

The continental times. Nr. 1240. Vol. XXII. Nr. 98 February 16, 1916

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., February 16, 1916

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Munitions Factory Destroyed. New York, Tuesday. The large munitions factory of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, in the State of New York, has been burnt down.

Japanese Loan For Russia. Petersburg, Tuesday. The Rjetsch announces that 18 Japanese banks will advance 50 million of Yen to Russia, in order to enable that country to pay Japan for munitions ordered.

question of Americans travelling upon armed merchant ships.

The United States 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 and coal, but not enough to take aboard and

The Commons were in session at the time. Mr. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Michael Clark were badly burned. Mr. Loggie, member for Northumberland is missing. There is no clue to the origin of the fire.

One of the last members to leave after the alarm was given was Mr. McLean, of Halifax. He says appearances indicate an incendiary explosion, but the suddenness with which the blaze burst out may be due to the extremely inflammable nature of the portion of the building in which it started, namely, the reading room, which is in the rear of and contiguous to the Chamber. This room is of wooden construction and finish, and is filled with newspaper files.

on the bank of the Ottawa River.

Soon both the Senate and the House of Commons wings were on fire, the woodwork of the interior rendering the structure an easy prey to the advancing fire.

Too Late

A telegram was sent to Montreal for assistance, but before help arrived the entire building was in ruins. At midnight only a po

is still unsatisfied and chooses to revive, at 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 puzzling to the Germans, by the fact that the United States permits Great I do as she pleases without any interference, further than protests which are not enforced. It seems to me that the apparent effort on the part of the United States to restrict submarine warfare to the point of abandonment is extremely short sighted, because in case of attack upon the United States our navy would be our chief defense and certainly 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 to accept.

Lord's Son Missing.

London, Tuesday. The Earl of Selborne's second son, the Hon. Robert Palmer is missing. He was engaged with the British expedition in Mesopatamia.

Aid for the English

Geneva, Tuesday. The expert military writer Colonel Rousset calls upon Russia to go to the assistance of the English in Mesopotamia where they stand in great peril.

Wilson as Candidate

Washington, Tuesday. It is announced that President Wilson has decided to be a candidate for the approaching Presidential election. Opinion is exceedingly divided as to his chances.

Armed Merchant Ships

Bern, Tuesday. The paper Marina Mercantile Italiana publishes a letter from Marseilles in which it is told that all the French mercantile ships are armed.

Tzar Ferdinand Acclaimed.

Vienna, Tuesday. Tzar Ferdinand has arrived here. He was met at the station by Archduke Karl Franz Josef representing the Emperor. A large crowd had gathered and the Monarch was heartily cheered by the populace.

Fighting on Tanganjika.

Le Havre, Tuesday. The Belgian Colonial Minister gives the news that the small German steamer "Hedwig v. Wissmann" has been sunk off Albertville. Two Germans were killed. Two officers and ten German soldiers were captured.

British Casualties.

London, Tuesday. One of the latest casualty lists gives the names of 36 officers and 962 men, another 18 officers and 633 men. Brigadier General Harvey has died of his wounds received in Mesopatamia.

Mail Matter Detained.

The Hague, Tuesday. The mails for the West Indies on board the Frederik Hendrik have been detained in England, likewise those aboard the Dutch Steamer Medam from New York to Rotterdam.

Greece and Bulgaria

Athens, Tuesday. The Greek Minister io Sofia has, in the name ot his Government, informed M Radoslawow in reply to inquiry concerning the attitude of Greece, that the Hellenic Government proposes to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality even should Bulgaria attack Salonica.

A Bitter Mixture.

London, Tuesday. Speaking at a meeting of farmers at Stafford on Saturday, Mr. F. D. Acland, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, said we were still in a difficult position, and things were not so favorable as a year ago we thought they would be to-day. We had to put that in our pipe and smoke it, and it was rather a bitter mixture.

discharge cargo.

Secondly American Citizens will be warned against the danger of travelling upon ships 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 exportation of ammunition and material of war.

IN PERFECT HEALTH EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF PERFECTLY WELL IN SPITE OF REPORTS TO THE CON-TRARY IN THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

Zurich, Tuesday. The English newspapers for months past have published accounts telling of the feeble state of health of the Austrian Emperor. According to information from an unimpeachable source, all the rumors that the Emperor Francis Joseph was in ill-health are absolutely unfounded. Persons who see him frequently declare that he is perfectly well, and that he begins the day's work at four o'clock in the morning, as usual. Indeed, he has been remarkably well all through the war.

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 "Arethusa" was 3,600 tons, launched in 1913 and with a 29 knot speed.

