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## SPECIAL FEATURES

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Jutge Lindsay
Sitervie Sir Edward Carson III
Armed Merchant Ships Armed Merchant
The ottawa aire.
Meanty Mendacions Adventure of Cinematotographer Anstro-Hungariau Letter
Two Interesting Pietures Two Interesting Pic
British Imperiailism British I Imperialism
Gaffey Against Wilson Gaffiney Against
To Clean up Galli ooli

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

Sir Edward Carson III. London,
and
faw weeks.

Ravenna Bombarded.
Lugano, Tuesday. An Austro- Hungarian
aeroplane has done much damage in Ravenna. Fiffeen people were killed.
Distilleries for Munitions. London, Tuesday, The Minister of Munitions
wishes to turn all the whiskey distilierese

Munitions Factory Destroyed. New Yorkt, Tuesday, The Lestre muntitions
factory of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, in
been burnt down.

Japanese Loan For Russia. that 18 Japananese banks will advanace 50 million that 18 Japanese banks will advance 50 million
of Yen to Russian in order to enable that
country to pay Japan for munitions arderech.

Lord's Son Missing.
London, Tuestay. The Earl of Sellomen's
second son, the Hon. Robert Palmer is mising.
He was engaged with the erritish expedition in ${ }_{\text {He }}{ }^{\text {He was engaz }}$

Aid for the English
Genera, Tuessay. The expert military writer
Colonel Rousel call uppor Rusia to ot the the assistance of the English in Mesopotamia where
they stand in great peril

Wilson as Candidate Washington, Thesday. It is annourced that
President Wison has secided to on a candidate
for the approaching Precidential eleccion. Opint
 Armed Merchant Ships
 which it is old
ships are armed.
Tzar Ferdinand Acclaimed. Vienaar Tuesday, Tzar Ferdinand has arrived
here.
He was met at the stain by Archuke
Karl


Fighting on Tanganjika.



British Casualties.
 men. another 18 officers and 63 men. Brigadier
Oenenol harvey hind
received in Mesoppatamied

Mail Matter Detained.
 been deatined in England, likewise these
aboard the Dutch Stegmer Medam from New
Yorkk to Roterdem

## Athens, Tuessay. The Greek Minister

 th Racosawow in reply to inquiry concerning
the atitue of orece, that the Hellenic Oo
verment proposes to mainthin an antitude o strict neu
Salonica.

A Bitter Mixture.

 thought they would be to-day. We had to put
that in our pipe and smoke it, and it was rather
a bitter mixture.

## American Eyes

 Now Opened Truth at Last Brought Home to by the Two Interviews of Secretary Zimmermann and the ImperialChancellor. There was no Intention
of Humiliating Germany.
Cologne, Tuesday. A special despatch to
The Kölnishe Zeitung tells that the public ation of the Zimmermann and Bethmann Hollweg interviews has had the effect of
completely opening the eyes of the American completely opening the eyes of the American
people as to the true state of affairs, and they have excited the utmost interest. The whole official world is eager to give
assurances that there was no intention of humiliating Germany, and that no American Government would seek to do anything of effect the interviews have created.

## The New Era

In United States General Opinion That An Entire Change Regarding Passengers Upon Armed Ships Will Now 1ake Place. Possibitity of
the Export of Munitions of War
the Export of Munitions
New York, Tuesday. There is every reason now to suppose that a new era is going to
be inaugurated in America as regards the question of Americans travelling upon armed merchant ships.
The United Slates at last appears to be disposed to take the view that armed passengers craft must be regarded as ships of
war and so treated. They will be allowed just enough time in harbor to provision anc coal, but not enough to take aboard and
discharge cargo. discharge cargo.
Secondly American Citizens will be warned against the danger of travelling upon ships
belonging to the countries at war and have belonging to the countries at war and have
to take the responsibility of so doing upon their own hands.
It is felt amongst the diplomatic representatives of the Allies that this is but the first
step leading to the ultimate prohibition of the step leading to the ultimate prohibition of the
exportation of ammurition and material of

IN PERFECT HEALTH EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF PERFECTLY WELL
IN SPITE OF REPORTS TO THE CONSPITE OF REPORTS TO THE
TRARY IN ENGLISH
NEWSPARERS
Zurich, Tuesday. The English newspapers
for months past have publishod acounts Sor months past have published accounts
telling of the feebie state of health of the
Austian Emperor. According to information


 an moun
ENGLISH CRUISER LOST London, Tuesday. The small cruiser
"Arethusa" struck a mine on the British East coast and sank. Ten of the crew were lost.
The "Arethus" was 3,600 tons, launched in 1913 and with a 29 knot speed.
IRISH IN AMERICA
SEEK THEIR FREEDOM MASS MEETINGOF THE MENAND WOMEN
OF IRISH EXTTACTIO TO E E EHELD
IN MARCH AT NEW YORK




 cables, and tirough their favorite weapons
of slander and lies.
Ampe



Burning of Canadian House of Parliament
Sudden Outbreak of Fire Which Spread So Rapidly That Escap
Became Difficuli. A Flash and Newspaper Files Were in Flame.
Famous Library Saved
Commons was in Session When Conflagration Broke Out. Two
Women Lost Their Lives. Two Ministers Badly Hurt.
Saved by Safety Net.
London, Tuesday. Til Canadian Houses
Laurier, the ex-Premier, was also in his room, of Pariament at Otawf have been burnt
down. The fire broke lout at 9 P. M. It spread with great rapidity, and the splendid
edifice, one of the finet in the Dominion, eaticice, one of the fineet
was practically burnt out.
The following
from the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London:
The High Commissioner for Canada was
officially informed by the Prime Minister by officially informed by the Prime Minister by
mable that the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa cable that the Pariament Buildings at Otrawa
were almost completely destroyed by a fire which broke out in the reading-room and spread with startling rapidity
Two lady guests of the lives in the conflagration, and the Minisiter of Agriculture, the Honourable Martin Burrell, was badly but not seriously burned. One or two other members of Pariament
were slightly injured, and four of the House were slighty injured, and four of the House
of Commons staff are missing and have probably perished.
The Library of Parliament is so far not
seriously damaged, butt the interiors of the seriously damage, but the interiors of the

Senate and the House of Commons are in | $\begin{array}{l}\text { seriously } \\ \text { Senate } \\ \text { ruins. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

## House in Session.

The Commons were in session at the time,
Mr. Martin" Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Michael Clark were badly burned missing. There is no clue to the origin of the fire.
One of the last mem to leave after the
larm was given was Mr. Mc cean, of Halifax. He says appearances indicate an incendiary explosion, but the suddenness with which
the blaze burst out may ne do the blaze burst out may be due the the ex-
tremely inflammate nature of the portion of the building in which it started, namely, the reading room, which is in the rear of
and contiouous to the Chamber and contiguous to the Chamber. This room
is of wooden construction and finish, and is filled with newspaper files.

