sea Terrible Times in Russia . Austro-Hungarian News . . In Great Peril Letters From our Readers . War and German Women . . . , 3 A Paean for the Osmanli 3 Advertisements 4

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Indians for Salonica.

Geneva, Tuesday. The Progres of Lyons announces that Indian cavalry is to be sent to

Grand Duke Nicolai. Basel, Tuesday. The Grand Duke Nicolai

Nicolaivitch has been a guest of the Tzar at Staff Headquarters.

Constantinople, Tuesday. The Entente Powers have now apparently taken the Greek Island of Mytiline as a base for their war operations. Pessimism in France.

Zurich, Tuesday The Tagesanzeiger publishes an article in which it is told that the feeling of pessimism in France is daily increasing and spreading.

Essad in Salonica.

Bucharest, Tuesday. Essad Pasha has arrived in Salonica and has placed before the General Staff of the Entente Powers his plan of campaign

10,000 English Surrounded. Constantinople, Tuesday. News from the Irak front tells that 10,000 English troops have been surrounded by the Turkish forces and will have to surrender or starve. The fortress is but

American Mail Seizures.

New York, Tuesday. The Government has sent a Note to England protesting against the confiscation of American Mail matter to neutral countries by the British Government.

Rows in Ireland.

London, Tuesday. The Times reports that there have been rows in Tyrone between the Seinfein and Redmond groups. There was considerable bloodshed and many cracked heads.

Japan Against Yuan Shi Kai.

Stockholm. Tuesday. According to the Retsch the Peking Government insists that Yuan Shi Kai shall give up his claims to the throne of China. Further that the Japanese are at the head of the revolutionary movement in South China.

Failure of Russian Loan. Petersburg. Tuesday. As showing how un-

popular the last Russian loan was, is the fact that the leading Russian banks of Moscow and the Savings Banks and the greatest private Banks of Russia and the Merchants Bank altogether only subscribed 18 million of roubles. Heavy Russian Losses.

Vienna. Tuesday. It is estimated that the Russians have lost, all told, some 50,000 men in their New Year's attack upon the Bessarabian frontier. Fifteen thousand wounded have been brought in to Kiew. The Austrians have now taken the offensive.

Fighting in Egypt.

Rome. Tuesday. The New Zealand troops are fighting against the Senussi in West Egypt. These are the troops that have been withdrawn from Sulva Bay.

Italy in Trouble.

Zurich. There has been a Ministerial Council. at which all the Ministers were called, to consider the measures to be taken in Cyrianica in view of the Senussi invasion. It was decided that (it would be necessary to call upon the fleet to protect the Italian colonists in North

U-Boat Crew Interned.

Rotterdam, Tuesday. The fact that the Dutch Government has acted according to the rights of International law in interning the crew of the British submarine E 17, appears | to have caused surprise and given offense in England. The Commandant also appeared to think he would be released and talked of very soon commanding a new submarine.

Suez Canal and Red Sea.

Lugano, Tuesday. The English are displaying extraordinary activities in working up the defences of the Suez Canal and Red Sea. In Cairo and Alexandria, report goes that 40 kilometres of the through railroad to the Cape of Sinai is still unfinished and until that is completed no attack need be feared. Australian and Canadian troops are being gathered together in Egypt.

The Arrested Consuls.

Paris, Tuesday. It is officially announced that the Consuls and their staffs, arrested at Salonica by order of General Sarrail, will be conveyed to Marseilles and then be passed over the Swiss frontier. The English and French Governments refused the Greek appeal that the Consuls should be delivered over to the Hellenic Government.

Censorship in France.

Paris. Tuesday. M. Briand has taken the Censorship out of the hands of those who had directed it up till now and given it over to M. Gautier an old friend of his. This virtually signifies that M. Briand has taken over the Censorship into his own hands.

Russia Wants More Money.

Petersburg. Tuesday. There 'is a financial scheme on hand for the raising of 200 million of roubles upon the security of the Russian national railroads. It is stated that it will be financed by an American syndicate, at the head of which is Mr. Vanderlip in conjunction with

The Birjiwaia Viedemoeti states that the First National Bank is at the back of a big syndicate for the purpose of developing the industrial and mineral resources of Russia, and will shortly establish a branch in the Russian capital, At its head will be Mr. Stone of the firm of Stone and Webster.

Cotton States Against England.

Washington, Tuesday. The Senators of the Cotton states headed by Senator Hoke Smith are organising themsleves so as to strengthen the President in his efforts to bring pressure to bear upon England for the free distribution of American cotton. The Senator openly declared that the British prohibition was illegal and that cotton cannot be made contraband.

Two Authors of

Indiscreet Letters

Denials of British Legation in Athens met by Publication of two Names of Writers. Vienna, Tuesday. As the British Legation

in Athens has taken upon itself to deny the authenticity of the letters captured by an Austrian submarine from the pouch of a King's Messenger who was travelling aboard a Greek steamer; two names are now given.

The Attaché of the British Legation in Athens, who refered in his letter to the desirability of deposing the King and placing Veniselos as President in his place, is Mr. William James Garnett who was nominated Attaché in 1902 and was appointed to Constantinople in 1903. He has since served in Peking, Bucharest, St. Petersburg and Teheran. He also received a special salary as Secretary in Charge of Commercial Matters.

The other letter in which sympathy is expressed for Bulgaria as against Servia, is adressed to Mrs. C. M. Rice and is unsigned, but is known to be sent by an employee of the Foreign office to his mother. This would in all likelihood be Mr. Percy Christopher Rice, a Second Division Clerk in the Foreign Office and probably attached for special duty to the British Legation in

MUTINY AMONGST

THE ALLIED TROOPS.

Sofia, Tuesday. A despatch from Athens announces that the Commanders of the Entente troops were compelled to take away their soldiers from the Islands of Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos on account of the openly expressed discontent of the men quartered there which had assumed a dangerous form. They destroyed considerable portions of the defensive works and mutinied against their officers.

ITALIAN ANXIETY

ABOUT MONTENEGRO.

Lugano, Tuesday. The Idea Nacionale voices the general sentiment felt throughout Italy, to the effect that it has been a grave mistake not to have gone to the rescue of Montenegro. Now that it is too late the Italian Government appears to have realised the error and makes a feeble demonstration in Albania. The Idea urges the Cabinet to make a desperate effort to save the tiny Kingdom.

AMERICAN NOTE

TO ENGLAND.

Washington, Tuesday. Secretary of State Lansing is preparing another Note to be sent to the British Government requesting a relaxation of the Blockade and the striking of foodstuffs off the list

GALLIPOLI FIASCO MOST SERIOUS BLOW

FAILURE OF THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION STANDS OUT AS WORST PAGE IN MILITARY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. BOASTFUL PROPHECIES OF CHURCHILL, CECIL AND KITCHENER IN THE LIGHT OF BRITISH DEFEAT. LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE IN ORIENT. UGLY RUMORS CONCERNING TIGRIS EXPEDITION.

marked,-

our race."

news of the English having had to abandon | progressive failure of their resources. the last point, they held in Gallipoli, Seddul-Bahr, which the London newspapers had proclaimed was going to be occupied by the British forces permanently, as a sort of second Gibraltar commanding the eastern end of the Mediterranean; has inflicted a staggering blow upon the already much shaken confidence of the British public in the assurances of the Ministers that: "all is weil!" And simultaneously there is heard ugly rumors of British failure at Kut-el Amara which creates more pessimism in the public mind.

Awkward for Government.

The bad news from Gallipoli is given just at a most awkward moment for the Government, and if it should come to an appeal to the polls under the influence of that bad news, the chances of the war Party representatives being returned in the majority, would be exceedingly meagre.

And just at this inauspicious moment there is published the long awaited report of General Ian Hamilton, upon his failures in Gallipoli and which turns out to be one of the lamest military documents ever written. At one point General Hamilton says that he was not clear as to what was happening, at others he tells of the many times that much needed reinforcements failed to arrive: the best evidence of bad

generalship. England has Gallipoli. Up to October their losses amounted to 200,000; of that number no less than 90,000 had to be sent home owing to sickness; the casualties from this cause alone averaging 1000 per day.

Now that the Dardanelles Expedition has proved one of the most disasterous of failures, and by many perspicacious authorities considered to have sealed the fate of the Allies in the Campaign; the boastful and foolish words of three leading Englishmen are recalled.

Misleading the Public.

In his speech at Dundee on June 5, 1915, Mr. Churchill, who against the advice of Lord Fisher had insisted upon the foolhardy expedition said:

The Army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the Fleet of Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory I am not referring to those victories which crowd the daily placards of any newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact, shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war . . .

Through the Narrows of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumphant peace.

Big Words.

Then again, when Churchill had been relegated to an obsure position in the Cabinet, his greatest friend, Lord Robert Cecil, who had promised to stand by the dethroned First Lord of the Admiralty; on Sept. 9, at Croyden said:

"As regards the Dardanelles we are within little of a great success, a success which will have an enormous effect in all parts of the world.

A few days later, in the House of Commons, Lord Robert, who is nowadays Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being questioned by an incredulous member as regards the veracity of the statement made to the public, replied with the following. The observation was truly reported but unfortu-

nately it conveyed an impression which to my profound regret has not been justified by events.

Lord Kitchener's Mistake.

But more remarkable still was the evidence given by Lord Kitchener as regards the manner in which he was mis-informed as to the true conditions existing in the ranks of the Turkish army. On Sept. 15, 1915, Kitchener, in the House of Lords, committed himself to the following extraordinary statement, which subsequent events have shown to be absolutely without foundation.

There is now abundant evidence of a process of demoralisation having net in among the Germanled (or rather German-driven) Turks, due no has been taken up officially.

London, Tuesday. The publication of the | doubt to their extremely heavy losses and to the

A Stupendous Blunder. On the occasion of the withdrawal of the English from Sulva Bay, the Daily Mail re-

"The withdrawal of the British troops from two of the three points held on the Gallipoli Peninsula may be taken as a sign that the Government has at last realised the stupendous blunder it committed in venturing upon this expedition, the earlier phases of which Mr. Churchill described as a "gamble." A gamble it has proved in the lives of the most heroic of

In the Government press organ, the Daily Chronicle, on Jan. 1, Dr. J. Holland Rose, author of the life of Napoleon, writes:

"The failure at the Dardanelles is the most considerable in our history: that we must admit. In the third week of February, when the Anglo-French squadron dashed at the Turkish defences, our hopes seemed bright. Russia, it appeared, was about to assail the Bosphorus, while the Greeks smiled on the enterprise. Students who knew the story of Duckworth's failure at the Dardanelles in 1807, doubted its feasibility, apart from a considerable landing force to hold the Narrows; and such a force was not at hand in time. In vain, then, did a gallant handful clutch at the ridge dominating the Straits. Greece, swayed by her Queen, would not send a man, and Russia was soon too hard pressed in Poland and Caucasia to destroy the Bosphorus forts. Between March 18 and May 27 German submarines sank the Irresistible, Ocean, Bouvet, Goliath, and Majestic. Progress on land was slow and costly. Summer, with its flics and diseases, lavied a far heavier toll than the Turkish rifle. August 6 witnessed the memorable feat of Australians, New Zealanders and Britons at Anzac Cove. The sequel need not be told. The skilful withdrawal from Suvla and Anzac on December 20 ended the expedition in its larger aspects. We cling to the southern tip of the Peninsula, and, on a superficial view, that is all we have to show for a loss of more than 200,000 men (more than half of them cases of sickness)."