IRISH IN AMERICA

SEEK THEIR FREEDOM MASS MEETING OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF IRISH EXTRACTION TO BE HELD IN MARCH AT NEW YORK

New York, Tuesday. A manifesto, signed by 500 leading men of the Irish race, has been issued announcing a grand meeting of Irish. men and women, living in America, to take place on March 4th and 5th. The manifesto states, that Ireland looks forward hope fully to the complete breaking up of British trade as the result of the present war. That in spite of England and its Allies, in spite of superiority in wealth and territory, which they enjoy, they are beaten in every fight in which it has been a question of skill, courage and strength, and they have only been able to save their faces with the Neutrals, owing to the Censorship and the control of the cables, and through their favorite weapons of slander and lies.

Amongst the questions to be discussed at the coming meeting, is one as to how Ireland's rightful demand for separation from England can best be furthered after the war is over, so that Ireland as in times of yore, can once more take its place amongst the nations of the world.

The Women Victims.

Two women lost their lives in the House of Commons fire-Mrs. Morin and Mrs. Bray, both of Quebec city, who were the guests of the Speaker and Madame Sevigny. When the alarm sounded Madame Sevigny seized her two small children and called on her guests fo follow her. She made her way in safety to the open. Madame 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 them both were beyond help, although several doctors gave them prompt attention.

Investigation at present strengthens the suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The only person in the reading room when the fire occured was a woman, perusing 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 sufficient to open the swinging doors at the opposite ends of the room leading respectively to the Senate and the House of Commons corridors.

Policemen on duty a few feet from the room secured chemical extinguishers and endeavoured, but ineffectually, to extinguish the blaze.

Suspected Foul Play.

Mr. Mederic Martin, member for the St. Mary's division of Montreal, was approaching the reading room at the moment of the outburst. Its suddenness was such as to convince him that the fire had been caused by some inflammatory contrivance placed with intent to destroy the Parliament building. Not more than thirty members were in the Chamber when a messenger notified the Speaker of the fire. The Speaker at once informed the House, and the members made a hurried exit.

There was ample warning to those in the building, but in the confusion incidental to the hurried exit of members several were overcome by the smoke which quickly filled the corridors. Mr. Burrell was in a room just beyond the reading-room, and was burned while rushing to safety. Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, had a narrow escape, leaving his room without coat and hat. Sir Wilfried

tion of the building remained untouched. 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 battalions 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 (£400,000). 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 Assembly Room of the Royal Victoria Museum. Many members lost their valuables in their rooms. Until the official investigation is held the origin of the fire must remain unsettled, but the impression, as already stated, at present prevails that it is the act of a hostile incendiary. This view is strongly held hy the Speaker, Mr. Sevigny.

The latest report is that, besides the two ladies already mentioned, four men have lost their lives-two artificers and two soldiers.

Main Tower Falls

Half an hour after the flames started the glass roof of the Chamber fell in, and it appeared that the building was doomed.

Members who were near the reading-room assert that the fire was due to the explosion of a bomb, and that the concussion threw all of them on to the floor.

The Speaker's wife dropped her children into a life-net, and then jumped into it herself.

The Duke of Connaught motored to the scene and watched the fire from the car. The main tower fell at half-past one in the morning.

Library Saved

The fight to save the library building has been successful. The building itself is undamaged, but considerable damage has been done to the books, particularly to those in the basement, by water.

The morning has not revealed any further casualties beyond those already reported. 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 House of Commons for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and Mr. J. B. Laplant, assistant clerk in the House of Commons, are among those reported missing.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Fighting For Existence.

I think that we in America have too often overlooked the fact that Germany is a nation fighting for its existence and that it cannot afford to give up one of its most effective weapons of war to satisfy the wishes of a nation which is at peace and which, instead 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 I have found a desire on the part of the Neutrals to look to the United States to lead the Neutral world in the definition and enforcement of Neutral rights. It is an extremely lamentable fact that the American Government has not maintained its position in such a manner as to make this possible. The United States is now the one Great Power at peace and therefore should be the grand moving factor in the restoration of the world's peace. This however can never be brought about, and the American Government can never take its rightful place as a mediator, until all the belligerents are treated alike and with firm hand and common sense and America has won the respect of every nation at war."

Official Report (Western Front.)

To the south east of Ypres our troops, after having prepared the way with a heavy artillery and mine throwing fire, occupied 800 metres of the English positions. The greater part of the enemy trenches fell into our hands, I officer and a few dozen men were taken prisoners. On the road Lens-Béthune we blew up the forey

most outworks of the enemy. South of the Somme several hand grenade

attacks were made without success and an artillerbattle continued throughout the night. North East of Reims French gas attacks

proved futile.

In the Champagne the enemy after heavy artillery fire attempted to take our positions at Tahure. They were easily repulsed.

MILAN BOMBARDED.

Lugano, Tuesday. A squadron consisting of 11 Austrian aeroplanes attacked Milan and dropped bombs upon the Railroad Station and several factories. Enemy flyers were forced to retreat. All the aeroplanes returned intact.



Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Pub-lished in the interests of Americans, a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe. Address all Communications to.

The Continental Times German Office: Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860 Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.

Responsible Editor-Aubrey Stanhope, BerlinW. Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW.68.

Subscription Rates

By mail, postage paid, per month 75 Cents 2⁴/₃ Guiden 3⁴/₂ Francs Hungary Germany ADVERTISING RATES on appdcation to the Manager.

All advertisements should be handed in or sent direct to the office or through a recognised Advertising Agent,

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On sale in principal cities of Europe and the United States.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing steamers.

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Business Section.

Imports and Exports. - Finances and Forwards

The Ottawa Fire.

One of the most beautiful buildings, of wondrous architectural perfection, has disappeared in the great fire which burnt the Parliament House at Ottawa to the ground. Fortunately the library, an exceedingly ornate building, with its valuable contents remained standing but it is stated that great damage has been done to the books. The Parliament House was beautifully situated on a limestone bluff overlooking the St. Lawrence River. The entire block of buildings covered an area of four acres. The central block was the Parliament Building proper and the two blocks to the east and west were utilised as Departmental Buildings and there the various Ministerial offices were located. At the back stood the Library of Parliament, a very fine polygonal structure, over which a dome was supported by flying buttresses. The corner stone of the Parliament House was laid by the late King Edward in 1860 and the building, the stone for which alone cost one on or pounds storing, was completed five years later. The style was of the purest Italian Gothic of the twelfth century, and

The Continental Times ADVENTURES OF AMERICAN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CINEMATOGRAPH EXPERT

WIERD AND ORIGINAL EXPERIENCES OF AN ENTERPRISING SEARCHER AFTER NEW AND REALISTIC FILMS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

TRAVELLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

MR. ALBERT K. DAWSON OF THE AMERICAN FILM COMPANY OF NEW YORK JOURNEYS OVER ROUGH TRACKS IN SERVIA. TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS. ENGLISH CAPTURED BY BULGARIANS.

In the present war the Cinematographic, and cheese and other provisions exceedingly newspaper Correspondent has played an cheap.

The English Prisoners.

enormous role, and it is evident that his importance grows each day. The reason is, and specially amongst the Americans, that the public of the time being, owing to having read such constantly varying opinions upon the same subject in the newspapers that for one reason or another have taken sides, have ceased to believe what they read and want to see with their eyes ere they will credit events concerning the war. 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. Albert K. Dawson, hailing from Stanford, Connecticut. His name is not new to the readers of the Continental Times, as they were introduced to him in June last, when he gave an exceedingly interesting interview upon the subject of his experiences in the Carpathians and his entry with the Austrian and German troops into Przemysl.

And now again, Mr. Dawson appears in Berlin, tanned and weather beaten, but husky and healthy to look at, having just returned from a very severe and trying journey through the Balkans. Once more he has a fresh batch of highly interesting news to tell, incidents pathetic and thrilling, and so I am glad to be able to introduce him once more to you all.

At Belgrade.

"I reached Belgrade," said Mr. Dawson, "just two days after the Austrians had occupied the town and it must be said in truth, that they managed and organised everything wonderfully. They took charge of and handled the campaign in perfect style, in spite of the terrible weather which utterly destroyed the very poor roads existing, and thus they were faced with great difficulties. I was there eight days and it rained the entire time with the exception of three-hours. I returned to Vienna and then went to Sofia by way of Roumania, that being the only route then open. The Bulgarians were exceedingly kind to me, brought out a crack regiment to go through its exercises, so that Americans might know the kind of people they were. And then they forwarded me to Kustendil whence I had to make the best of my way to Prisrend. And thus I started on foot to make the journey across Servia. To carry my baggage and Cinematograph apparatus, I had a waggon which travelled along the ever winding roads, whilst I cut through the old tracks, always arriving long ahead of the waggon.

"On my return to to Sofia, I was able to see some of the English prisoners taken and to talk with them. They told a terrible tale of how they had been suddenly removed from Gallipoli where their outfit had been of a kind used in the tropics and had, without receiving any change of kit, been chased by their officers into positions in the mountains around G w geli and Doiran where it was very cold and snow abounded. All they had to support them during ten days was tea and biscuits. When the Bulgarians advanced upon them they made no resistance being too utterly exhausted to offer any."

"I followed the track of the Bulgarian army and saw all the strong positions which had been taken by storm and without artillery from the Servians.

A Wierd Sight.

"From Prisrend there is a fine road to 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 a strange and wierd sight met my eyes. The road is just cut into the side of the mountain and there is a rushing mountain stream way below. So when they reached the point where the road ceased they just set their automobiles running at fullspeed, jumped off them and let them take a big leap over the side into the gorge below. And there they lay, hundreds of them burnt to ashes, for as they fell the petroleum spouted out and there was a grand conflagration.