> The Women Victims. Two women lost their lives in the House
of Commons fire-Mrs. Morin and Mrs. Bray both of Quebece city, who were the guests of the Speaker and Madame Sevigny. When
the alarm sounded Madame Sevigny seized the alarm sounded Madame Sevigny seized
her two small children and called on her her two small children and called on her
guests fo follow her. She made her way in
sity saety to the open. Mademe Dussault opened the window und jumped safely into a lifenet. The other two, becoming confused,
ran into a corridor, and were there overcome by smoke when the firemen reached hem both were beyond help, although severa doctors gave them prompt attention.
Investigation at presenis strengthens picion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The only person in the reading room when
the fire occured was a woman, perusing the fire
the files.
There was a flash and in an instant the newspaper files were in flames. There was
only a slight detonation, but the force was shly a sight deionation, but the force was
sufficient to open the swinging doors at the opposite ends of the roomnteading respectively to the Senate and the House of Commons corridors.
Policem
Policemen on duty a few feet from the
oom secured chemical room secured chemical extinguishers and ndeavoured, but ineffectually, to extinguish the blaze

Suspected Foul Play
Mr. Mederic Martin, member for the St. Mary's civision of Mo thea, was approaching burst. Its suddenness was such as to convince inf that the fire had been caused b bit
some inflammatory contrivance placed with intent to destroy the Pariament building.
Not more than thity members were in the Not more than thiry members were in the
Chamber when a messenger notified the Speaker of the fire. The Speaker at onc
informed the House, and the members mad a hurried exit.
There was ample warning to those in the the hurried exit of members several were overcome by the smoke which quickly filled
the coridors. Mr. Burrell was in the corridors. Mr. Burrell was in a room just
beyond the reading room, and was burned the Premier, had a natrow escape, leaving,
his room without coat and hat. Sir Williried

## $A^{\text {A }}$ Perilous Leap

Madame Sevigny had a perilous leap for life. The Speakers's chambers were so quickly
filled with smoke that ecape into dor was impossible, and she was forced to jump from a window twenty feet from the ground. She was caught in a life-net. Her
(wo children were rescued with difificulty. Fortunately, there was a very slim attend ance in the Chamber, as an uniniteresting ment was in prospect. Fears were t fist
Mr. W. S. Loggie, who was adressing the House at the moment, but later he turned up. Several women in the galleries were panicstricken, but they were all escorted to safety by attendants. Members, headed by Colonel
Carrie stretched a hose , and but they were driven back by the rush of smoke. A general alame brought the city
fire brigade to the scene The effors of the fire brigade to the scene. The effiotso of the
firemen, however, seemed unavailing almosi from the first, as, fanned by a strong north wind, the flames rapidly swept through the on the bank of the Ottawa River. Soon both the Senate and
Commons wings were on fire, the wood-
Cone work of the interior rendering the structure an easy prey to the advancing fire.

A telegram was sent to Montreal for assistance, but before help arrived the entire building was in ruins. At midnight only a por-
tion of the building remained tion of the building remained untouched
This is the library, a circular structure, This is the library, a circular structure, at
the north end. It will probably be saved. The main tower was now ablaze, lighting the snow-covered grounds, which were crowded
with citizens. Two batalions of the military with cilizens. Two batalaions of the military
were called out, and assisted the firemen.

Records Destroyed
Practically all records of Parliament have
been destroyed. The building itself will entail a loss of about two million dollars $(£ 40,000)$. The corner-stone was laid in
1860 by the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The business of the session will continue. The members of the House of Commons are to hold their meetings in the seum. Many members lost their valuables in their rooms. Until the official investig. ation is held the origin of the fire mus
remain unsetled, but the impression as ready stated, at present prevails that it is the act of a hostile incendiary. This view is strongly held hy the Speaker, Mr. Sevigy.
The latest report is that, besides the two The latest report is that, besides the two
ladies already mentioned, four men have lost ladies already mentioned, four men have los:
their lives-two artificers and two soldiers. Main Tower Falls
Hasf an hour atter the flames started the appeared that the building was doomed. Members who were near the reading-room assert that the tire was due to the explosion
of a bomb, and that the concussion threw of bomb, and that the coll
all of them on to the floor.
The Speakers wife dropped her children
into a life-net, and then jumped into it erself
The Duke of Connaught motored to the
scene and watched the fire from the ar scene and watched the fire from the car.
The main tower fell at half-past one in
the morning the moming.

Library Saved
The fight to save the library building has
been successtul The bilding thelt is un damaged, but considerable damage has beee done to the books, particularly to those in The basement by water.
Casualties beyond those reveded any further
casuatities beyond those already reforted.
Mrs. bray and Mrs. Morin were suffocated,
and three men employed in the building were caught when the turret on the north side collapsed.;
Mr. B. Blaw, member of the Dominion
siden House of Commons for Yarrouth, Nova
Scotia, and Scotia, and Mr. J. B. Laplant, assistant clerk
in the House of Commons, are among those reported missing.

## Judge Lindsay

 Speaks His Mind Can Desire to Hamper Germany in Its Submarine Warfare. AmericaWith All Belligerents.
The New York American publishes the
following interview laken by its Specie Correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Augustus Correspondent in Berin, Mr. Augustus
Beach, with Judge Ben Lindsay of Denve who came over to Cermany with Mrs Lindsay, as a member of the Ford peace party
Judge Lindsay has made the foll Judge Lindsay has made the following
statement to me apropos of the straine selatement to me apropos of the straine
reations between the United Sates and many. Judge Lindsay had the fullest op many. Judge Lindsay had the fullest op-
portunity whist here of coming into com numication with the German Leaders. Hesaid "I cannot believe, as some advices indicate that the United States Government will per
mit the present interuption in the Lusitania nit the present imeruption in the Lusitania
negotiations to reach a point involving the posible severence of diplomatic relations am sure that much misunderstanding exist in America as to the true atitude both of
the German Covernment and the people the German Government and the people. Desire for Peace.
"Everywhere I find a desire
peace with the American Governe to peace with the American Government. The
Government seems determined to shape it method of submarine warare as the United States wishes, but naturally cannot be er pected to abandon submarine warfare. After having conducted a submarine campaign in the recent months as they have done the Germans are amazed that President Wilson This time old scores which after many months had been brought to the point of a satisfactory settlement
"I find that the situation is made more
puzzing to the Cermans, by the fact that the Uniter Sthtoc nerrmith Cy the riacima oo as she pleases without any interference It seems to me that the apparent effort on the part of the United Slates to restrict sub narine warfare to the point of abandonmen is extremely short sighted, because in cas of attack upon the United States our navy
would be our chief defense and certainl we should not wish to be bound in advance of some future Conference to determine what the law shall be, by any such rules as
our Government is trying to force Germany whar Geve
our Cove
to accept.