And now the last position of Sedd-ull-Bahr has fallen! The Allies had missed the golden opportunity when the Turks were short of ammunition, to push forward and win victory. Then, if ever, something was possible, but from the moment the Turks were furnished with sufficient artillery and munitions, the fate of the English at Gallipoli was sealed! And so the English have been forced to relinquish the small territory gained at the cost of such enormous loss of life, and the Dardanelles Expedition, heralded so boastfully by British statesman and press, stands out as one of the greatest military failures and blunders on record in the wars of the world!

Very Important Cabinet Council

London, Tuesday. A Cabinet Council has been called here to consider, it is rumored, the much discussed question regarding the occupation of Salonica. It is well known that a strong divergence of opinion exists upon the wisdom of keeping the English troops in Greek Macedonia and that the British Government was only won over to the idea by the urgent and almost desperate appeals of General Joffre to it to stand by France and support that country in the Balkan Expedition.

But the highest British military opinion, including that of Lord Kitchener, is against the dividing up of the English forces and condemns the Salonica expedition as useless, and moreover highly dangerous on account of the bad climate and unsanitary conditions there existing, liable to prove devastating to the large number of troops assembled.

It is to be noted that Mr. Henderson, the Labor leader and Minister of Education, reported to have resigned, was present at the Cabinet Council.

AMERICAN CONSUL

ANTI-GERMAN.

Stuttgart, Tuesday. The Kölnische Zeitung has published an article in which the American Consul here, Mr. Edward Higgins, is charged with utterances strongly anti-German. It is announced that the matter

Recruiting Montenegrins in America

WORK OF PROFESSOR MICHAEL PUPIN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AS RECRUITING AGENT FOR THE WAR. STRANGE CONCEPTIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

A few days ago a Reuter despatch from Cettinge reported the torpedoing of an Italian transport from America, which carried 400 recruits for Montenegro. According to Reuter two of these recruits were drowned when the transport sank. Since then an Austrian despatch from Pola has confirmed the sinking of this transport but it corrected the Reuter statement by stating officially that two hundred of the Montenegrin and Servian recruits on board the transport were drowned.

One wonders how those recruiting agents in America must feel who sent these poor Montenegrins and Serbs to their death. There is a law in the United States which forbids recruiting for a foreign country any where within The United States. When the United States issued its neutrality declaration at the outbreak of the present war, special stress was laid in the President's neutrality proclamation, on the impropriety of any American citizen aiding or abbetting foreign recruiting agents in war time. This question has again been revived recently by the American Independence League of California in a protest addressed to President Wilson against British recruiting in California and by the demand of the Independence League that the British Consul General in San Francisco and other British consular agents in California and on the Pacific Coast, as well as the British Ambassador in Washington. should be recalled because of their open recruiting in California, since it was proved that the money for the recruiting stations was furnished by the British Embassy in Washington. No reply was made to this public protest.

Protest to President.

In regard to the recruiting of Montenegrins and Serbs in New York a protest was likewise addressed to the President in Washington. In this protest the President's attention was drawn to the open recruiting agitation in New York that is being carried on by the Honorary Consul of Servia and Montenegro in New York, Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia University.

"Thus Professor Pupin, as "plenipotentiary" for Montenegro, published the following appeal to Montenegrins in America, from Peter Plamenac, the Minister of Foreign

Affairs in Montenegro:

"The English Government has most graciously consented to take care of the transportation of Montenegrin reservists to the war theatre. In the name of the King and the Montenegrin Government we appeal to all Montenegrins in America, to make themselves ready in shortest possible time for the

In regard to the sailing of the steamers and the number of passengers that can be carried, all Montenegrins capable of bearing arms are requested to get in touch with the English Consul, who will report to our Government".

To this official recruiting appeal Professor Pupin added on his own behalf: "The English expect information as to the exact number of Montenegrins who are ready to sail, so as to furnish the proper ships for transportation to Montenegro. Do not start before consulting me! My call to you will be issued in writing and in such manner so you will be privately informed beforehand by wire, so as to prevent our enemies from hindering us. I will let you know of a secret word and a secret sign of recognition which will reach you by mail. Thus every Montenegrin will be able to tell that the message in writing with my signature, with the seal of the Royal Montenegrin Government, with the secret word and secret sign, actually came from me. This will prevent outsiders from upsetting our plans".

No Hinderance Came. By the word "outsiders" in this connection, Professor Pupin evidently meant to refer to the American federal authorities: but as a matter of fact no hinderance seems to have come from them. Following this official appeal Professor Pupin issued another open appeal published by the Narodna Odbrana, the National Society for Greater Servia in America, a branch of the Society that was implicated in the assassination of the Austrian

Contined on Page 2

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In Great Peril

It is not often that the English are able to hold up the mirror to themselves so occurately and honestly as is done Mr. William Watson the English Poet and Essayist. The writer tells that the prevailing quality of the Englishman is that of hyper sensitiveness, or to give it its correct name hyperaesthesia. One can therefore imagine the feelings of the Englisman upon reading the essay of Mr. William Watson, published in the National Sunday Magazine, in which he tells his countrymen that they are exceedingly likely to lose the war on account of their unpreparedness, of their lack of unity of purpose, on a account of the unwakened state of their faculties on account of the backwardness of their intellectual growth on account of their slackness and limpness. And he ends up by saying that they lack the true sentiment of patriotism. Those are all hard charges to make. Mr. Watson gives solemn warning to the English and he tells them that the Germans are very hard to beat, because they are so powerfully organised, so well equipped, so thoroughly efficient, with such a passionate love for country that they are willing to sacrifice all and everything, comfort, ease, even self, in order to crush the enemies and build the future greatness of their country. "That is," he says, "the spirit which makes Germany supremely formidable, the spirit that makes her an unprecedented menace and terror to English civilisation. He asks whether the English are showing any such spirit. And his answer is, "They are not!"

Mr. William Watson then proceeds to tell of how the young Englishman failed to renly to the call of his country in the time of peril. "Has there been in England," Mr. William Watson asks, "any splendid and magnificent response to the call for soldiers to defend England? His answer is "Not!"

All that is hard reading for a people suffering from hyperaesthesia. Coming from a compatriot it makes the pill all the more bitter. And the truth of the charges made are so evident that there is scarce any possible reply to them!

A Moot Question.

An interesting question now arises and is taken up in the English papers: "What is to be done should the Central Powers fail to attack the forces of the Allies assembled at Salonica?" It would indeed make an exceedingly awkward and unfortunate position for the uninvited guests upon Greek territory, should they be left there neglected by the anticipated attackers. And be it noted, the climate of Salonica is exceedingly unhealthy.

In a correspondence from Mr. Ward Price, published in the Daily Telegraph, over a column of space is given to explaining the retreat of the French and English from Doiran and Kewgeli, and it is told how a great success might have been achieved had the Allies and the Servians joined hands, a manœuvre which the Bulgarians prevented them from carrying out. And so, having blundered, the retreat became necessary and the Correspondent tells that the casualties were small. The Bulgarians on the contrary state that the losses of the Entente troops on that occasion were large.

Having once made good their escape to Salonica, the English and French at once set to work, utilising the Servians largely for the most laborious work, to fortify themselves, and the English officers are reported to be strolling about there, very well dressed, with sticks in their hands, taking the war as though it were a sport. And Mr. Ward Price quotes the following:

"I only wish they would come," says an adjutant, looking contentedly along the new turned brown earth-line of his defensive works. "We sweep the road here with our machine-

guns, as you see; or if they try slinking up that nullah over there the other company gets them; and supposing they debouched from that further gully they would absolutely run right

But suppose they don't come! What then? What in that case have the Allies gained by occupying and fortifying a stretch of Greek territory? If not attacked, then the Entente forces would have had all their trouble in vain. And for the army of General Sarrail to take the offensive, in a country studded with rocky ridges with no roads worthy of the name, would be a far more costly and difficult military undertaking than the Gallipoli expedition was.

Recruiting Montenegrins.

heir apparent and his consort at Sarajevo. Professor Pupin's second appeal read as

"The critical moment has arrived. The Austrian dragon opened its mouth and lifted its stinking head over white Belgrade. But Saint George guards Servia and Montenegro. The dragon head will be buried in the stinking Austrian dirt of the muddy Danube. Do not be afraid brethren, but go to work courageously! In this decisive moment it is essential to collect money and to send it to our central organization in New York. This will be sent in the shape of aid to the Servian and Montenegrin Red Cross. For the entire monies collected I am personally responsible. Every cent you contribute will be spent where it will do most good.

"Forward, brethren! The fight is for life and death. Bring aid to our courageous brothers on the battle field! Long live Servia and Montenegro! Down with the damned Austrians! Down with the most disgusting dragon of the world! To the fight! To the fight!"

Strong Language.

At the same time Professor Pupin addressed an open letter to the New York Sun, in which he said among other things: "Austrian outrages in Servia are so horrible that they cannot be discussed in the public press. They show that the Austrian army has relapsed into savagery. A Hun remains a Hun even after enjoying the civilizing influences of Christianity. If these Huns are so fond of our blood why do they not stand up like men before the brave Serb and Montenegrin soldiers instead of running like miserable cowards? Cruelty is the only stock in trade of cowards. Considering the miserable exhibition of the Hun soldiers on the field of battle one is not surprised to find them seeking glory by killing our women and children.

Following this agitation for the war in America, Professor Pupin was appointed by President Wilson as a consulting member of the National Board for Military and Naval Aeronautics of the United States. When this became known the editor of Fair Play in New York addressed a letter of protest to President Wilson in which he submitted all the publicly known facts concerning Professor Pupin's recruiting activities to the President. Not receiving any reply from the President, the editor went to Washington and called personally at the White House, asking for an appointment with the President. He was then informed by the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, that the President had already taken his protest under consideration, but saw no reason for rescinding his appointment of Prof. Pupin on the federal board.

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

LLOYD GEORGE'S TROUBLE,

Machine-Tool Shortage the Problem Which Faces the Ministry of Munitions in England.