The Royal Coach.

"There too, a pathetic sight, was the oldfashioned royal coach of King Peter, a queer ramshackle specimer of the coachman's art in bygone times. Also masses of artillery which had been destroyed as much as possible, and specially they had chopped the wheels off. They buried the ammunition and in order to conclude its whereabouts 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 had been hidden. At one point Mr. Dawson saw an entire train which had been burnt and which remained as just a long black patch."

The Imperial Troops Steadily Advancing Through Albania and are Almost

within Striking Distance of Durazzo NEW SYSTEM OF BRIDGE BUILDING Two Interesting Pictures of Emperor Franz Josef in Boyhood. Arch-

duchess as Portrait Painter of 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, has just emerged triumphantly from its first battle in this region. This was an encounter with some of Essad Pasha's bands, supported by some Servian and Italian troops. The Austrian valor soon made an end of their resistance, and the victors were able to 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 connects the two towns. Durazzo is occupied at the moment by Italian and Servian troops. By all indications they will not stay there much longer.

Adventures of a Cabaret Troupe

In May 1914 the Cabaret company assembled by the Berlin humorist James Bauer left for 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, upon which they separated. Now news has just been received from the leader of the orchestra, Herr Erich Nachod. He is an Austrian, and appeared for a long time in the Tivoli Cabaret in Dresden. He volunteered for the German colonial army and was accepted. He was the only Austrian in the corps, went through the whole campaign against Botha, and rose to the rank of cavalry sergeant. After the capitulation of the German portion of the army he was set free, and met with two of his former colleagues, James Bauer and Thea von Malberg. The three have now opened a little German Cabaret in Windhuk called the "Fideler Bauer." (Jolly Peasant.")

Bridge-Building in War

Intense interest has been aroused, not only in technical engineering circles, but also among the general public, by the recent announcement of the astonishing success attending the building of the Belgrade Railway Bridge over the Save. The peculiar interest attaching to this bridge lies in the fact that it was built according to the new bridgebuilding system invented by Friedrich Roth, and here applied for the first time to the purposes of war. The new system has permitted a span of almost a hundred yards to be employed. The inventor, in time of 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. To-day the "Balkanzug" rolls over this triumph of Austrian technical genius.

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.

The Great Struggle. To the Editor.

When a man is fighting for his life against three or four you cannot blame him over much if he steps on a chicken that will not go out of the way-even if he steps in his death-struggle fight on the lot of his little neighbors; while recognizing fully 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 movements lies the only possible chance of 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 you." 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 promise not to violate the neutra in of Belgium?" Grey replied, he could not say bit! So it was evidently a question of war at any cost with England, and the violation of Belgium was only a most welcome excuse.

England pretends she has to liberate the world of German militarism. Has England maintained herself in Ireland, India, Egypt or South Africa with kind words or by force of arms? In India alone she expends of an annual net income, wrested from that country, of fifty million pounds, twenty millions on the army, which has to hold India down,-against two millions, by the way, spent for educational purposes."

Military service in Germany is a continuation of the public school, every mother's son, who is not physically incapacitated, has to enter the service and go through the same training, whether he be the son of a beggar or of a millionaire-the one democratic institution where all classes meeton a par. Germany has been for centuries the battleground of Europe-during the 30

built principally with cream colored sandstone quarried from the neighborhood, relieved with arches of red Potsdam sandstone and the dressings were of freestone. It was dominated by the Victoria tower in the centre some 200 feet high and was surrounded by a most beautiful garden and arbors cut out of the sides of the cliffs below. In 1897 there had been a fire in the building which commenced in the upper floor and the left wing was burnt out.

As may be imagined, in view of the fanatical state of the public mind at the present moment, the terrible loss which Canada sustained is put down to incendiarism. That however the police have disproved.

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

Meanly Mendacious.

In one of its last issues, the Continental Times published an interview with the famous explorer, writer and war correspondent, Sven Hedin, in which he told 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 enemy, have not scrupled to repeatedly and continuously make believe that the venerable ruler of Austria and Hungary was in the worst kind of health and verging on collapse. Surely there ought to be a limit to malicious mendacity and it should certainly stop at the invention of alarming and quite untrue paragraphs telling of the serious illness of an aged and highly respected Monarch who, in these trying times of a terrible war, has 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 the case for years past.

The fact is that the Austrian Emperor can stand to the people of the world as a striking example of sagacity in his mode of life, for from his earliest youth he has practised 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 exertions of the chase after chamois. And thus he comes, at the age of 85, to be a splendid specimen of the hale and hearty old man, whose brightness of eye and lissomness of step was so deligtfully described by Sven Hedin.