Fighting For Existence.
1hink that we in America have too oftem overlooked the fact that Germany is a nation
fighting for its existence and that it canno ffford to sive up one of its most effective weapons of war to satisfy the wishes of nation which is at peace and which, it stead of playing a part, legal, moral and
neutral, is giving all possible aid with legal rights to the enemies of Germany.
In all countries I have visited In all countries 1 have visitied 1 have to look to the United States to lead the Neutral world in the definition and enforce ment of Neutral rights. It is an extremely
lamentable fact that the American Covermment lamentable fact that the American Governmen
has not maintained its position in such has not maintained its position in such
manner as to make this possible. The United States is now the one Grat Power at pace and therefore should be the grand world's peace. This however can never be brought about, and the American Govern ment can never take its rightful place as mediator, until all the belligerents are
treated alike and with firm hand and comtreated alike and with firm hand and com--
mon sense and America has won the respect of every nation at war."

## Official Report






MILAN BOMBARDED.
Lugano, Tuesday. A squadron consisting o 11 Austrian aeroplanes attacked Milan and
dropped bombs upon the Rairoad Station dropped bombs upon the Rairoad Station
and several factories. Enemy flyers were forced

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

The Continental Times

 The Continental Times Corman orices
 Subbecriptoon Rateo





THE Contianertal times Our Information Department The Contineoram mionen Deppratment
 Business Section.

## The Ottawa Fire.

One of the most beeautiful buildings, of
wondrous architectural perfection, has dis appeared in the great fire which burnt the Fortunately the library, an exceedingly ornate Furtunately the library, an exceedingy ornate standing but it is stated that great damage has been done to the books. The Parliament
House was beautifully situated on a limeHouse was beautifully situated on a lime-
tone bluff overlooking the St. Lawrence stone bluff overlooking the St. Lawrence
River. The entire block of buildings covered River. The entire block of buildings covered
an area of four acres. The central block was an area of four acres. The central block was blocks to the east and west were utilised as Departmental Buildings and there the various
Ministerial offices were located. At the back Ministerial offices were located. At the back
stood the Library of Parliament, a very fine polygonal structure, over which a dome was upported by flying buttresses. The corne stone of the Parliament House was laid by
the late King Edward in 1860 and the building, the stone for which alone cost one five years later. The style was of the pures Italian Gothic of the twelfth century, and
built principally with cream colored sandstone quarried from the neighborhood, reand the dressings were of freestone. It was
dominated by the Victoria tower in the entre some 200 feet high and wa urrounded by a most beautiful garden and In 1897 there had been a fire in the building he left wing was burnt out. As may be imagined, in view of the
anatical state of the public mind at the present moment, the terrible loss whic Canada sustained is put down to incendiarism

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

## Meanly Mendacious

 Times published last issues, the Continental uplorer, writer and war correspondent, Sven Hedin, in which he fold of the great mental and physical wellbeing of Emperor Franz Josef. But the English newspapers,in their unnatural craving for finding out some weak point in the armor of their
memy, have not scrupled to repeatedly and nemy, have not scrupled to repeatedly anc ruler of Austria and Hungary was in the worst kind of health and verging on collapse. Surely there ought to be a certainly stop at mendacity and it should certainly stop at paragraphs telling of the serious illness of aged and highly risen to the height of the great task imposed upon him in his declining years, and who
is in reality in better health than has been he case for years past.
The fact is that the Austrian Emperor can stand to the people of the world as
striking example of sagacity in his mode of striking example of sagacity in his mode of
life, for from his earliest youth he has pracised the virtues of early to bed and early to rise, has been a model of abstemiousness, a keen sportsman right fond of mountain
exercise and the difficulties and heavy xus he comes, at the age of 85. An thus he comes, at the age of 85 , to be lissomness of step was so deligftully described lissomness of fter
by Sveer Hedia.

## ADVENTURES OF AMERICAN

 CINEMATOGRAPH EXPERT
## wierd and orioinal experiences of an enterpisina searche

after new and realistic flus for the united states
TRAVELLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES
NEW YORK IOURNEYS OVER ROUOH TRACKS IN SERVIA.

english captured by buloarians.

In the present war the Cinematographic
tewspaper Corserondent
has played an
an newppper Correspondent has played an
enormous role, and it is
seident that his
his imporance grows each day. The reason is
 upon the same subject in the newspapers
that for one reason or another have taker sides, have ceased to believe what they reac
and want to see with their eyes ere they will credit events concerning the wa

Full of Enterprise
One of the most enterprising and suc-
cessful of all the Cinematographic Correspondents that have passed through here has been a young American, Mr. Alber
K. Dawson, hailing from Stanford, Con he gave an to him in June last, whe un gave an exceedingly interesting interview
upon the subject of his experiences in Carpathians and his entry with the
nd German troops into Przemysi And now again, Mr. Dawson appears in
Berlin, tanned and weather beaten, but hust and healthy to look at, having just returne from a very severe and trying journey
through the Balkans. Once more he has a fresh batch of highly interesting news , to lam glad to be able to introduce him onc more to you all.

## At Belgrade.

Just two ded Begrade, said Mr. Dawso cupied the town and it must be said in
truth, that they managed and organised everything wonderfully. They took charge style, in spite of the terrible weather which anterly destroyed the very poor roads existing ficulties. I was there eight days and it
rained the entire time with the exception of whes-hours. I ctiunced to Vienna and then went to Solia by way of Roumania, that
being the only route then open. The Bulout a crack regiment to go through its exercises, so that Americans might fknow the orwarded me to Kustendil whence I had
ore A make the best of my way to Prisrend.
And thus I started on foot to make the ourney across Servia. To carry my baggage
and Cinematograph apparatus, I had a waygon which travelled along the ever
winding roads, whilst I cut through the old tracks, always arriving long ahead of the Would Eat Anything
"I had some ham with me" said Mr.
Dawson, "which had begun to spoil, two kilos of it. I met an escaped prisoner who
had been a schoolmaster in Vienna. I scarce liked offering
You see that little dog', pointing to a small animal following a woman, if you will give us that dog we will eat it, you may be
sure'. And his companions confirmed the latemen. So then went home and go everything I had, ham, bacon,
sardines and gave them the whole lot.
"It was - places undriol hard tire as sleep in. The whole country was simply crawling with
lice and vermin. I had to sacrfice all my underclothes
But all that doesn't matter in comparison excellent films, which I have been given to understand were seen and highly appreciated by Tzar Ferdinand.