London, Tuesday. One of the greatest problems now facing the Minister of Munitions is that of providing an adequate supply of machine tools, especially for the new national factories. Though the whole of the machine-tool factories of this country have been placed under Government control, their output is not nearly sufficient to meet the huge demand. It certainly seems that it would be a wise proceeding for the Ministry of Munitions to set apart one or more of the new national arms factories simply for the purpose of supplying machine tools to the other national factories. Already certain controlled works have concentrated on the production of the jigs and gauges needed in shell production; it would, therefore, be only a further step in the same direction to establish a national machine-tool factory.

That the Government realises the need for getting into its hands every available machine tool is made clear in various ways. For one thing we have the "Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915" which has just come into force "subject as hereunter provided, all machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof imported under license of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license."

BITTERLY OPPOSED

Chicago, Tuesday. The Chicago American writes about Lord Rosebery's recent utter-

Lord Rosebery is recognized as voicing the sentiments of the British naval and military authorities. They are bitterly opposed to the construction of an American navy that will place the United States in a commanding position.

They recognize that with such a navy afloat Great Britain will be compelled to recognize and obey the provisions of international law as applied to the freedom of the seas.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

NEWS LETTER

INCREASED RECEIPTS OF THE STATE RAILROADS SHOWS CLEARLY THE GREAT REVIVAL IN TRADE. BUSY SCENES ON THE DANUBE,

KING FERDINAND AT SEMENDRIA

MEETING BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN MONARCH AND HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FRIEDRICH OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Tuesday. Here in the Dual Empire, just as in Germany, trade is reviving in a wonderful degree and that in a marked manner by the increased return shown in the traffic receipts of the state railroads. In the last month the receipts have been 15 million of Kronen higher than at the same period of last year. From July to November of 1915 the increase in comparison to the same period in the previous year, amounted to the substantial sum of 74 million of kronen. For a considerable period there was a congestion of goods at the Vienna station due to the lack of freight waggons, but now, owing to an understanding having been reached by the civil, and military authorities, that has been remedied and normal conditions practically restored.

Danube Trade Booms.

But it is not only that the railrods are working well, for there is a mighty boom in the river shipping trade both for goods and passengers. Few people are aware of the volume of the trade of the Danube. It is prodigious and water being ever a cheap means of transit, the river is very much used and traffic upon it constantly increasing. And just now the Danube presents a busier sight than maybe ever before in its history. Large iron barges pass up and down in long lines, drawn by powerful puffing and whistling tug, boats: not a single one is lying idle. It would make the Allies envious if they could only have a peep at the Danube just now, at a moment when they think they are starving us out. There they could see each day passing in long processions, those huge barges full of grain of all descriptions, and now already the supplies from the Orient are arriving which will make us independent of any outer help from the west.

Trade in full Swing.

And Austro-Hungarian trade with Turkey and Bulgaria is once more in full swing, and the old houses that have worked for generations for the Turkish market are once more busy as in the good old days and are making up for lost time getting rid of their hoarded stocks of goods for the Orient very fast.

An interesting meeting has recently taken place between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria Archduke Friedrich at Semendria. The two august Personages met first on the Royal train of the King and afterwards on the saloon steamer Sophie belonging to the Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Association. The King had come there specially to greet the Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian army and was accompanied by the Crownprince, Prince Cyrill and a large suite. The meeting was of a quite specially cordial

On the arrival of the Royal train, the King sent his General Adjutant to salute the Archduke aboard the Sophie and convey his greetings will an invitation, to come ashore. The Archduke remained in earnest conversation with King Ferdinand for over an hour and on leaving invited the King to take dinner with him on the steamer. At that meal the Archduke Friedrich, speaking in French proposed a toast, that of the King and his victorious army, to which the King replied in German. He spoke in the highest praise of the Commander in Chief of Bulgaria's powerful ally, and of his feelings of wonder and admiration at the rapid manner in which the Austro-Hungarian troops had advanced at a time when every moment was of such vital importance. And finally the Monarch emptied his glass to the health of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The King and his sons and suite remained aboard the Sophie until midnight then returned to his special train and was off to Sofia. The next day the Archduke returned at Headquarters.

Dynasty in the Field.

Our country yields to none in the number of the members of its Imperial and Royal family and of its members of the highest aristocracy who have taken to the field and are actively serving at the front. Let us take it just from the point of view of the Imperial family. There is one of the keenest and most practical of all our soldiers, the heir to the throne, the Archduke Karl Franz losef, who has taken a keen and most active part in the Campaign. He has been seen as all the fronts and has mixed quite freely with the soldiers. He is an out and out soldier from head to foot and loves the army.

There is, of course, the Commander in Chief, the Archduke Fieldmarshal Friedrich who is so beloved of the soldiers, thas they have christened him "The Soldiers, Father." H. I. H. has in nowise spared himself, but has been hard at work ever since the war began, insisting upon sharing all the hardships with the rest.

Then there comes the Archduke Josef

war at the head of his Corps which has withstood terrific Russian assaults and was prominent in the engagements of Komarow and Huczwa and was deeply engaged in the hard fighting around Limanowa, and took part in the grand offensive movement.

The Archduke Leopold Salvator has done yeoman, work in his position as General Artillery Inspector and we all know the fine display that Austro-Hungary made in that particular department. The Archduke is highly skilled in all technical matters as regards artillery, and his advice is always looked to as of the utmost value in the Army Staff Councils.

At the head of the Vienna division stands the Archduke Peter Ferdinand who was on the fighting front in the hottest times in the Zamos engagement, and was one of those who for months conducted the hard defensive operations destined to aid so greatly in relieving the German army in its offensive movements.

The Archduke Josef has led the 31th Infantry Regiment into Servia and he was also present at the second battle around Lemberg and was in command of the seventh army corps at the victory of Dukla.

The Archduke Eugen has been one of the busiest officers on the Danube and Drina and is a sample of the thoroughly good leader of soldiers and on that account was given the command of the south western

Many of the other Archdukes are busily engaged in one or other branches of utility as regards the war, for instance the Archduke Franz Salvator has done excellent service as General Inspector of the volunteer sanitary corps and also heads the Samaritan

TEXAS AND WAR LOANS

In its Weekly Report the American Association of Commerce and Trade writes:

The recently authorized fourth war loan, calling for two and a half billion dollars, has been viewed with general satisfaction by the German people, and it can truly be said that the burdens of war are borne willingly and with patience.

Although the press and the people consider the authorization of the fourth war loan a matter of course, some opposition is expressed regarding the imposition of new taxes, which will be necessary for the covering of all four war loans.

The proposed Excess Profit Tax is not considered a tax affecting the people generally, because a small fraction of the people only come within its scope. General interest is centered, however, in the character of the inevitable new taxes, and in this connection no definite opinion has been expressed for the simple reason that the government has not as yet come out with a program.

Another question, however, and one evidently ripe for argument, is how the new

taxes will affect Germany's economic strength. This question has been touched upon in many variations, according to individual prejudice, inclination and temperament of the writers. Those individuals, who repeat thought lessly the old phrase of "Collapse under Taxes," that old warning of the time of the German finance reform, of the armament tax, which will aways be sounded when the matter of taxes is broached. It would be just as erroneous, however, to treat this matter too lightly and to do away with it by saying: "so far we have always pulled through," and for the reason that the sums involved to-day cannot be compared with those of former days.

In considering the matter of cover for the German war loans, the following is evident: The yearly interest on these ten billion dollars amounts, at the rate of five per cent, to 500 million dollars.

This is certainly a very large sum and, therefore, the question arises as to its relation to the entire income of the German people. In assuming the total yearly income of the German people to be seven billion dollarswhich, by the way, is proven by statisticsone cannot well speak of overburdening the German people, if the above mentioned interest of 500 million dollars is subtracted

The greater part of these seven billion dollars is being used for sustenance, clothing etc., but it is also a fact that ten to twelve per cent of this sum has not been expended, but has been husbanded.

In other words, the German national wealth has been increasing by about 800 million dollars a year.

In entirely eliminating the possibility or probability of a war indemnity in favor of Germany, the increase of Germany's national wealth will, in the future, keep within narrower limits, its increase will, therefore, not reach 800 million dollars each year, but Ferdinand who has been throughout the eventually only 250 million dollars.

The Open Tribune

To Our Readers.

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

Of Interest to Holland.

To the Editor:

I think the Continental Times is the right American organ for giving a prominent place to observations on the very acute problems of Yellow Imperialism; as the Pacific interests of the United States are surely more vital than those of Britain.

News reaches us here from the Pacific about a very surprising propaganda carried on evidently with the knowledge and consent of that great champion, of the white race, Japan's ally, Britain. This propaganda aims at nothing less than the preparation and stirring up of Japanese public opinion for a more aggressive policy towards incorporation of "some" or "all" the Dutch East Indian colonies into the Japanese Empire. Holland is entirely at the mercy of Japan, as no greatpower is able to back her up effectively against any move which threatens her from the part of Japan and it is even suggested, that Britain is going to use this precarious situation of the Netherlands for her own purpose, by exercising such pressure upon Holland, that she should give up neutrality, join the Entente against the Central Powersand in exchange may hope that pressure will be exercised on Japan not to touch the Dutch colonies in the Pacific.

Is there anything more disgusting, in this world than the present British Government policy?

Zurich, Jan. 5.

Illyricus.

An Important Question. To the Editor:

Here is a question that is being mooted almost daily among Americans in Germany: Does the passport of an American citizen, as issued to him or her by the State Department or by an American embassy or legation, belong to the bearer thereof, or does

it revert to the State Department? I raise this question in your Open Tribune because it has become notorious in Germany that the passports of various American citizens residing in Germany were taken from them and officially cancelled on different pretexts, and that official efforts have been made to deprive other American citizens of personal passports which they

wisely refused to give up. Thus an American born professor of music in Dresden, was called to Berlin to surrender his passport to the American Embassy there, on the ground that he had dared to address an open letter to President Wilson in which he implored the President to place an embargo on the American exports of arms and munitions to Germany's enemies in war time.

Another American resident of Dresden was refused a renewal of his expiring passport because he had a personal dispute with the American Consul there. When he applied at the Berlin Embassy for a renewal of his passport, the Ambassador asked him ironically: "Why aren't you in the Schützengraben?"

At Munich, a naturalized American citizen had his unexpired passport taken from him and confiscated because he had a dispute with the American Consul there about President Wilson's policy in regard to munition

In Berlin a naturalized American citizen had his passport confiscated and cancelled by the American Ambassador because he had dared to criticize the American Secretary of State and the tone of his diplomatic notes to Germany and Austria.

In Berlin likewise, a well known American war correspondent, who refused to surrender his passport to the American Embassy on request, was "punished" by having his American mail and cablegrams, which had been addressed to him care of the Embassy, withheld from him by the Embassy. His "offence", like that of all other Americans in Germany whose passports have been ordered cancelled, it is understood, was that be had expressed sympathies with the cause of Germany.