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 it to him, but he was overjoyed! 'We would eat anything', he said ! 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 statement. So then I went home and got everything I had, ham, bacon, cheese, sardines and gave them the whole lot.

"It was a terrible hard life as there were no places under cover fit to sleep in. The whole country was simply crawling with lice and vermin. I had to sacrifice all my underclothes.

But all that doesn't matter in comparison to the fact that I was able to obtain some 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 be said to her credit, has played a quite big role in the war. She had established a lazaretto in some stables and there she was able to tend thousands of cases of spotted typhus, principally amongst the Austrian 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. A more willing set of assistants has never existed anywhere, they were so thankful to be there.

"At Uskub I also saw Doctor Plotz, a young American who had managed to locate the spotted typhus germ, one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the war. I had the pleasure of seeing some of his microscopic slides.

"In my opinion the Bulgarian larder will supply a wonderful food reserve for Germany. Meat I found there to be 1 franc per kilo,

In Terrible Plight

The Austrian prisoners Mr. Dawson tells were in a truly awful plight. They had no proper food for a couple of months, for the moment the Central Powers entered the country their whole existence consisted of perpetual forced marches. The Servians had not enough food for themselves, much less for their prisoners. So that all they had to eat in the two months had been 4 loaves each, and they had to eke out their existence upon peas and corn, just as given to the horses. It was only the strongest and hardiest that survived. In many, very many cases, their toes were completely frozen off and they were starved beyond belief. They just looked like wolves, a case of men having by circumstances been turned into animals.

Burning of Parliament (Continued from page 1.)

NOT INCENDIARISM

Ottawa, Tuesday. Inquiry made by the Dominion Police entirely does away with the idea of incendiarism.

The body of Mr. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, has been found in the Deputy Speaker's room in an attitude of prayer.

The Buildings.

The famous Parliament buildings were a 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 destroyed. At the rear of the central building was the library-the most extensive and best reference and historical library in Canada, Two or three years ago there was an outbreak of fire in the west block, and a certain amount of damage was done. It was then found that the buildings were not fireproof. But in addition to that there would be difficulty in combatting the outbreak, so far as the supply of water is concerned, owing to the fact that the buildings stood on such a high point. An interesting fact about the tower reported to have been destroyed is that, following the well-known custom at Westminster, a light was always shown when the House was in session.

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 a number of old pictures which had been stored away there was found the picture of the Emperor, painted when he was a child by Waldmüller. 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 has lately made an interesting find, also a picture of the Emperor when a few years old. It is a pastel and painted in 1833 by the mother of the Kaiser, the Archduchess Sophie The painting is just a bust picture of a charming three year old boy and is strikingly like the above mentioned picture by Waldmüller. It is painted upon a very sombre background in gay light colors and beneath is written "Archduke Franz Josef, 1 September 1833." and 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. It is surmised that the Archduchess made a present of the pastel to one of the ladies of the Court, or to the nurse of her son and that the picture has been handed down from generation to generation and has now by chance come to light. It was well known that the mother of the Emperor was a highly gifted artist, just as the Emperor himself, His Majesty having inherited the talent of his mother in a marked degree.

Death of Sequah.

Johannesburg, Tuesday. Sequah, the famous itinerant quack, has just died penniless here in hospital at the age of 72. He was formerly in the London Police Force, but acquired his later professional knowledge in America. He made and spent fortunes amounting to a million. He was a Cornishman.

Years war its population was reduced to less than one fourth, and the devastation then caused is to this day visible in certain districts; verily it stands her in hand to keep her army efficient. How foolish it would seem for Germany to presume to advise England what military force she ought to consider sufficient to maintain herself in India!

England has destroyed successively the maritime power and commerce of Spain, of Holland and of France, and she has built up an immense World Empire. To day she accuses Germany of being ambitious.

The English have for a century been accustomed to consider themselves undisputed masters of the world. Because they have been able to mow down with modern arms and machine guns Africans, Arabs, Indians or Chinese who came up to meet them with antiquated weapons, they consider themselves a vastly superior people and in proportion show contempt for other races and people.

If you are willing to define "coarseness" as a lack of sympathetic appreciation of the othes party's viewpoint and position-it surely seems to fit the average Englishman. Almost the only time in a century when the English had to stand up before white men they did not make quite as good a showing, but required to outnumber their adversaries about ten to one, and all the horrors of the "concentration camps" to subject the Boer Republics. Will it be able to starve out Germany by similar tactics?

Germany says and has proved that it is justified in saying:

"We have our house in tolerably good order, must we stand this eternal bluffing and browbeating-let it come to a showdown!"

For six months the outside world had been fed by the English, after cutting the German cable, with false news of German defeats and continous retreats, and outrages committed by the Germans-after half a year it turned out the allies had hardly touched the German frontier! Why this lying? Is it not a positive sign of a wrong position and of weakness? Has Engtand her house as well in order as Germany, is she not liable to loose India and Egypt? But since she controls the news service . . .