Role of Lady Paget.
"At Uskub I met Lady Paget, who, it must "e said to her credit, has played a quite big azaretto in some stables and there she was able to tend thousands of cases of spotted
typhus, principally amongst the Austrian typhus, principally amongst the Austrian
prisoners. There were altogether 6,000 cases prisoners. There were altogether 6,000 cases
and half that number died. Lady Paget kept 700 beds going and her orderly service was splendid, all composed of Austrian prisoners existed anywhere, they were so thankful to be there.
"At Uskub I also saw Doctor Plotz,
young American who had managed to locate he spolted typhus germ, one of the greates cientific discoveries of the war. I had the
pleasure of seeing some of his microscopic "In my opinion the Bulgarian larder will supply a wonderful food reserve for Germany
Meat I fownd there to be 1 franc per kilo,
and cheese and other provisions exceedingly
cheap.

The English Prisoners.
"On my return to to Sofia, I was able to to talk with them. They told a terrible tale of how they had been suddenly removed
from Gallipoli where their ouffit had been from Gallipoli whote their outfit had bee
of a kind used in the tropics and had without receiving any change of kit, bee
chased by their offigers into positions in th mountains around C w geli and Doiran where
it was very cold afd snow abounded. Al they had to support tlem during ten days was
tea and biscuits. When the Bulgarians adtea and biscuits. When the Bulgarians ad-
vanced upon them they made no resistance being too utterly explausted to offer any."
"I followed the "track of the Bulgaria army and saw all the strong positions which had been taken by storm and without a tillery from the Servians.

## A Wierd Sight. "From Prisrend there is a

Albania and that had been followed by the King and his army for the thirty kilometres of its extent. After that it tapers off into
a trail. And at the end of that road strange and wierd sight me
road is just cut into the sid
and there is a rushing mountain streantain below. So when they reached the point where the road ceased they just set their
automobiles running at fullspeed, off them and let them take a big leap over
the side into the gorge below. And there the side into the gorge below. And there
they lay, hundreds of them burnt to ashes, for as they fell the petroleum spout
and there was a grand conflagration.

The Royal Coach
"There too, a pahetic sight, was the old-
fashioned royal coach of King Peter, a queer ramshackle specime; of the coachman's art in bygone times. Also masses of artillery
which had been destroyed as much as pos sible, and speciall they had chopped the wheels off. They puried the ammunition
and- in order to edn wits wheabouts they ploughed up the entire land. But in that
they were foiled, because, in their flight, the Servians had taken away a number of Austrian prisoners many of whom escaped and
returned to show where the munitions ha been hidden. At one point Mr. Dawson
saw an entire train which had been burnt saw an entire train which had been burnt
and which remained as just a long black patch."

In Terrible Plight
were in a truly awful plight. They had no
proper food for a couple of monthe, for the
moment the Central Powers entered the
country their whole existence consisted
country their whole existence consisted of
perpetual forced marches. The Servians ha not enough food for themselves, much les o eat in the two months had been 4 loaves each, and they had to eke out their ex istence upon peas and corn, just as given
he horses. It was only the strongest an hardiest that survived. In many, very many
cases, their toes were completely frozen of and they were starved beyond belief. The just looked like wolves, a case of me
having by circumstances been turned into animals.

Burning of Parliament
NOT INCENDIARISM
Ottawa, Tuesday Inquiry made by the Dominion Police entich
idea of incendiarism.
The body of Mr. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, has been found the Deputy Speaker's room in an attitud The Buildings.
The famous Parliament buildings were landmark, standing as they did on the
highest point of land for many miles round The most conspicuous feature about them was the central building, apparently the one esiroyed. At the rear of the central building was the library-the most extensive and bes ference and historical library in Canada.
Two or three years ago there was an outbreak of fire in the west block, and was then found that the buildings were no fireproof. But in addition to that ther would be difficulty in combatting the out break, so far as the supply of water is
concerned, owing to the fact that the buil dings stood on such a high point. An interesting fact about the fowt, following the well-known custom at Westminster, a light was
always shown when the House was in session.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Through Albania and are Almost
within Striking Distance
NEW SYSTEM OF
BRIDGE BUILDING
Franz Josef in Boyhood. Arch
duchess as Portrait Painter

## Her Son

The Austro-Hungarian army which has been pushing forward in Albania, resisted
only by the weather and the roads, since the enemy invariably fled before its approach hastle in this region. This was an encounte battle in this region. This was an encounter
with some of Essad Pasha's bands, sup ported by some Servian and Italian troops. The Austrian valor soon made an end of
heir resistance, and the victors were abe push on to Tirana. They are already in the
heights of Durazzo, which lies some thirty kilometers, as the crow flies, west of Tirana A good road connecis the two towns, talian and Servian troops, By all ind Adventures of a Cabaret Troup
In May 1914 the Cabaret company assemb or Windhuk in German South-west Africa, from where they intended to make a tour
to South Africa. In Windhuk, however, the party learned of the outbreak of the war ust which they separated. Now news has ust been received from the leader of the Austrian, and appeared for a long time in the Tivoli Cabaret in Dresden. He volun-
teered for the German colonial army and was accepted. He was the only Austrian paign against Botha, and the whole camcavalry sergeant. After the capitulatio of the German portion of the army he was set free, and met with two of his forme berg. The three have now opened a little German Cabaret in Windhuk called the Bridge-Building in W
Bridge-Building in Wa
Intense interest has been aroused, rot only among the general pubic, by the recent announcement of the astonishing success attendBridg the building of the Belgrade Railway attaching to this_bridge lies in the fact that it was built according to the new bridgebuilding system invented by Friedrich Roth, purposes of war. The new system has permitted a span of almost a hundred yards to
be employed. The inventor, in time peace a.Building commissioner in the Bridges
Department of the Ministry of Railways, has been a First Lieutenant with a Railroad Construction regiment since the beginning
of hostilities. His great idea has been
brought to its practical fruition by the war The railway bridge over the Save at Belgrade was completely destroyed. In eleven weeks
Lieutenant Roth has construded a new and permanent bridge. Tc-day the "Balkanzug" genius. An Interesting Picture
A little while ago, as an inventory was being made of the contents of the Castle of
the late Archduke Rainer, in the midst of number of old pictures which had bee Emperor, painted when he was a child by Empldmüller. It was a charming composition and has been reproduced and is now on sale
everywhere bringing in large sums which are given to the war funds.
A Vienna picture dealer a interesting find also a has lately made an interesting find, also a picture of the Em-
peror when a few years old. It is a pastel and painted in 1833 by the mother of the Kaiser, the Archduchess Sophie The paint-
ing is just a bust picture of a charming three year old boy and is strikingly like the abov nentioned picture by Waldmüller. It painted upon a very sombre background in
gay light colors and beneath is writen "Archay light colors and beneath is written "Arch-
duke Franz Josef, 1 September 1833", to the left is the signature of the Archduchess. The authenticity of the picture and the signature have been vouched for by the experts to whom it has been submitted.
is surmised that the Archduchess made is surmised that the Archduchess made
present of the pastel to one of the ladies of the Court, or to the nurse of her son and eneration to generation and has now by chance come to light. It was well known fhat the mother of the Emperor was a highly gifted artist, just as the Emperor himseli his Majesty having inheried the talent