Now, apart from all questions of our inherent right of free speech and to the protection of our Government, no matter what we may think or say, I ask as an American: Why should any of us be expected to submit to the confiscation of a piece of private property so essentially personal and indispensable in these troublous times abroad as our passports?

I paid for my passport with good american money; therefore I regard this particular scrap of paper as belonging to me, not to the State Department.

John T. Adams.

Stuttgart.

GERMAN WOMEN AND THE WAR

The Legions of Housewives and Helpers.—Organisation in the Ranks of Life.

By R. L. Orchelle.

some sort but had been converted into a Volksküche or People's Kitchen-department for school children. Outside, the winter sunshine flooded the broad, tree-lined boulevard in this poor quarter of Berlin and the tall buildings with their tiny flats and great balconies decked with plants and flower-pots, towered up on both sides. So far as externals went one might have fancied oneself in some broad avenue in Paris or in some spacious street of new apartment-houses near Morningside Drive, New York. The wooden benches of this so-called Kitchen were crowded with little school-children, boys and girls, each with a deep soup-plate and a large bowl. Elderly women with benign, motherly faces served the little ones-generous quantities of thick soup with meat and potatoes and steaming mounds of rice, sugared, and dusted thickly with cinnamon. I tasted both dishes and pronounced them good, as good as the moist, dark war bread which the wise foresight of the German authorities has bidden the people eat The children, though of the poorest class, looked clean, healthy and cheerful. They were well-behaved, but full of irrepressible life-a part of Germany's inexhaustible reserves for the future. And wisely she has seen to it that these infant generations grow up well-nourished, clean and strong. As in so many other branches of social reform, her example has been followed by other lands and even by her enemies.

I watched these youngsters stream forth into the cool air dancing and shouting under the clear December skies, back to their school-rooms, and I felt the strange incongruity of the thought that this nation was at war, or the grotesque hope of its enemies that it was facing the bony spectre of starvation. The same foresight and care has been extended to others upon whose lives or means of livlihood the iron hand of war may have fallen. For instance those other children of destiny—artists, writers, actor-folk and teachers.

Care for the Artist Folk.

It happened one day that I was passing along the Prager Platz-a charming square in the suburb of Wilmersdorf-just at lunchtime. So I blundered into a pleasant looking restaurant with plate-glass windows, polished signs in black and gold, and revolving doors of mahogany and shining brass. Without, the place had all the appearance of the usual modern and elegant restaurants of Berlin. Within, it was spacious, airy and tastefully decorated. It was crowded with comfortable and prosperous-looking folk, folk with a dash of Bohemianism. The velvet hats of art students hung upon the racks, here and there you saw the Greek folds and lines of those reform dresses affected by feminine intellectuals in Germany. There were musicians with flowing hair and shining locks and spectacled students and several venerable white-haired and white-bearded professors. The clerk was there and the typist. I asked a waitress with a patrician face and doe-like eyes for the menu-card. There was no menu-card she explained, but I could have this sort of soup and that sort of meat-dish. And would I kindly go and equip myself with a ticket from that desk yonder? She pointed a slender, lily-white finger with rosy nail at a long table covered with green baize behind which sat several young women who gave out colored checks. Price, 35 pfennigs about 8c per meal—coffee is 5 pfennigs, about 1c extra.

The food served me by this volunteer waitress, a member of some wealthy German family, was plain, but good and sufficient. I had chanced upon a Folk-Kitchen for artists and members of the middle classes. There was another similar place housed in a gorgeous palace in the artistic quarter of Charlottenburg. Despite the low prices, these places have, I believe, become largely selfsupporting. All over Berlin, all over Germany the same excellent and thoughtful provision has been made. There are places where a man may eat upon paying a trifle, there are others were everything is absolutely free. No man, woman or child in Germany need suffer hunger. There were no bread-lines here such as I had seen in London after the war had seized the poor in its iron jawsunforgetable scenes in the dismal darkness and damp chill of the early morning hours when the pinched and haggard miserables of Southwark and Poplar and Wandsworth line up in rows of shivering women and children so that they might not miss their chance when the baker began to sell his stock of stale loaves.

Forces that Create.

The fruit of war is not all black havoc, chaos and destruction. Beneath its sulphurous clouds and crimson lightnings spring forth forces that create and preserve and protect, masculine forces and feminine. But it is a field in which the tenderness and solicitude of the maternal spirit finds its richest and most fruitful expression. And in this field the immense, patient and never-ending work of the women of Germany must be regarded sa one of the great phenomena of the war and one of its greatest labors of construction. When the bugles summoned the men to

The place had formerly been a shop of seize sword and rifle on that grim and mome sort but had been converted into a olksküche or People's Kitchen—department or school children. Outside, the winter suntine flooded the broad, tree-lined boulevard this poor quarter of Berlin and the tall uildings with their tiny flats and great alconies decked with plants and flower-pots, wered up on both sides. So far as externals ent one might have fancied oneself in me broad avenue in Paris or in some accious street of new apartment-houses near

There are countless associations of German ladies who devote their entire time and energy to relieve distress, but the Nationaler Frauendienst which has assumed the task of helping the women and children and the unemployed, may be considered the most important. A study of its methods and system may be commended to some of our own charity organisations. At its head are two of the best-known women of Berlinboth of them, by the way, leaders of the feminist movement-Frau Gertrud Bärmer who has general charge of the work throughout the country and Frau Levy-Rathenau whose field of activities is the city of Berlin.

The call for the mobilization of the housewives went forth as soon as the red notices flamed upon those circular pillars which serve for the purpose of walls for affixing posters. These ominous bills of crimson paper called the men to the defense of the country, the women rallied to the defense of the hearth, and the larder. All those virtues and qualities for which the women of Germany have been famous were to be enlisted as moral and material forces to support the men. Knife and fork were to be arrayed side by side with sword and bayonet. Scientific modern methods were to prevail, a rigid system of war dietetics was to be adopted, the prevailing waste was to be eliminated. Germany was to remember its Spartan days of old, its former habits of plain and simple living. The Germans had been living too luxuriously-there was no doubt of that. No city in the world could show such huge and magnificent restaurants, cafes and pleasure-palaces. But now like the shadow of an immense condor's wings "die grosse Zeit"-the lofty hour-had come, had swooped upon them all. It was a time for trivialities to be forgotten, for feuds to be brushed aside—an hour in which character was to be shaped by the hammer-blows of fate. The housewife at the oven was as much a factor in the iron scales of victory as her brother, son or husband, in the flamevomiting trench.

The Call to the Women.

This appeal to the women echoed throughout the land, and women and girls in their millions sprang forth to obey it. In all the nations at war women came in great multitudes to offer their help, but in no other land was this passionate, almost exalted spirit of devotion so universal as in Germany. The German women having buckled the armour on her man, felt herself a Valkyrie, a Brunhilde engirt by the flames of patriotism, but unlike the sleeping Brunhilde, fully awake, and erect. And these fires must be turned to account whether they burn upon the inferno of the frontiers or under the pots and pans of an artist in cookery. Like olittering arsenals of swords, shells and cannon, those spotless kitchens of Germany with their shining walls of white tile and their burnished batteries of nickel and enamelware, their polished taps, their table-tops scrubbed to snowy whiteness, their dainty array of china, crystal and cutlery, were mustered for the fray. Here were gigantic forces arrayed on the side of life, millions of domestic fortresses to protect the vitality of the civil population and the young. And who shall be able to estimate the incalcuable secret of health and well-being and national vitality that resides in this one fact: that almost every girl and woman in Germany, from the pale aristocrat to the red-cheeked peasant, knows the secrets and the technique and the subtle chemistry of the art of the kitchen-even as the men know those of the profession of arms.

The National Service for women has sent forth many manifestos, notices and proclamations, its leaflets and pamphlets have fluttered into every home in the land, dauntless in spirit, sage in advice and rich in suggestion.

Tracts and Recipes.

Great quantities of posters and decorative post-cards were issued playing and even punning upon the letter "K" by which the "Kriegs" (war) bread had become known-from the letter which is pressed upon the surface of the long, dark-brown loaves. The enormous waste incurred by peeling potatoes in a raw state was calculated, so the cry went forth: Cook your potatoes in the skins! Don't waste fat. "Cook your meals in the fireless cooker. And use the war recipes!" The children were admonished in their own language. They were told, for instance, to reflect upon the meaning of the words: Give us this day our daily bread. Thousands of daily recipes for economical, nourishing, tasty and original dishes were distributed in

printed form, lectures were given to school-girls, servants and even soldiers. Vegetarian tastes were consulted, cheaper methods of producing those rich and wonderful German Torten or cakes with exquisite fillings were devised. It was proved that delicious marmalade might be prepared from ordinary beets. Of game, fish, vegetables and poultry there was no scarcity. But potatoes and white flour must be used sparingly until the next harvest.

The German workman, clerk or factoryhand, male or female, is accustomed to eat several slices of bread and meat about ten o'clock-as a sort of second breakfast. This habit, at all times a mere indulgence, involved under present conditions a tremendous waste of bread. What measures were devised to combat this ancient habit? It was decided that the workman or workwoman should be persuaded to eat a warm soup, broth or stew in place of the sandwiches. But how was this to be kept warm? The ingenious brains of these high-priestesses of the domestic altar studied out a solution. A public exhibition of vessels for the convenient carrying of warm food was announced. Frau Levy-Rathenau showed me an amazing number of clever contrivances—canisters, jugs, pots, receptacles, all devised on a sort of simple Thermos flask principle, or tea-cosy. The vessels themselves were prettily concealed in covers of leather, silk, canvas, figured muslin, and resembled cameras or ladies hand-bags so far as their externals were concerned. The food, thus sealed up and insulated, would keep warm for several hours.

War Against Waste.

A ruthless war was waged against all waste. bread-crusts, peelings, gravy, waste in general was to preserved as food for animals. Kitchen soap must not be permitted to melt away in hot water, since fat is necessary for the making of soap. Wisdom put up the bars against waste so that the spectre of want might never enter Germany. Nor has its gaunt face as yet been added to those of Germany's numerous adversaries—despite the amazing tales that have appeared in many of our papers. It is my conviction that the Germans still eat too much and too frequently. The German cuisine has always been one of the richest in the world. As to bread, were I to eat all that to which my weekly bread-card entitles me, I might prove that if man does not, he at least might live by bread alone. Travellers from neutral lands, it is said, have left Germany weighing more than when they entered it!