A. H. K.

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

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

BRITISH IMPERALISM

A Dutchman Tells His Countrymen How Dangerous England is For 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

(The Opinion of a Dutchman)

aristocratic from end to end, that the nobility

has got the absolute predominance in social

and political life. This has been so up to

now and still is so to-day. Englishmen

listen patiently to Asquith's words declaring

(July 30, 1915) that England is fighting for

the liberty of the seas and the sea "has

been cleaned and swept". No scornful

laugh has been heard when Asquith talked

such ever-memorable nonsense! The British

are not, but ought to be sneered at, when

declaring the nonsense of England's fighting

for freedom conjointly with Russia! Be it

remembered that the very sons of Holy

Russia admit their country to be the home

of the most corrupt despotism. Is England

entitled to speak In this way? We need but

mention the fact that Ireland has been

subdued for long centuries and is still far

from having its full freedom. England is

fighting for "Humanity!" If that is so, why

does she not hinder the ill-treatment of

the Jews and Finnlanders, an ill-treatment con-

tinuously committed by England's "human"

friend! Why does England not better the

sad condition of the many millions of

Indians in her own colony? Britain profanes

and violates most impudently the simplest

private rights of all Germans living in her

colonies. Is it not England that has im-

pressed upon this war the ugly character of a

war against the wealth and property of private

persons? Has not England herself com-

mitted the worst and moreover unnecessary

violatian of law? All nations rejoice and

jubilate when England declares her firm

will not to put down the sword before

German militarism has been broken ; but these

same nations forget that for long centuries

all nations groan under the tyranny of

England's too mighty fleet. Whenever Eng-

land declares that her fleet must needs be

t wice as strong as that of any other country

such declaration is considered quite just and

fair, because "England will have the su-

premacy over the seas!" Is there anybody

who believes that England is willing to give

to the little countries the slightest benefit in

compensation for her supremacy? No other

country in the world exercises such a

pressing tyranny at sea as England does.

In the Toekomst dated September 18, 1915, | everybody knows perfectly well that England is we read the following article of Prof. Steinmetz (Amsterdam) meant to disillusionize his countrymen and to prove how dangerous England continues being for all small powers, Holland included.

"Daily papers and pamphlets are published" -says Steinmetz-"which do their best to discover the man really guilty of the great war; they study and analyze all details of the "white books" "yellow books," etc. published by the various governments; they believe that perhaps a gleam of real truth might glimmer through unintended contradictions, involuntary confessions or the like. It is obvious, however, that such hair splitting ways of searching do not bring about any reasonable, real result. All those books, named by nearly all the different colors of the rainbow, prove as much as nothing as far as the deeper relations of the nations are concerned. But is not this the proper object of said books? The main thing is to know the real central motives of the different nations and the object they have in view. We may learn this from the history of each nation, from its whole bearing and from characteristic utterances of 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 Lloyd George has achieved (imitating Bismark), but for her projects for the future.

England's Policy

England's history offers the best way of getting an exact idea of the objects of English policy, such as it is candidly and almost cynically painted by Seely in his well known book "The Expansion of England". We may learn interesting details also when reading the opinions of English statesmen and historians, compiled by the Prof. Tönnes (Kiel) in his book "English Politics in English Elucidations." But yet, it seems that there are still people in neutral countries who believe in England's watchword : they believe what the Daily Telegraph most impudently states in its number of the 10th of August 1915: The allies are fighting for honesty, for liberty and civilisation ! Idle, England is said to be fighting for the rights silly talk! We know that England is "filled of the little countries. Yet she has robbed with holy indignation" on account of Belgium's fate, only because she considers Belgium the door of her house and does not any other country. Shortly after the annexation want anybody to stand on guard before her of Burma, of the South African Republics house. This war with all its attendant and Cyprus, there was the ill-treatment of phenomena offers an inexhaustible source | Persia. of problems for all who feel an interest in the psychology of the masses. The most interesting feature seems to me the fact that the neutrals allow themselves to be misled by England's cant over and over again! They obstinately stick to the idea that ed to him too high. This price would England is fighting for democracy, and yet | be-according to the opinion of the former

abandonment of the supremacy at sea and of the feeling to be more than other people, the abandonment of the immense bumptiousness inbred in every true Englishman. England is pushed by the very same motives which, long ago, brought about the famous "Navigation Acts" causing, in spite of there being peace everywhere, the bombardment of Copenhagen and the capture of the Danish fleet and leading England-in times of peace also-to take away 6000 American 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 ask, is not the actual treatment of neutral navigation by England a striking proof that England continues being possessed of the same ideas?