Death of Sequah.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Johannesburg, Tuesday. Sequah, the famous } \\ & \text { itinerant tuack, has just died penniless here in }\end{aligned}$ hospital at the age of 72 . He was formerly in
the London Police Force, but acquired his protessional knowledge in America He made

The Open Tribune
To Our Readers.
We shall be glad to publish any com-
munication trom our readers, but must ask
contributors to attach name and address to contrinutors to attach name and address to
their letters. These will be published anomy-
mously, so desired. The Continental Times
is not responsible for the opinions of the contrubutors to this column. Contributors are
requested to limit the length of their elters
to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

The Great Struggle.
To the Eation
When a man is fighting for his 4 ije over much if he steps on a chicken ham
 his little neighbors; while recognizing ully the validity of that neighbor's title to his lot and willing to pay for all damages
caused, he sees that in the rapidity of his success.
The little neighbor Albert had nothing to do with the fight, but another big neighbor, John told him: "Don't let him trespass
on your patch, hit him hard, I'll stand by on your patch, hit him hard, Ill stand by
youl." He hits the fighting man as hard as he knows how, but John does not come to
his rescue in time, and he is whipped for his trouble. Who sacrificed Belgium then England pretends to have declared war on account of the violation of Belgian neutrality.
When the German Ambassador asked Sir Ed Grey: "Will you remain neutral if we pro-
mise not to violate the neutr. Grey replied, he could not say ha! So it with England, and the violation of Belgium was only a most welcome excuse.
England pretends England pretends she has to liberate the
world of German militarism. Has England world of German militarism. Has England
maintained herself in Ireland, India, Egypt or South Africa with kind words or by of an annual net income, wrested from that country, of fifty million pounds, twenty
millions on the army, which has to hold milions on the army, which has to hold
India down, -against two millions, by the way, spent for educational purposes.
Military service
tinuation of the public school, every mother's son, who is not physically incapacitared, has same training, whether he be the son of a
beggar or of a millionaire-the one de beggar or of a millionaire-the one de-
mocratic institution where all classes mect on a par. Germany has been for centuries
the battleground of Europe-during the 30 less than ore fourth then caused is to this day visible in certain districts; verily it stands her in hand to kee seem for Germany to presume to advis England what military force she ought to
consider sufficient to maintain herself India!
England has destroyed successively the
maritime power and commerce of Spain, of Holland and of France, and she has buil up an immense World Empire. To
day she accuses Germany of being ambitiou
The The English have for a century been ac
customed to consider themselves undispute masters of the world. Because they have
been able to mow down with modern arms and machine guns Africans, Arabs, Indian or Chinese who came up to meet them wit antiquated weapons, they consider the
selves a vastly superior people and in propeople.
Ifl. you are willing to define "coarseness"
as a lack of sympathetic as a lack of sympathetic appreciation of the
othes party's viewpoint and positionsurely seems to fit the average Englishman. Almost the only time in a century when the they did not make quite as good a showin but required to outnumber their adversarie about ten to one, and all the horrors of the Republics. Will it be able to starve out Germany by similar tactics? justified in saying "We hav We have our house in tolerably good
order, must we stand this eternal bluffing
nd browbeating and browbeating-let it come to a showdown!"
For six months the outside world ha
been fed by the English, after

## BRITISH IMPERALISM

The Small Powers. Ireland has been Subdued for Centuries The Supremacy of the Seas

## Inexhaustable Problems of the War. Nonsense about, "Fighting for the Liberty of the Seas." Attempts to blacken German Reputation

 In the Tochomst dated September 18, 1915,we read the following article of Prot. Steinmetz (Amsierdam) meant to disillusionize his
countrymen and to prove how dangerous courtymen and to prove how dangerous
England continues being for all small powers,
Holland included.
"Daily papers and pamphlets are published"
-says Steinmezz-"which do their best to -say steinmete- "which do their best to
discover the man really guilty of the great
wara they study and war; they study and analyze all details of
the "twhite books" "yellow books," ttc. the "Wwite bolk" "yellow books", et
published by the various governomens; the
believe that pertiaps a gleam of real tuul believe that
might might glimmer through unintended con-
tracicions, involuntary contessions or the
like. It is obvious, lise. If is obvious, however, that such hair
splititing ways of ssarching do not bring about any reasonable, real result, All
those books, named by nearly all the different
colors of the rainbel colors of the rainbow, prove as much as
nothing far far as the deeper relations of the nothing as tar as here.e.put is not this the
nations are concered. But obect of said books? The main
prope objet proper is ofeck ow the real central motives of
thine different nations and the object they have
then in view. We may learn this from the
history of each nation, from its whole their leading men. There is a great analogy between Man and State Both can be judged
only by their past and by their actions, but not at all by what they pretend to be their
future purpose. I know people who are full
of enthusiasm for England; not for what
of Of enthusiasm for Eng land; not for what
Lloyd Coorge has achieved (imitating Bismark), England's Policy
England's history ortiers the best way or
geting an exact idea of the objects of English policy, such as it is candidly and
Imost cyrically painted by Sely in his wall almost cynically painted by Seely in his well
known book "The Expansion of England". We may learn interesting details alaso when
reading the opinions of English statesmen and historians, compiled by the Prof. Tönnes
(Kiel) in his book ""naglish Poilitics in
Enelish English Elucidations." But yet, it seems that
there are still
tepople in no neutral countries believe what the Daily waichword: the pudenty states in its number of the 10 th
of Augist 1915: The allies are fighting for honesty, for liberty and civilisation! IIIle,
silly talat We know that England is filled
wit with holy indignation" on account of
Belgium's fate, only because she considers Beigium the door of her house and does not
want anybody to stand on guard before her house. This war with all its attendant
phenomena offers an inexhaustible source of problems for ali who feel an interest in teresting feature seems soses. me the fact that They land's cant over and over again!
Theysintely stick to the idea a gianu is iggaing for democracy, and yet be-accorring to the opinion of the former

## GAFFNEY UPON WILSON

renewed charges made by the ex-consu GENERAL AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. St. John Caffiny, former American
Consul General to Munich, gives further Conssul General to Munich, gives further
views, in the Muñchener Zeitung regarding
the existing situation as between Cermany the existing situation
and the United States.
Amongst other things Mr. Caffney afirirms, that those members of Congress who are concerned with the control of Americi's'
foreign polich, had gradualy comme to te Wilson abused his office in order to vent his spleen against Cermany was no olonger
to pe toleated. The interests of the American people demand that the Wiilsonian policy of pin-pricks should cease, and they
demand this emphatically. So while Wison demana cuusis emplatically. So whine about the country preaching
was dissension
Washingto Washington set to work to make the exe-
cution of his threats impossible. Wilson
demanded an immediate and extensive provision for war preparedness from the voters. His faithtul henchman, lawyer
Carrison, who had been appointed by Oarrison, who to thact of Secereaty of war,
Wilsont he had never in all his life taken
though he had sword in hand, was given orders to rush a great military bill through Congress whilst
Wilson went touring from phace to place pushing his propaganda of war.