Astonishing as it may seem there is less unemployment in Germany at present than normally. This, to be sure, is partly explained by the fact that millions of workers are at present serving at the front. But it is also largely due to the extensive and successful reorganization of German industry -a sort of intensive internal commercial culture to offset the temporary cessation of many imports and exports. Even the unskilled laborer is in demand. For instance, there is a great need of drivers of garbagewagons. These are offered 46 marks a week that is, \$11.50, which in America would be by no means low pay. An elevator boy who in times of peace may obtain three dollars a week, now receives six or seven. Girls who worked for \$2.50 a week, now command 15 c. an hour. Common laborers are paid \$1.75 to \$250 a day. When the great flood-tide of workers sweeps back from the war into the markets a difficult problem will arise. But this bas already been foreseen and provided for with that scientific forethought and system which has been one of the secrets of German success.

System of Poor Relief.

The relief for the poor is organized somewhat as follows. The funds are those of the State or Municipality, so that the reproach of accepting private charity may not afflict the self-respecting poor. The organizations merely dispense public money to those among the public who are needy. The applicant goes to one of the bureaus, his or her case is investigated, indexed by the card system, and assistance given in the shape of money or tickets good for supplies of food and fuel. The wives of soldiers receive part of their separation allowances from the State, part from the City.

In the larger towns the women receive 24 marks and 18 marks extra for every child. In small villages where living is cheaper it is somewhat less. Apart from this many soldiers send home all or a large percentage of their pay which their wives immediately carry to those savings-banks which, as we were led to believe at the beginning of the war, a heartless government had deliberately rifled!

There is a steady decrease in relief cases. Many of the stations are now closed for the greater part of the day. In addition to the various soup-kitchens, there are a number of Kakao-Stuben or Cocoa Rooms in the poorer sections. Here for 1 pfennig a large mug of cocoa may be had, for 2 pfennigs, a slice of bread is added, for 4 pfennigs (precisely 1 c.l) you get cocoa, soup, bread and sausage. Here too I tasted the soup and the cocoa, and found it coarse but wholesome.

I have seen the inhuman poverty of the slums of London, the English industrial cities and New York. I know those denizens of Hoxton and the brick warrens of Birmingham and Liverpool, the unspeakable filth

and degradation of those industrial troglodytes into whose very souls the soot and mud and darkness of these metropolitain infernos had entered. But of such submerged miserables one finds no trace in Germany even at a time when the entire nation is waging its monumental struggle on three long-drawn fronts. In spite of all this Germany is today the same clean, orderly, well-kept mansion as before. The old scrub-women still carefully wipe the enamelled name-boards in the Untergrund Stations. Every bit of brass, copper glass or tile-work glistens with the old traditional cleanliness. The neatness of the German in the matter of dress has not suffered through the oppression of fhe war. It is almost impossible to find a soiled collar or blouse in the brisk and cheerful crowds that throng the streets.

A Breed of Heroic Women.

There have been those among us who, still subject to the influence of old tags and generalities, have been apt to regard the German woman as a kind of domestic slave, a passive submissive creature of the Gretchen type, worshipping her lord and master and without the least initiative or energy. The war may engender many new prejudices, for passion and hatred are the forcing-houses of ignorance, but this misconception ought to vanish once and for all time. Never before, not even in the case of the English suffragettes, has there ben so universal and dynamic a welling up or let me rather say, flaming-up of the feminine soul-such courage, self-sacrifice, initiative, wisdom and far-seeing providential vision as has been shown by these German women. And all this immense task of organisation, reorganisation, relief, investigation, experiment, research and practical execution has been carried out amid the nerve-racking sense of the shadow of death hovering over their loved ones in the field, or even under the blow of a personal bereavement. But the spirit of each woman is that of one who smiles and even laughs straight into the staring eyeholes of that dark mask that Destiny wears. Sorrow for the dead has no right to demand the time, the work, the devotion required by the living.

One is able to read this spirit in the sad, soft eyes and firm and serene mouths of the many veiled young widows in the streets; one hears it in the cheerful song and laughter of the industrious hausfrau marshalling the forces of her kitchen, in the sweet and tender faces of the many beautiful and nun-like nurses. It is evident even in the glare and bustle of the restaurants and cafes and in that audacious note of undisturbed elegance and luxury maintained by this gay, cheerful and amazing capital. There is an ancient tale of a besieged German town for whose defense the German women gave their long tresses of hair in order to furnish bow-strings for the archers. It may be well for both friend and foe to realize that this heroic spirit has not passed away.

TARTUFFE

AND ANANIAS Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"The struggle for all is the right to live without being under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which will not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war or leave others free from the menace of aggression."

—Sir Edward Grey

"The Germans over-numbered their French and British opponents by ten to one—at the Battle of the Marne."

—H. Martin Hart, Deanery, Denver.

"There are strange stories of the Lord fighting for the Allies. I have before me a pamphlet giving evidence of many soldiers seeing angels between them and the overwhelming hosts of the enemy." —Ditto.

"Looking at the determination of Germany to dominate the old world, and these United States as well, I uphold that to supply the Allies with all the ammunition we can send them, is not only our wisdom and our duty but it is much less than we ought to do, to stop such world marauders."

—Ditto.

"As to the hyphenated American, he endeavours to serve his foreign fatherland without exposing his own wretched carcass."

—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The Hohenzollern dynasty should be annihilated, exterminated root and branch."

—Chancellor Day, Syracuse.

"I am in constant, daily, nightly sympathy with the Allies."

—Joseph H. Choate

"We do not admit that we have broken any international law."

—London "Express."

"The operations in Mesopotamia are a very bright page in the history of the British conduct of the war."

— Westminster Gazette.

"The spirit of the army after fifteen months of the most exhausting kind of warfare that soldiers were ever called upon to face, is the great fact of the war in the West, and it is worth more than any showy victory or local success."

—Ditto.

"It is a matter of life-long regret to me that I shall never have the opportunity of revising my address to the German Emperor so as to deal in adequate terms with the Kaiser's recent achievements on land and sea."

—Sir Forest Fulton.

A Pæan for the Osmanli.

By R. L. Orchelle.

With a blare of trumpets and men
They came and possessed the shore,
A few bleak miles in a glen—
A few scant miles—no more.

Armored in fire they came;
Their ships made isles in the sea,
But they have been driven in shame
From red Gallipoli.

They came with a tempest of guns
With a lie in their hearts to take
The city of Allah's sons—
Their gain was the Bitter Lake.

They longed for the minarets,
The golden domes of Stamboul,
Where, girt by their bayonets,
The brutish Russ would rule.

Sun, wind and the Bight of Salt
Were theirs—not victory.

Sun, sand and the mortal gates;—
The hills where their power went down

But the Sick Man thundered "Halt!"

Their ranks he hurled in the sea;

Were theirs—not the azure straits
Nor the glittering town.

They came while a world looked on,
And London cheered to the skies;
They shouted: "The deed is done!

"Our hands hold the prize!"

They whelmed the hills with their shells
The green surge whelmed their ships;
They burned in their narrow hells,—

As a wolf is pent in a cage;
So were they pent in the Bay,
And vain was their strength, their rage—
The Turk was stronger than they.

With brine on their lips.

And they that came with a shout,
With armadas and tossing flags,
Go forth in a dolorous rout
Like beggars in rags.

They came in legions to rob

The land of a valorous folk,

And now they are gone like a mob,—

Harried and spent and broke.

They are gone. Yet thousands remain
In a peace both fast and deep—
They fought and they died in vain—
Yet sound is their sleep.

And the tri-color writhes defaced,
Bloodied and torn in the night,
And the banner of Britain disgraced
Sinks in the Crescent's light.

Armored in thunder they came,
Their prows were flame on the sea
But they have been driven in shame,
From red Gallipoli.

Chant! Muezzin—pour thy prayer
Over the streets and the domes.
Blaze! city—let banners flare—
Joy be in thy homes.

The sword of Mahomet hath rest; It rules the Hellespont mouth,— As its brothers rule in the West, And the East and the South.

No foeman defileth thy banks— Sing! Osman, triumphant in bays! Unto thine Allah give thanks— Unto thy warriors praise.

PROTECTING THE

DYE INDUSTRY

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce recently called attention to the fact that capital already is being invested, in a moderate way, in the dyestuff industry in the United States. Since 1883 American manufacturers have not been able to get sufficient protection to warrant the development of the industry. In 1883 there were about ten factories in the country and all were doing well, but the duty was taken off, and as a result six of the factories went out of business, and the others, although they have held on, have done so under mos discouraging conditions. Prior to 1883 thet duty was 35 per cent. ad valorem and 50 cents a pound, specific on aniline colors, probably enough to help the development of the business. It was in 1883 that the specific duty of 50 cents a pound was abolished, leaving only the ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. and fixing a 20 per cent. duty on the intermediate products, which left only a net protection of 15 per cent. This is not sufficient to equal the difference in the cost of manufacture in this country and in Germany The difference in cost is about 44 per cent. mostly due to the higher American scale of wages. If the country waits until the European war comes to a close, it will be too late to induce capital to invest in the dye industry. It can and should be done now (Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's

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THE LIVING AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE LIFE, THOUGHT AND GOAL OF THE DUAL MONARCHY AS REFLECTED IN THE UTTERANCES OF ONE OF ITS MOST EMINENT STATESMEN.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALLER NATIONALITIES PRACTICALLY SOLVED.

LIGHT-HEARTED VIENNA CONVERTED INTO A CITY OF STRENGTH.

It is one of the deplorable results of this war that self-evident facts, facts of which every educated person in every country that makes any claim to civilization, should be aware, -must be reiterated again and again. There is not only the vast bulk of deliberate calumny, falsehood and misrepresentation spread by the Entinte Press, to combat, but also that lamentable negative ignorance upon the part of millions of people who would resent any reflection upon the extent or accuracy of their general knowledge. The Central Powers have learned this bitter lesson during the war: - that no matter how righteous a cause may be, the sympathy of the outer neutral world may be poisoned and perverted by the triumphant lie sown in the soil of ignorance.

The machinery for vilifying Austria-Hungary is the same, naturally, as that for vilifying Germany. The technique of the process may also be observed in the reverse operation—the whitewashing of that unsavory ally Russia so as to make her appear a fit partner in the immaculate circle of those holy priests of civilization-England and France. The ignorance abroad in the world with respect to Austria-Hungary is naturally far greater than that with respect to Germany. The lies and fables about the Dual Monarchy have consequently been far more preposterous than those spread in connection with its great ally. One need merely ask the

average neutral a few simple questions pertaining to the Austrians or the Hungarians in order to realize the almost incredible ignorance that prevails concerning these two historic nations, their country and their customs.