The English pamphlets try over and over again to make Germany obnoxious to the whole world; they explain Germany's political intentions and the vital points of the German character by the books of some of its modern political writers. The average Englishman being utterly unacquainted with German intellectual life, invariably refers to Nietzsche, Treitschke, Ber hardi and Rohrbach. Yet Nietzsche has nover been what 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, especially abroad and in Germany (be it said) only after the war had broken out; but he has never been considered as an authority.

Fear of the Germans

A short time before the war, I read Rohrbach's exceedingly instructive book "Germany amongst the world's nations", published in 1912 and candidly speaking, I admired the breadth of his view and the moderation of what he claims for his country. An impartial 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 wonderfully organised for unionism and highly gifted for economies and culture. The most prominent Englishmen admit that it would 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 striking as they did not work under the same favourable conditions as the British did in the period of 50 years in the beginning of the 18th century. The English 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, But the Germans have not been dreaded on account of their barbarism, but for their moral and intellectual advantages. Clipping the wings of this nation, according to the plan of the Allies, would be a far greater crime than has ever been committed against

civilization, a far greater crime than all those Dutch Prime Minister Van Houten-the ridiculously imputed to the German army by the silliest of calumniators.

The Balance of Power

England has pretended ever since, to aspire after the balance of power among the nations. If that is so, it may be stated here that a 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, overflowing England with its 425 millions of inhabitants, in view of the barbarous landgrabbing Russia with its 170 millions, in view of America with its 106 millions 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 England'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's 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 understand this necessity, however bitter it may be. It does not matter at all whether we think it the most agreeable solution of the question; the main thing is to insure the future of Central Europe.

England has successively subdued all naval powers; Spain, Portugal, Holland and France; England did not shrink back from having Japan beaten by Russia, thus protecting herself in a cheap way; England has mobilized in this war a number of accomplices against the Central Powers, especially against Germany. England has kept for herself the advantageous financial control of this great "commercial undertaking", for her own profit, paralysing her "friends." Now, this perfidious Albion must be stopped in its intentions, both ridiculous and awful, to subdue the whole world, without giving anything in return. England has that aim! This is clearly shown by the efforts made to combine her enormous colonies in Asia with those in Africa by the possession of Egypt brutally robbed, by the control of interior Asia, South Persia and Arabia, thus creating one great uninterrupted British Empire, extending from the west and south coasts of Africa right to Australia and New Zeeland.

Impudent Avarice

The ideal of an English Universal Empire has been painted very impressively and candidly by the American Pan-Anglo-Saxon Empire, which is not founded on right and 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 Egypt 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 by England and in spite of English tyranny 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 nations. May Lea's book enlighten them!

Destructive Storm

Damages Ceuta.

Maarid, Tuesday. An official message from Ceuta states that a hurricane carried off the roof of a building in one of the exposed 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.

Lieut.-Colonel Jose Letamendia and three 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 campaign tents and several military buildings were destroyed, and at El Rincon an officer was badly injured. Serious damage was caused at Larache.

THE LOST ZEPPELIN

Copenhagen, Tuesday. The wrecked Zep-pelin L 19 was well known along the west coast of Denmark. She was formerly sta-tioned at Hamburg and Tondern, and was frequently mentioned in newspaper reports from captains of North Sea vessels. For some time she patrolled the area around the Horn Reef, and afterwards she relieved the wrecked L 18 at Tondern.

L 19 was first mentioned about three months ago when, accompanied by L 7 and L 8, she stopped a Swedish steamer in the middle of the North Sea, sending a party on board to inspect the ship's papers. This was said to be the first time on record that a Zeppelin had stopped and boarded a ship. The airship came down within a few yards of the surface of the water. She then launched a boat carrying the inspecting officers, who bought some provisions.

Mastery of The Seas

Italian Newspaper Predicts German Naval Offensive in the Coming Spring. Rome. Tuesday. The Agenzia Nationale, which a month ago forecasted the general action by the Zeppelins against England, declares that it learns from the 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 attack. These vessels, which will be ready some mouths hence, will be armed with superior guns of forty-two centimetrès $(16^{1}/_{2}in.)$, or perhaps of fifty centimetres (20in). Being convinced, from henceforth, that it will be impossible to obtain a decisive victory on land, Germany will attempt a great coup on sea, risking everything in order to paralyse the approaching general offensive of the Allies.

more little countries than any other nation. Holland ought to know this fact better than

The Price Too High

On the 3rd of June 1915, Asquith declared very solemnly and sincerely that the British could indeed afford every comfort and luxury, but only at a price which seem-

Homer Lea. His book "The day of the Saxon" was published in 1912 and dedicated 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, more impudent than malice itself could read out of books of any Pan-Germanic, much less from a book of Bernhardi's or Rohrbach's. Lea forgot to declare the Anglo-Saxon ideal: the defence of little nations. He knows everything about the building stones of the British

GAFFNEY UPON WILSON RENEWED CHARGES MADE BY THE EX-CONSUL GENERAL AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Consul General to Munich, gives further views, in the Münchener Zeitung regarding the existing situation as between Germany and the United States.