A Decisive Defea
ridge devooed their utmost efforts to drum ridge devoted heir utmost efiorts to drum
up a majority for the armament budgets up 2 majority for the armament budgets
demanded by Wilson, but the bottom has demanded by wison, but the botiom has
simply dropped out of their scheme. The
proceedings prove plainly that Congress proceedings prove plainly that Congress
wishes to have nothing to do with this wild project of Willoon, and the defeat was so
deeistre that the Seerelayy of War and his
assistant were forced to resign from office
That has blown Wilson's miltaristic sion hat has blown willor's militrisicic soap
bubble into thin air, for it is selli evident that he will no longer be able to threaten wa with Germany after Congress in so un-
mistakable a manner has shown that it has no intention of providing him with the means or preparing for war. Wilson would merely
ender himself ridiculous if under circum render himself ridiculous if under circum-
stances such as these, he should persevere has sufficient politiol experience sos he which way the wind blows, he has adapted
himself to circumstances. He is at present himself to circumstances. He is at presen
ctuated by no other desire than that of being e-elected, and he is aware
hape his conduct accordingly.

Armed Merchant Ships
For this reason through another friend of
his, Secretary of State Lansing, he announced the British Government that he would no longer be able to concede that English
merchant ships armed like warships were to merchant ships armed like warships were to enty into American ports. The German entry into Adeainan with the carrying-out of
declaration dealing
the the future submarine warare against Englanc
came just at the opportune moment to give came just at the opportune moment to give
Lansing's announcement the necessary reinforcement. The mass of evidence which the
German Covernment has sestablished in the appendix to the declaration is of the greatest
 as to the manner in which these allegedly
"harmess merchant ships" are actually used. Wilson may still be actuated with the inward desire to weaken this mighty German
woument but the American Congress and document, but the American Congress and
the American people are deiermined to be

Dutch Prime Minister Van Houten-the
atandonment of the supremacy at sea and
of the feeling to be of the feeling to be more than other people,
the abandonment of the the eatandonment of the immense bumptious-
ness inbred in every true Englishman. En
End land is pushed by the very same motives
which, lorg ago, brought about the famous
"Navigation Acs" which, lorg ago, brought about ine falious
"Nvigation Acts" cuasig, in spite of
there being peace everywhere, the bombardment of Copenhagen and the capture of the
Danish fleet and leading England - in times Danish fleet and leading England-in times
of peace also-to take away 6000 American of peace also-to lake away
sailors and 900 ships, this being the cause
of the war of 1812 . In 1801 England did not acknowledge the liberty of neutral navigation claimed by the Northern States, and
considered it a declaration of war. We may considered it a declaration of war. We may
ask, is not the actual treatment of neutral navigation by England a striking proof that England
same idea
The English pamphlets try over and over
again to make Germany obnoxious to the again to make Germany obnoxious to the
whole world; they explain Germany's politiwhole world; they explain Germany's politi-
cal intentions and the vital points of the German character by the books of some of
its modern political writers. The average its modern political writers. The average
Englishman being utterly uracquainted with Englishman being utterly unacquainied wand to Nietzsche, Treitschke, Beif lardi and Rohr-
bach. Yet Nietzsche has we call "popular" in the right sense of the
word, and just as little can Bernhardi be looked upon as a speaker for the German
nation. His books have been read especilly nation. His books have been read, especially
abroad and in Germany (be it said) only after the war had broken out; but he has
never been considered as an authority. never been considered as an authority. Fear of the Germans A short time before the war, I read Rohr-
bach's exceedingly instructive book "Gerbach's exceedingly instructive book "Ger-
many amongst the world's nations", published many amongst the world's nations", pubisised
in 1912 and candidly speaking, I admired the breadth of his view and the moderatio partial international tribunal could not but adjudicate to the 68 millions of Germans a far greater territory than Rohrbach claims in his aforesaid book. The Germans are wonder-
fully organised for unionism and highly gifted for economies and culture. The most be foolish to shut the Germans up in their narrow frontiers. For the very benefit of mankind, the Germans can claim a far bigger territory in view of the undeniable unparalleled fact that within a short period of but 50 years they have achieved far more
and have shown more strength than any other nation, and this fact is the more strifavourable conditions as th British did in
the period of 50 years in beginning of the 18 th century. The Ens sh have feared the Germans before the war, more than they
feared their "cousins," the Americans and more than the French, the old cultured nation par excellence" (which they admired so
much and subdued after a struggle of more than 150 years, with the aid of other nations) They feared the Germans more than the
numberless and "highly intellectual" Russians. numberless and "highly intellectual" Russians.
But the Germans have not been dreaded on But the Germans have not been dreaded
account of their barbarism, but for their the wings of this nation, according to the
plan of the Allies, would be a far sreater crime than has ever been commitied against deceived no longer. Should there still have been any doubt in the United States respect-
ing the dangers that threatened the land
because of the Wilsonian policy, this has Wilson Boasts
been swept away.
Went
Wilson still boasts that it was he who kept America from being involved in the
war. In reality this is due to the broad war. In reality this is due to the broad
minded German policy which merely took cognizance of open as well as secret hosti-
lities and waited in serenity, patience and self-control until the real voice of the Amer-
ican people should be heard through their ican people should be heard through their
representatives in Congress. We Americans have known from the very beginning that he American people, and we are over joyed that the representatives of the American nation have finally made themselves heard. 1 am convinced that we have reached an end to
all misunderstandings. All those patriots on all misunderstandings. All those patriots o
this side of the ocean and the other who are aware how necessary it is to maintain peaceable spirit of America and Germany now battling so heroically for peace, have
come within measurable distance of their come within measurable distance of thei
goal. Trade relations demand an improve-nent-imperatively. In America as well a
Germany there is a strong and growing in Germany there is a strong and growing All those who have the real interests of the wo countries at heart must now turn their attention to this problem. I may be able
give you some further information on this oint-once a more complete understanding has been perfected."