The Central Powers have therefore a great task before them so far as their reputation and representation in foreign lands are concerned; -they must not only combat falsehood, but educate the unknowing. To this end the "Continental Times" has always been glad to contribute by publishing from time to time, special articles or supplements, written by men who are experts and authorities in their respective fields. By this the "Continental Times" has performed a service to both parties. It has even contributed to the enlightenment of the enemies of the Central Powers by presenting the true condition of things. For instance, what French or English publicist or journalist might not profit by an open-minded perusal of the article upon "The Way to Peace" presented below? What absurdities uttered in the name of the "principle of nationality" might not be dissipated by cool consideration of the truths presented in "Theory and Practice?" The heralds of Truth may have but a scant audience to-day, but it will be seen that the trumpets they use have a strong resemblance to those rams' horns whose blasts brought the walls of Jericho crashing to the ground!

THE WAY TO PEACE

The Way to a Secure Peace Shown by the Central Powers. The Rage for Conquest and Destruction Displayed by the Entente.

By Count Julius Andrassy.

Late Member of the Royal Hungarian Ministry.

There cannot be a man who does not in | unconquered and unsubdued, because such the depth of his heart long for peace, who a peace would be only a truce, and that the would not gladly see an end of the butchery | Germans must first be taught to respect which mocks humanity, civilization and progress. He will be the greatest personage of the century who, after a victory, will be to be acceptable should not be concluded able to end the war at the very first moment that the vital interests of his country permits it to be done.

To show endurance in an unavoidable struggle is in itself a great virtue and a great service, but in one that can be evaded, even a victory gives but doubtful and transitory fame. The question must therefore be: what way will lead to peace? How can that end be reached, about the desirableness of which there can be no difference of opinion, and which everyone recognizes as a noble aim?

Alas, I can see at present only one single means of reaching peace, and that is by further use of force, by a continuation of the struggle and by fresh victories. We must either inflict a decisive blow upon our principal adversaries, or our defensive operations must convince the Enten e finally and completely, that they cannot change the results which have been reached thus far.

It is a sad and discouraging feeling that there is no other way than that indicated; but the history of the past weeks has made this quite evident. The proceedings of the G rman as well as of the Hungarian Parliament show strikingly that Central Europe is disposed to conclude a peace with moderate demands based on the present results of the war. Our enemies will not listen to anything of the kind. The German Imperial Chancellor has cited those declarations which make it as clear-as day that the Entente has the insatiable wish to attain complete supremacy, and to over-throw entirely Central Europe. These declarations were on the whole, the same official and semi official utterances to which I also referred in the Hungarian Parliament.

Since then, however, numerous additional statements have been made which show the aggressive spirit of the Entente, and on that account many more thousands of men must die, or be made cripples, and Europe be further exposed to devastation.

A leading French newspaper, Le Temps, has said that the love of peace as declared by the German socialist Liebknecht is as little adapted as the views of Bethmann-Hollweg to bring a solution, because the socialist will not assent to the surrender of Elsass-Lothringen, and because the preliminary condition for peace is not present so long as the German nation is not subdued. Liebknecht has indeed expressed the view that not a foot of land should be held by conquest, but even this moderation does not suffice for the Entente, their desire is to make conquests, and so long as we do not allow them a free choice of our own lands, so long as the strength of Central Europe, which is unendurable in their eyes, is not broken, just so long are they determined to keep on killing, to lay waste, to burn down

The Times gives itself airs and says that peace can under no circumstances be concluded with Germany, so long as it remains

and to bombard.

their own contracts, and to fulfil their plighted obligations. Even a peace that may appear because it may be assumed in advance that Germany would make use of it only for the purpose of preparing for a new attack. The military power of Cermany, her militarism, must be destroyed, otherwise it was not at all worth while to enter into the war. In order to persuade those also who may not think it necessary to continue the war, and are unwilling to submit to such oppressive burdens and be subject d to such great dangers simply because of suppositions, the Times declares also that behind the peaceful words of Germany lies her purpose of making extensive conquests.

Since the speech of the Chancellor did not sufficiently inflame public opinion in England, the newspaper named took care to provide the necessary fuel by publishing an article written by a "citizen of a neutral state," which asserted that Germany would retain for herself all Belgium with Antwerp and all of Poland, and compel Holland, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania to enter into a customs-union with her. I am curious to learn how the citizen of a neutral state became acquainted with the most secret "intentions" of the German government. I do not know whether public opinion in England gave any credence to these assertions. For my part, I add only the remark: that it puts a man out of humor when he detects the ulterior purpose of such preposterous views. This article from a neutral is only one of those manifold attempts whose aim it is to keep alive the war spirit in England, and to induce a continuance of the struggle.

Russia is keeping silent. But her silence and her preparations indicate that she still longs for the possession of Constantinople, and strives for the permanent weakening and partition of Austria-Hungary. Italy has recently become a party to the London agreement, and evidences by this that sne is determined to send her sons to the shambles as long as the dream of the French, English and Russian chauvinists remains unrealized.

Let it be then according to their wish. We shall stand fast in the war that has been forced upon us, and may the responsibility for the blood that is being shed rest exclusively upon the war party of our respective

The outbreak of the war was likewise due to the Entente, to their envy, their longing for revenge and their desire to expand The growing strength of the Central European powers stood in their way; they did not wish that we should pluck from our flesh the Servian splinter which had already begun to fester there. On this account they evoked the most terrible war known to human history. And yet certain external circumstances offered them the opportunity for placing the responsibility upon us. These were, for instance, the fact that we were driven by necessity to deliver an ultimatum to Servia, and that the Germans were compelled by the progressive mobilisation of Russia, to

nections of the Entente Powers with the rest than ours. They have thus succeeded in bringing it about that the great majority of the people of the Entente group are fully persuaded that we caused the war, and that a large part of the neutral world has likewise taken a position against us.

However, just as the treatment of Greece by the Entente has shaken belief in the pretense that they had drawn the sword in the interest of small states, and to protect the rights of neutrals, so does their present openly acknowledged position against any thought of peace, and the admission of their intention to make conquests, show in a manner not to be misunderstood, that their aim from the beginning on, was the securing of their supremacy in Europe and that to day they are still pursuing this.

hear: We should be forced to continue the war, even if we were willing to give up all the territory acquired with our blood, and to renounce all the fruits of our victory. Let us make the fact clear, that the war must be carried on, not because we are seeking to acquire a supremacy over the rest of the world, but solely and alone, because our enemies wish to secure for themselves a hegemony, because our enemies - as they indeed quite openly avow - would totally crush us. Mark it well; it is not because the Furor Teutonicus, as they so often declare, desires to break up the British empire, to lay waste the steppes of Russia and to destroy France, that neutral states must suffer and that mankind must busy itself with the works of devastation instead of being employed in those of peace, but because those who are talking so much of their high ideals have determined to tread us and the Germans under foot. It is not we who are carrying on the war on account of uncertain suppositions, but our enemies, who wish to continue it until we are completely overthrown and that we may not make a renewed attack, as they pretend to be able to forsee

The Entente would deter their people from all utterances concerning peace. As soon as a favorable result for us in the Balkans was imminent, and as soon as it became likely, that having attained the immediate purpose of the war, we should begin to consider in some form the question of peace, that series of rumours with a purpose of which the Chancellor spoke were set affoat. The myth that we were exhausted made its appearance, then that the Germans were intriguing for peace, in which efforts we were taking part, because we could no longer hold out. The Entente as afraid of being put in the disagreeable plight-of having either to show a disposition for peace themselves-in which event negotiations would begin that would be more difficult to break off than to prevent ab initio-or to bear the responsibility for their bloodthirsty determination to continue the war. Fortunately they have not succeeded in hindering us from speaking out and expressing the feeling which, to our honor, has taken possession of us. The Entente Powers were compelled to let the mask fall, to cease for a time their hypocritical pretenses and to admit before God and the world that they wish war, and will reject any proposals for peace.

We properly do not allow ourselves to be terrified at those tactics of theirs by which they would misrepresent our inclination towards peace as a sign of weakness. It is send an ultimatum to that country; to these only the conviction of strength, only the

we must add the circumstance that the con- | greatness of our victories that has awakened | in us the feeling that we are now in a of the world were closer and more intensive position where we are able, and ought to speak of peace. This thought runs like a red line through all the utterances in the German Parliament, and is found among us in the speeches of the members of the government as well as in those of the speakers on the other side and likewise in the declarations of the socialists and of all shades of the Hungarian opposition. If the reports, based upon a complete perversion of our expressions, should yet find belief in certain circles of the Entente, our renewed operations, as positive indications of our strength and endurance, will, I believe, very soon completely dispel this error. For the rest, there

is no protection against misrepresentations. In this campaign of perversion, the Entente press has developed a most astounding audacity. The most striking example of this Let us nail fast these facts. Let us proclaim is shown by the fact that the article which aloud that everyone in the world may I wrote for the Neue Freie Presse on the necessity of establishing more intimate relations with Germany was reproduced in French and English journals in a manner that represented me as falling foul of "German tutelage." Alleged sentences were quoted which I had never written, and which were contradictory to my views and statements.

> I hold it to be a happy circumstance that the parliamentary debates, and especially the declarations of the governments, have succeeded in making it as clear as day that it is not we who are responsible for further blood-shedding. Not only does it afford us a feeling of solace, but it is of advantage to us and a source of strength, to know that it has been made manifest that not we are the disturbers of the peace, and that we do not endanger the balance of power. We are satisfied with such safeguards as will protect the position we have occupied up to now, without demanding the absolute destruction of our enemies; while the Entente wish to subjugate Central Europe physically so that they may erect their own supremacy in the place of a political equilibrium.

In the 20th century, notwithstanding all the apparent savagery of men, he occupies the more favorable-position whose cause harmonises with the interests of humanity, and who receives absolution at the impartial judgment-seat-the collective conscience of mankind. The voice of public opinion is audible even amid the bursting of bombs and the cracking of rifles, and possesses influence. I am not able to give up the hope entirely that there will gradually dawn upon the minds of the great majority of our enemies, the consciousness that their leaders, in appealing to the patriotism and the spirit of sacrifice of the masses, are trifling with the feelings of their followers, and that the continuation of the struggle is demanded, not so much by interests belonging to the domain of foreign politics, as by the dangers which peace, without victory, would bring to the existing governments.

I am not able to resign the belief that the Frenchman to whom one speaks of the greatness and glory of his country will finally perceive that it would be much more advantageous for France to conclude a peace under conditions which are still possible today, than to expose his land to the danger of bleeding to death for the sake of an ambition exceeding its powers to realize. I believe that such a one will also recognize that France is being brought to the danger of destruction only for the sake of that clique, whose final overthrow would be the result of a peace without a victory.

The English workman will finally realize, when he is driven to the front, that the to prepare ourselves.

question concerns more the interests of the present ruling parties than the honor and freedom of his country which even to-day is endangered by no one.

The Italian patriot will become conscious that his land, just as it became involved in the war only through its internal weakness, so likewise has been compelled to place its destiny in the hands of foreign powers, only for the sake of upholding the present regime.