A Correction
The recent interview with Mr. St. Jolun
Gaffney, published in the Continental imes of February the 14th, was given to Murr Karstensen the Correspondent of the Munnchener Zeitung and not as errone-
civilization, a far greater crime than all those
ridiculously imputed to the German army by ridiculously imputed to the
the silliest of calumniators. England has pretended ever since, to aspire after the balance of power among the nations. very powerful, largely expanded, Germany
is utterly indispensable. How else would it be possible to create the balance of power in view of the unreasonably great, overhabitants, in view of the barbarous landgrabbing Russia with its 170 millions, in of people, just under way to domineer the entire western continent, and finally in
view of the smallest among the "Great"Japan with its 72 millions of men, destined to be the master of China, owing to Eng-
land's "va banque policy". If central Europe shall not become a weakminded appendage, entirely depending upon Russia and England
(which would be the heaviest blow imaginable to civilization and mankind)! it must needs have a strong fighter. Germany must be that fighter. The whole of central Europe
has therefore the keenest interest in Germany and her allies' victory and in the development of their power. It is much to be
regretted that the neutral nations of Central Europe still fail to realize such an important fact; it is a dangerous mistake not to underbe. It does not matter at all whether we question; the main thing is to insure the iuture of Central Europe.
England has successively
powers. powers; , Spain, Portugal, Holland and
France; England did not shrink back having Japan beaten by Russia, thus protec having Japan beaten by Russia, mus protec mobilized in this war a number of accomp-
lices against the Central Powers, especially against Germany. England has kept for her self the advantageous financial control of this great "commercial undertaking", for her own
profit, paralysing her "friends." Now, this perfidious Albion must be stopped in intentions, both ridiculous and awful, thing in whole world, without giving anyis clearly shown by the efforts made to combine her enormous colonies in Asia with those in Africa by the possession of Egypt Asia, South Persia and Arabia, thus creating one great uninterrupted British Empire, tending from the west and south coasts Africa right to Austraiia and New Zeeland Impudent Avarice
The ideal of an English Universal Empir has been painted very impressively and can-
didly by the American Pan-Anglo-Saxon Homer Lea. His book "The day of the Saxon" was published in 1912 and de-
dicated to Lord Roberts. All nations would do well to consider the unconcealed utterances of this "enfant terrible". Impudent
avarice and craving for power are disclosed and become manifest in this book, mor mpudent than malice itself could read out of books of any Pan-Germanic, mohrbach's. Lea
a book of Bernhardi's or Ronde-
forgot to declare the Anglo-Saxon ideal: the iorgot to deciare the Anglo-Saxon ideal: the
defence of little nations. He knows every

LITERATURE CHOICE FAIRY TALES German Folklore and Fancy Märchenbuch der Deutschen Dichter Ge Illustrated by Theodor Herrmann. M. 2.50 The fairy book published by a Dichter
Gedächtnis Stiftung-a Society for the benefit of poets-might be expected to be something
rather out of the ordinary. And so it is The finest flower of the German fairy world Anderson nestle cosily by newer stories, Three Sisters with Glass Hearts" and las of all, a quaint playlet, which deserves to be
described in more detail. This is a vegetable drama-a Punch and Thed show, as it were, in the kitchen garden and a cucumber; the author's clear directions prevent any difficulty in the arrangement o his delightul variety of peep show; and we are convinced that the father or the
big brother who has once unfolded to a enraptured audience the tale of "Grandnother's Spectacles" and the fight with the comedies upon the original model.
Two of the stories are not children's stories-they are precisely the best of the and sad are the tiese. "TTim, imaginative and "Hansemann's Haus"-tales for the rown-up to stir his imagination with, when children are in bed.
The book is an excellent one for Americans as practice in reading German-the simple language and the ease with which the mean-
ing may be apprehended, render it especially ng may be apprehended, render it especially us have never grown up too thoroughly to

Empire, wh freedom. He declares that it "was put together piece by piece by war and conquests,
by theft and intrigue, by the brutal use of physical power." It is indeed incomprehensible that in spite of all the British boasting and exaggerations, in spite of Burmah, Transvaal, Orange Free Staate, in spite of Esypt and Persia, in spite
of the British Empire's having increased by one-third in the last decades, in spite of the 365 millions of subdued people, in spite of
international commerce's being tied up international commerce's being tied up at sea, the little countries have not yet come to the conviction, that the continuance of the
British Empire is the greatest dauger for all British Empire is the greatest dauger for all
nations. May Lea's book enlighten them!

## Destructive Storm

 Damages Ceuta. Marid, Tuesday. An official messagefom Ceuis states that a hurriane carried Homm
fif the roof of a building in one ot the ex. posed posts, causing numerous victims.
Telephonic and telegraphic communication was interrupted, and the wireless station was rendered useless. The latter has been repaired, and this message is the first radiogram despatched.
soldiers.-Colonel Jose Letamendia and three
killed. Eighteen men were soldiers were killed. Eighteen men were
seriously injured and seventy slightly injured. All the injured have been taken to Ceuta Hospital. Near Tetuan ninety-five campaigu tents and several military buildings were destroyed, and at El Rincon an officer was
badly injured. Serious damage was caused

THE LOST ZEPPELIN
Copeniagen, Tuescay. The wrecked
pelin $L$ L 19 was well known along the
coast of Denmark. She was formerly
tioned at Hamburg and Tondern, and coast ot Denmark. She was formerly st
tioned at Hamburg and Tondern, and w
frequently mentioned in newspaper repor from captains of North Sea vessels. For
some time she patrollded the area around the
Horn Reef, and afterwards Horn Reef, and afterwards she relieved the
wrecked L 19 was first mentioned about three
months ago when, accompanied by L, 7 and
L 8, she stopped, a Swedish steamer in the L 8, she stopped a Swedish steamer in the
middle of the North Sea, sending a party ou
board middle of the North Sea, sending a party oun
board to inspect the ship's papers. This was
said to be the first time on record that a said to be the first time on record that a
Zeppelin had stopped and boarded a ship. Zeppelin had stopped and boarded a ship.
The airship came down within a few yards
of the surface of the water. She thea
launched a boat carrying the inspecting of of the surface of the water. She them
launched a bat carrying the inspecting of-
ficers, who bought some provisions.