In the Russian empire too the numerous peaceful elements will feel that the continuance of the war is not in the true interests of the country. It is to be hoped that the millions of people belonging to the Entente Powers will realize before the final breakdown of this group, that the longer the war lasts, the more bitterly inexorable will be the conditions of peace and the more thorough the collapse.

Our aim was self-defence. A peace which assures our position from attack we can be content with to-day, before the definitive overthrow of our enemies has been accomplished. Additional exertions, and additional sacrifices will however require us to make additional demands. In the circle of our enemies there are already many who think otherwise than the leaders, but the terror caused by the public temper in the name of patriotism and the directorial power of the governments, unavoidable in war, keep them trom expressing their opinion.

I hope that the earnest voices which have been honorably raised on behalf of peace. together with the continuation of the series of our victories, will hasten along the psychological process of sobering our enemies that it may be possible to reach an agreement before they are completely subjugated. And even if I be deceived in this, yet I hold it to be indisputable that the utterance of the word 'Peace' will in all cases confirm us in the reassuring conviction that we do not wish to postpone peace one day longer than is necessary, that we do not wage war out of a lust of conquest, out of an endeavor to obtain supremacy over the whole world, out of revenge or rage, and that we shall battle only until we have obtained the necessary safeguards for our existence. While the wild and exaggerated intentions expressed by the Entente will awaken sooner or later discord among them, our moderation and our aims, in harmony as they are, with the modern spirit, will only strengthen that internal concord which is so necessary in time of war.

But, alas, to-day, and with this I take leave of the subject which lies so near my heartwe still serve the cause of peace the most earnestly and effectively by continuing the inexorable struggle, without allowing it to slacken and with a persistance and preparation ever unweariedly renewed. Consequently we must begin the new year with the same energetic determination with which we entered upon the one just closing.

The voices speaking for peace have, up till now at least, left undisturbed the sanguinary phantasies and the wrought-up nervous system of the Entente. They have apparently not abandoned their exaggerated hopes; this work must be left now to our physical strength and to our victorious army

The conquest of Servia and Gallipoli, and the death struggle of Montenegro-these three new reverses for the Entente, which have happened since the speeches of Bethmann Hollweg and of Tisza, have ushered in a curative process, and awaken the hope that perhaps the war after all will not last so long a time as that for which we have had

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The Problem of Nationality in the Camps of the Entente. THE HYPOCRITICAL PRETENSE AND THE STARK REALITY.

One of the chief battle-cries with which the enemies of the Central Powers opened up this long-planned war, takes the shape of the hypocritial assertion that they are nobly concerned about the liberation of the smaller nationalities, that they are gloriously bent upon realizing the "principle of nationality." It was one of those fraudalent and lying shibboleths which shallow-pates such as Churchill trumpeted forth to the misled and ignorant public. Only this crass ignorance on the part of the people in the lands of the Entente could have permitted this impudent claim to be made, and even used as a device!

One glance at the true conditions in the countries of the Triple Entente and their employees and victims, will suffice to prove how much falsity is united to the cunning that would shield itself behind this so-called "principle of nationality." It is a glaring instance of finding a mote in the eye of your neighbor and ignoring the beam in your own. If we examine what attempts the Entente in its inner circles has made to justify this principle of nationality, we shall have no difficulty in estimating the value at which the solemn assurances of this combination are to be estimated. And our astonishment must grow immeasurably that there are still people and even nations who permit themselves to be gulled by this palpable and even ridiculous fraud.

Let us first examine Great Britain-that noble land of whitewash and black-wash-and see how far the pretensions made by the English for upholding this great ideal have been realized in their acts. A single word would suffice to lame the back of the archliar and hypocrite as by a rod or cudgelthat word of England's immortal shame and

infamy: Ireland. The sorrowful history of the Irish is known to all—one need only think of the hideous domestic strife which took place there shortly before the outbreak of the war-when very little more would have sufficed for the attitude of the government to have provoked a bloody civil war from end to end of the Emerald Isle. The European war has induced the rulers of England to proclaim a kind of truce in the Irish question. But all the news which reaches us indirectly from Ireland proves that with their usual cunning, the English have interpreted this truce in the most one-sided manner. One need only turn over the pages of a single copy of The Gaelic American, the well-known New York paper devoted to the interests of Irishmen at home and abroad, and one will find ample material for expatiating upon the subject of "England and the principle of nationality."

The issue of September 26th, 1915, for instance, is packed with articles and items, the mere titles of which are sufficient to set England's attitude to this holy principle in a vivid and revealing light. For example—"The Semi-barbarous Battles of Civilization—the Plot Against Germany, Called Forth by England's Commercial Envy, which aims a Destroying German Shipping to Compromise the American Flag; "Great Britain, the Alleged Champion of Neutrality, in its Hypocritical Pose, Proved by the Robbery of the Transvaal and the Destruction of the Autonomous Rights of all Small States." And again: "Why Should Ireland Fight for England? He who Advises This is a Traitor Who Thinks he is Addressing Fools. England has Devoured the Freedom of Ireland, but has not been able to Digest it!" Or further: "Irishmen! do not Enlist in England's Army!" Or: "The First Duty of Every Irishman is to Protect the Interests of his own Land and to Preverve it from British Imperialism! etc, etc."

The same number also contains an article which describes the attitude of England towards India. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the action of the Britishers in the case of the Boers and their country. One | the disputes of factions existed to be sureneed only ask why England, this pretended champion of the principle of nationality, has never thought of returning Malta to the Italians, Gibraltar to the Spaniards, Cyprus to the Greeks (save as a bribe to plunge this latter country into war for the criminal ends of the Entente?) And there are the French provinces of Canada—and many other districts in which this robber of the world has forced her rule upon nations or nationalities that owe her no allegiance and long to govern themselves. One need not think of anything so exalted as the Golden Rule to judge the crass and gross immorality of all this nor to measure the brazen impudence that would force on other nations principles which have been most gravely violated by the very nation that now professes to be their champion. But all this is true British ethics. It is theory and practice.

As to France:

The application of this principle of nationality does not permit a reasoning human being to comprehend how France still presumes to lay claim to Elsass-Lothringen, which is inhabitated in the proportion of 80% by a non-French population. From the standpoint of this precious principle it is likewise impossible to understand how French colonial policy can justify its action in Moroeco.

And then England's latest employes, the Italians! These worthies demand to possess German Bozen and Slav Dalmatia, but do not dream of demanding Italian Corsica, nor the Italian soil of Malta.

The application of the principle of nationality, as deliriously and blindly proclaimed by the enemies of the Central Powers, would naturally lead to the disruption of Belgium whose Flemish population is to be sharply distinguished and separated from the Walloons. It would also block the lusts, hopes and ambitions of the Japanese, who cast hungry glances at China.

And, moreover, the Entente ought to be actuated by the same feelings as those that fill the breasts of the Central Peoples in view of the fact that for many years both Bulgaria and Albania have suffered by the policies of oppression of Servia and Montenegro. And they would of themselves insist that those lands peopled by an indisputably non-Servian or non-Montenegran population should be returned to their rightful owners. A still more extensive application of this theory would demand that Greece should surrender Salonici which is 80% Spaniol, and Cavalla which is 75% Turkish, that Switzerland should cease to exist, and that Roumania should cede all Bulgarian territory which it had conquered.

Russia furnishes as grotesque an example as England of the abuse of this idea of nationalities. Russia as a great power would, in fact, cease to exist the moment this principle was applied-in the manner in which the Entente hopes to apply it in the case of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Out of those 170 different nationalities of which the Russia realm is built up it would certainly prove difficult to construct a state as a single unity, especially one that felt itself justified in ruling the others like so many marionettes, and to force its will upon the entire world.

That intense longing of the Russians to seize the Turkish capital of Constantinople and also the Dardanelles, this "life goal" of the Muscovites, is to be reconciled with the principle of nationality as little as the treatment meted out to the various nationalities in Russia.

Here, too, it will suffice if a few names are mentioned-for example-Poles, Finns and Germans! These peoples could preach eloquent sermons as to what is understood by those champions of "redeeming" the little peoples in the name of nationality, under the preservation of their national characteristics. their national interests, etc. etc. ad nauseam.

When the Entente, having unloosed the dogs of war in its wanton and deliberate fashion, hoped to reap the harvest of its yearlong agitations and plottings, it was firmly convinced that the first cannon-shot would bring about the collapse of Austria-Hungary. And by this horrible error of which it was made the victim, the entire calculations of the Entente have been brought to naught.

A German Social-Democrat has made clear in the Reichstag how false was the idea of the Entente "that it was battling against Prussian militarism" and then found itself confronted by the German Social-Democracy -as by one man.

"Our enemies," he declared, "have quite a different interpretation of militarism than ourselves. We do not mean by this term the army in which our sons and brothers serve. What we oppose as militarism is something which is purely domestic in character and which can be settled only by us within our own frontiers. As to a surrender of Eisass-Lothringen-we would listen to no such proposal."

The Austrian-Hungarians in the same manner have quite a different conception of nationality than that advanced by their enemies. Party problems and struggles and but to mistake these for serious destructive or revolutionary tendencies is one of those stupid and short-sighted blunders which the Entente must now bitterly rue.

In that moment in which it became necessary to protect the common Fatherland against the attack of a horde of treacherous enemies, no differences any longer existed between the separate parties and nationalities. The struggles and discussions relating to nationality had in times of peace assumed drastic forms—a fact upon which the enemy built great hopes,-but no separate people thought for a moment of extending these nationalistic quarrels beyond the limits of the constitution and the state.

The enemies of Austria-Hungary make use of this principle merely as a means in order to enrage, incite and foment trouble, an expedient which they will promptly discard after the war or even convert into the very opposite. On the other hand this problem has always been a vital one in the Dual Monarchy, an ideal of the state, which reacts in a vivifying way upon its spirit, and which assures to every separate community its own possibilities of development and its national character, but which in days of danger unites all in the common cause, and welds them into an impregnable whole against which the enemy hurls himself in utter futility.

VIENNA IN THE WAR YEAR, 1915

The Pleasure City Becomes Spartan. AN IMPRESSIONISTIC SKETCH,

It must be acknowledged that the history of Vienna is not the history of the world, and it is certainly not the history of the war. A chronicle of the things that happen so far from the fighting front must needs be a modest one. It therefore remains a chronicle of secondary consideration and importance. The military events, the happenings on the frontier must be given first place, and the destiny of the stay-at-homes must needs appear relatively unimportant.

What are the destinies of peaceful people in time of war, compared to those other destinies, of those who are battling in strange lands, who, with heroic self-sacrifice, push forward on the field of battle,-for every foot of ground struggling, fighting, dying . . . The front is the active, energetic defensive force, which the land hind must keep supplied. We who have we been summoned as active combatants, have the a duty toward the war in the field. We render service without weapons, and it is our part to watch over peace in this conflagration of the world.