## Mastery of The Seas

 Italian Newspaper Predicts GermanNaval Offensive in the Coming Spring. Rome. Tuesday. The Agenzia Nationale
which a month ago forceasted the general
action by the Zeppelins against England, action by the Zeppelins against England,
declares that it learns from ghe same source
that Germany is making colossal naval preparations for an offensive on sea in the coming Spring.
Germany will soon have built ships of a
new type, capable of withstanding torpedo new type, capable of withtanding torpedo
attack. These vessels, which will be ready
some mouths hence, will be armed with
 (20in ). Bileing convinced, from hencefor
that it will be impossible eo obain a decisi
victory on land, Germany will attempt great coup on, sea, risking everything in in
order to parallye the approaching general
offensive of the Allies The fanciful and quaint illustrations are in
excellent harmony with the the tevt wWe should like to suggest two little improvements
when a second edition is called for. Sucl a book, intended to be read, at least to some certainly be printed, not in Gothic but in clear and readable Roman, and the paragraphs should be shorter. It is tiring and dis child-eye,-when one paragraph occupies

## STRAY PEARLS

"We have had it dinned into our ears that the workers are having a prosperous
time; that more money is being received now han before. But what is the truth? Money arned by excessive over-time, money wo ing to be spent on excessive food prices, ent, whe wages have increased only 23 per The end of this war will find a toil-exhausted working-class with nothing but ruine physique as a reward for all the labor."
"It is clear that there is, in theory at least,
oom for a daily newspaper which shat print what is currently said by educated men which shall express opinion and criticism, and which shall give not the news suitable to commercial or a political interest, but the news as it is in the mouths and ears to
those who write." -Hilaire Belloca - industry success in the long run wil go to the nation possessing the greatest
number of trained and skilled workers. This humber of trained and skilled workers. This today she is reaping the benefits of her fore sight", -P. Abbot, Past President Associ
ation of Teachers in Technical Institution

## THE CLEAN - UP AT GALLIPOL

THE GRAVE OF THE BRITISHERS
the truth of the famous "EVacuation."

The readers of the Continental Times have ajoyed more than one, of the vivid letters forces, Mr. E. Bleeck-Schlombach. Mr. Schlombach has now compiled many of these articles as well as various new ones in a volume which is to appear shortly under he title of "Allah-il-Allah," and will be
published by O. G. Zehrield of Leipzig a published by O . G . Zehrield of Leipzig a illustrated with special photographs.
A wave of cynical laughter has resounded throughout the world over the claim of the English to have evacuated Gallipoli "voluntarily" and "without losses," not to speak o the almost incredible and brazen preposter-
ousness of Mr. Asquith's declaration that this hastly defeat and humiliation of Britain is 0 "form one of the brightest pages in the history of the British army" or words to that effect. Verily these voices that reach us from he House of Commons would be far more in keeping with the House of Bedlam. Yet British cunning in falsifying history is both reat and unashamed, and care must be taken ip disaster and defeat do not prevail with that much-beguiled maiden-Clio, the muse of history. Mr. Bleeck-Schlombach's account hrows a sharp and destructive light upon British boasts and British misrepresentatations "Callipoli-the Grave of the Englishmenere on Cape Helles, remote and legendary, he parting ridge between Europe and Asia, proud old England laid its lofty Oriental mbitions to rest in a grave-buried them a he beginning of 1916 with hundreds thousands of the soldiers she had sacriced
vain. h of January, 1910, had been fixe he leader of the Fifth Turkish Army, -which nad kept the invading Scots, Brits, Australians and Frenchmen in such masterly check,-a e proper time for making a final clean-u f the enemy forces.
The irresistible drive began in the after action of the entire reinforced Turkish artillery
Ceneral Monro, the chief in command of he hostile forces, must have been aware that his fateful hour was about to strike. He was able to conirm the terrible fact he time had come when he artillery of his opponents was almost equal to his own even in a material sensein numbers and in calibre. That the spiri of the Turkish soldiers, their zest for battle and their skill, had from the very beginning exceeded the morale of his own mercenary orne in upon him through the enormous utile attacks.
"S. O. S. Save our souls!"
This desperate cry of the sinking ship wa sent out by him and was answered by ith that symbol of mercy- the Red Geneva Cross, for the English knew that the magnanimity of the Turkish commanders was such that it respected even this base and fraudulent misuse of the Red Cross emblem. Monroe was thus able to save at least the last remnants of his expeditionary corps. The pos as kep The Austrian motor mortars and the stationary as well as mobile Turkish batteries now began their victorious work upon the enemy positions, toiling firecely for several hours. As the cimax to some excellen unnelling operaions severashing teeth, and deplorable and hasty flight the British officers scattered from the comforts and the luxuries of their dug-outs.
In order to save at least the greater num ber of their guns, they gave the comman 0 abandon all their food supplies-vas sores large enough to last for months-a of wagons and motors, the field hospitalseverything!
About the time of the evening prayer the Turkish infantry all along the line set their bayonets for the attack. And then the valiant ans of Allah stormed fardes, from the left wing on the Darraanelles, "Bismarck Heights," down to the right wing on the Aegean Sea. Irresistibly they plunged forward-across trenches, wire entanglements, wolf-pits, and across hillock of the corpses of the enemy. The battl ever of the Osmanh troops, which ther now broke into open flame Even befor he long-drawn prayer of the Hodscha had ceased, the battle-cry of "Allah-il-Allah" came flundering up from the charging lines, and went echoing down to the sea where English cruisers and torpedo-boats with covere lights went erring about, seeking to take cover the flight.
reason the Staitordshir egiment of prize troops, were flung forward and shock of the storming Turks. But they were swept away as by some elemental force
ground to pieces and mowed down under the bayonets of the Turkish braves who
at last were enjoying the exaltation at leansing were enjoying native soil from the plague
clemation of of the enemy.
Then the machine-guns were rushed up Ind these began to hammer their death an estruction into the headiong, fleeing ranks
That the British were not literally throw nto the sea is to be attributed only to the uperiority of their big naval guns which held up the pursuers by a wild cannonad of 15 inch shells-a final opportunity fo squandering expensive ammunition. A moonless, impenetrable night, out o
which a few large stars sparkled forth, mercifully covered the horrors of the battlefield ackals, hungry for prey, came slinking dow rom the hills, and their hoarse cries mingled with the screech of night-owis that go flying bout the ragged walls of the old bastion o edd-ul-Bahr and the stone stumps of the Id wind-mills.
hilation hung threateningly over the feverish activities along the landing. places during the night-and it was only at dawn that the fleet was able to afford its laborious pro tection.
Soon, however, the shore, the coastal o the fire of the Turkish guns. The flight, the "evacuation" had to be interrupted once more.
It was only about midnight on the 8th of the lighters the storm had subsided and n smerth were once more able to approach on smooth water under the protection
darkness, that the "brilliant retreat" of that 250 million pound expedition which had promised to give its members "a promenade to Constantinople" could be effected. I happened to meet an Australian prisone who was wounded and was being conducte othe hospital of the Red Crescent at Pera "Well, Ive had a look at her atter allAntipodes remarked then added with a sour smile, "but not in the way we fellows thought." On the morning of the 9th of January, in he year 1916, be it remarked for "all thos whom it may concern" there was nothing left of the opponents of the Holy Warnothing save the mounds of dead men and groaning upon Gallipoli"

## Where to buy the Confinental Times.

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