We also have our destinies, and the history of the city of Vienna, containing and uniting millions of such destinies, must also be remembered and recorded when we reflect upon the happenings of the past year; although she 'lies so many miles removed from the sound of battle. Here is the heart of the nation, here the hearts of many millions. The city's pulse has varied with the changing fortunes outside, has shaken in fever, trembled, lived through bitter hours of pain, without losing courage, and has rejoiced when the glad hours came! Here, close together, house upon house, lives a whole army that has fought valiantly without having been to the war.

In the days when all necessities were dear they never forgot the purpose of the sacrifices they were called upon to make. Here live the fathers and mothers of the soldiers of Vienna, bearing heroically the burden of anxiety for their sons. The largest city in the realm must bear the greatest weight of expenditures for charity, and the largest toll of human lives. Upon these inhabitants devolves the duty of keeping up the supplies, of providing the mechanical necessities for the war. And the machines do not fail to perform their part. In the factories production goes on quietly, steadily, without nervousness. Something else remains, the most important of all:

Vienna was called upon to destroy the of Babylonian pleasures. Vienna, the true home of the coffee-house loafer, has this year had to undergo the Spartan necessities imposed by the war, -to forego her luxurious comforts. St. Stephen's Steeple is no longer the symbol of Bacchanalian revelry. The dwellers in Vienna have won through the year, have survived the Breadcards, the Meatless days and the everlastingly rising of Vienna in 1915.

The burning question as to where the idea | of nationality finds the strongest supportwith us or with our enemies, has already been answered in an unmistakable manner by the Bulgarians and the Turks, in that these nations seized their arms and fought to defend their people and their soil from the perils that threatened them through the

There are even many sage politicians who are closely conversant with conditions and who maintain that the greater part of that hatred which is manifested against Austria-Hungary-chiefly by Russia, may be attributed to the attitude of the Dual Monarchy principally in this question of nationality-due to the fact that this principle is so deeply venerated there, and each people permitted to fulfil its just and proper aspirations. And seventeen months or more of warfare have proved that these aspirations are not incompatible with the interests and unity of the general state.

The extensive concessions with the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy confers upon all nationalities—one need only recall all the legal rights of the separate, peoples, their representatives in parliamentary bodies, their autonomy, the districts in which their language is established, their systems of schools and churches, etc., etc. These things have caused much disquiet within the confines of Russia, and one is able to comprehend the utterance of a certain Russian publicist who was in the habit of playing the enfant terrible, when he declared that the proximity of Austria-Hungary and its liberal attitude towards the nationalities might sooner or later infect the Russian empire with similar ideas. Russia has indeed taken special advantage of this war, engineered by the Entente and supported by all fheir physical forces and the cry of "the security of the small nations," to destroy whatever small remnants that may still have remained of the rights of small nationalities within its borders. This is proved by the measures taken by Chwostoff who now appears in the role of a dictator.

The harsh measures taken against the Germans, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Finns

Let us look back... Yes, we must collect our thoughts, for the new order of things has grown upon us, we are already so accustomed to it that it is difficult to look back at all the sensational happenings of the year in the cold, objective light proper to a historian. Does it not seem that the time of the full basket of rolls and the not too full street-car, the unlimited night-life and the normal postal traffic, has already receded into remoteness and become a fable? And yet; let us remember New Year's Day, 1915. Most of our friends sat with us in civilian clothes, and the life of the coffee-houses was just about normal. Only in this year have the hard times arrived. The circles of those dear to us have grown smaller and narrower. The choice of dishes dear to us has also grown smaller and narrower. Week by week the menu card raised its prices. Housewives struggled to keep the budget within bounds; meat was a delicacy which twice in the week was not to be seen at all, the price of bread went up five hellers and the breadcards, resplendent in all colors, sternly restricted a portion to 70 Grammes. The necessities of luxury were reduced, and first of all the public places, that is to say the cafes, were ordered closed at 2 o'clock and finally at one o'clock. Inventories were made of silver and pneumatic tires; automobiles were requisitioned for the war, beer became scarcer, and milk became subject to some sort of regulation, a problem which we are taking with us into the new year.

The power of the state was strengthened, and attempts were made to get rid of the speculators in the necessities of life: proceedings against dishonest traders and illegal agents became a stereotyped part of the judicial rubric. The prices for fats had an official limit set in order to guard the public against excessive prices.

The inward change accompanied the outward. The streets of Vienna show us pictures in field-gray, to which we have become so accustomed that we no longer notice the difference between their aspect today and their aspect in time of peace. We accept as a matter of course the cry of the newspaper seller with his special editions, and the decoration of every house with flags signifies no festival according to the calendar, but simply good news from the seat of war.

Invalids, wounded, sick men with bandages, recruits of the past year, the sturdy German old tradition of her light-mindedness, the soldiers, the ladies of the Red Cross,—these conviction that she was a city of frivolity, make up the street crowd in Vienna. We are moved to see them. The Vienna passersby are disciplined, and a General of our allies can walk through the streets without a procession of stragglers in his wake.

The outer confines of the city show similar adjustment to conditions. People stand in line outside the bakers' shops and wait patiently to be served. There is enough for all but order must prevail. The wide expanses prices. That is the lesson of the history of still unbuilt fields are converted into sites for barracks, hospitals rise like magic from

> and the Jews-the confiscation of their papers, the closing of the schools, the arrests, the searchings of houses, the sentences and the deportations-in short, the systematic deprivation of all civil rights and liberties of the non-Russian peoples which form so great a majority-all in favor of a small but powerful minority. Under these circumstances one might well understand why the Russians regard with frowning eyes all those liberal institutions and privileges which the smaller nationalities enjoy in Austria-Hungary and which offer so great a contrast to the despotic suppression of the non-Russian peoples in the realm of the Muscovites.

> Surely were Russia and England to live up to those principles of nationality they profess, they would still remain great powers, but their incurable lust for expansion would be forced to contain itself and devote its energies to the peaceful labors of improving their own international conditions. Of course not a single one of the countries of the criminal Entente or their satellites think of really following out a program of reform in these matters-reforms which have already been brilliantly embodied in the model furnished by Austria-Hungary. Indeed, no one with eyes to see can avoid seeing the tendency of these states to enrich themselves at the expense of their smaller and weaker allies, or mistake their policies of a boundless hunger for conquest and annexation.

> It is the same old story, the same old and tiresome falsehood embodied in those yells and shrieks about the law of nations, the proclamation of a "humane" conduct of the war, and all the trumped-up and bogus reasons for waging war upon the Central Powers. Hypocrisy, unutterable and endless hypocrisy! And that nauseating cant that rots the soul of a people and taints its ethics like so much fly-blown meat.

> Truly Pitt knew his countrymen and their cronies all too well when he cried out during a passage in one of his parliamentary speeches:

"Deep is the gulf that yawns between practice and the pretended ends for which these turbulent factions strive!"

4 | the earth, and projects are mooted for further sanitary and other public buildings for the city, to serve war purposes.

Next to the novelty in building structures stands a social novelty; woman as a worker. From the bureaucratic machine, in which she already had a large part in time of peace, she has extended her service into many branches which were formerly reserved for men. We see her in the official uniform of the lady bus-conductor, with the red-edged cap, with wallet, lamp and whistle, all complete. The service has been complicated by the fact that the tram-horses have been commandered; the electric power of the street car is the only medium of traffic and the lady conductor manages the car with skill and energy.

The street-sweeper has also become feminine; women carry shovels and cleaning apparatus, women clean the windows and the tendency to replace the men called to the colors by their womenfolk has placed women in many positions heretofore exclusively commanded by the trousered sex. One looks back and remembers that once upon a time-long, long ago the wearing of trousers by the women was an idiotic mode of the moment. Now it is a symbol with another deeper meaning,women with a serious, masculine job to do!

We think of all the petty trivialities which once had a real importance for us, of the Tango, of the St. Vitus' Dance round the Golden Calf of Fashion, and the mad, meaningless frittering away of the days. This year has buried all these things. The masked carnivals too, which used to be one long revel to the music of Lanner and Strauss, have, partly in consequence of the fact that masquerade goodies requiring much butter were forbidden, found no place in the events of the season. The halls where the champagne flowed, where the dominoes and masks flirted, where the costume festivals were danced, have become hospitals. Numberless palaces have turned their whole interiors topsy-turvy and are filled with Red Cross apparatus, and the clever minds of the aristocratic patronesses, once occupied with the devising of these brilliant entertainments, are now filled with plans for war charities.

If we are for the present a less merry people who can doubt that we are a stronger

A far-reaching, systematic beneficence began: offices were established which looked after the distribution of all sorts of wares, or sent them from house to house. Never was the will to help, to alleviate distress, so strong and so compelling as in this year. Artists gave readings and concerts and the crowded halls at these performances were deep wells of help for the needy. Ladies went from table to table in the cafés rattling their collecting boxes, the big car went round the town inviting addition to its store of gifts, Flower Day became Soldiers' Day, and the Benevolent Aid Society erected the Iron Warrior upon the Schwarzenbergplatz: he has an armor of nails and the sword in his hand is a symbol of charity as a weapon and a means to victory.

There remains something further: those loans of milliards; out of the cheque books of the rich and the hoarded savings of the poor came huge financial support and tiny sums whose amount was yet of astonishing proportion, were all put at the disposal of the state.

So, in this year of war, every service that was formerly given to pleasure has been diverted to the general good. Instead ot a new Festival Garden Decoration, street automatic machines were instituted, in which two hellers at a time were dedicated to the poor. In spite of all this there were festival days, people's festivals indeed, which were days commemorating our soldiers' victories. Who does not remember the lovely summer day on which we recovered Lemberg and that on which Warsaw fell,-the glorious time when we won back city after city from the enemy? Then there were joyous crowds in the streets, regimental bands, torches, and in the evening the military tattoo, to which all citizen of Vienna gathered. And then the memorable 18th of August, which was a double séte.

Schönbrunn was again the castle of Austrian history, the municipal officials of Hungary came in their splendid national dress to greet the Emperor, the magnates paid their homage as once the Empress Maria Theresa with her child in her arms appeared in Pressburg before her people. All Vienna recognizes its debt to this kingdom, whose Honveds are now fighting with such heroism at Görz.

And there was yet another festival of true faith, when Kaiser Wilhelm came to Vienna for the first time since the war, active in fieldgray-and again when the allied monarchs met in the Castle of Schönbrunn.

The history of Vienna this year is a heroic chronicle. She has the task which must serve the rearguard for heroism-the accomplishment of duty. Vienna has held out, she has never faltered, the pleasure city has become a Sparia, she has fulfilled her tasks. of which not the least was her charge to keep the activities of peace from falling into ruin. And the sons of Vienna in the field, pledging their blood on many a front may look back with pride on the city at home, which even as they, fulfils her alotted task.