Amongst other things Mr. Gaffney affirms, that those members of Congress who are concerned with the control of America's foreign policy, had gradually come to the conclusion that the way in which President Wilson abused his office in order to vent his spleen against Germany was no longer to be tolerated. The interests of the American people demand that the Wilsonian policy of pin-pricks should cease, and they demand this emphatically. So while Wilson was cruising about the country preaching dissension, the responsible legislators in Washington set to work to make the execution of his threats impossible. Wilson demanded an immediate and extensive provision for war preparedness from the voters. His faithful henchman, lawyer Garrison, who had been appointed by Wilson to the post of Secretary of war. though he had never in all his life taken sword in hand, was given orders to rush a great military bill through Congress whilst Wilson went touring from place to place pushing his propaganda of war.

A Decisive Defeat

Garrison and his assistant-secretary Breckinridge devoted their utmost efforts to drum up a majority for the armament budgets demanded by Wilson, but the bottom has simply dropped out of their scheme. The proceedings prove plainly that Congress wishes to have nothing to do with this wild project of Wilson, and the defeat was so decisive that the Secretary of War and his

Mr. St. John Gaffney, former American | assistant were forced to resign from office. That has blown Wilson's militaristic soapbubble into thin air, for it is self-evident that he will no longer be able to threaten war with Germany after Congress in so unmistakable a manner has shown that it has no intention of providing him with the means for preparing for war. Wilson would merely render himself ridiculous if under circumstances such as these, he should persevere in his inflammatory speeches, and since he has sufficient political experience to perceive which way the wind blows, he has adapted himself to circumstances. He is at present actuated by no other desire than that of being re-elected, and he is aware that he must shape his conduct accordingly.

Armed Merchant Ships

For this reason through another friend of his, Secretary of State Lansing, he announced to the British Government that he would no longer be able to concede that English merchant ships armed like warships were to be regarded as harmless trading vessels on entry into American ports. The German declaration dealing with the carrying-out of the future submarine warfare against England came just at the opportune moment to give Lansing's announcement the necessary reinforcement. The mass of evidence which the German Government has established in the appendix to the declaration is of the greatest importance inasmuch as it dissipates all doubt as to the manner in which these allegedly "harmless merchant ships" are actually used. Wilson may still be actuated with the inward desire to weaken this mighty German document, but the American Congress and the American people are determined to be

deceived no longer. Should there still have been any doubt in the United States respecting the dangers that threatened the land because of the Wilsonian policy, this has been swept away.

Wilson Boasts

Wilson still boasts that it was he who kept America from being involved in the war. In reality this is due to the broadminded German policy which merely took cognizance of open as well as secret hostilities and waited in serenity, patience and self-control until the real voice of the American people should be heard through their representatives in Congress. We Americans have known from the very beginning that Wilson was not speaking in the name of the 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 this side of the ocean and the other who are aware how necessary it is to maintain the most excellent relations between the peaceable spirit of America and Germany now battling so heroically for peace, have come within measurable distance of their goal. Trade relations demand an improvement-imperatively. In America as well as in Germany there is a strong and growing demand for a renewed exchange of goods. All those who have the real interests of the two countries at heart must now turn their attention to this problem. I may be able to give you some further information on this point-once a more complete understanding has been perfected."

A Correction

The recent interview with Mr. St. John Gaffney, published in the Continental Times of February the 14th, was given to Herr Karstensen the Correspondent of the Münchener Zeitung and not as erroneously stated, to the Münchener Nachrichten.

LITERATURE **CHOICE FAIRY TALES** German Folklore and Fancy

Märchenbuch der Deutschen Dichter Gedächtnis Stiftung. Hamburg-Grossborstel. 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 is here; dear old favorites from Grimm and Anderson nestle cosily by newer stories, William Hauff's "Magic Horse", the delicious "Three Sisters with Glass Hearts" and last of all, a quaint playlet, which deserves to be described in more detail.

This is a vegetable drama-a Punch and Judy show, as it were, in the kitchen garden. The heroes and heroines are potatoes, radishes and a cucumber; the author's clear directions prevent any difficulty in the arrangement of this delightful variety of peep show; and we are convinced that the father or the big brother who has once unfolded to an enraptured audience the tale of "Grandmother's Spectacles" and the fight with the dragon, will compose endless such vegetable comedies upon the original model.

Two of the stories are not children's stories-they are precisely the best of the collection as literature. Grim, imaginative and sad are the tales of "Tausendschönchen" and "Hansemann's Haus"-tales for the grown-up to stir his imagination with, when the other stories have all been read and the 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 meaning may be apprehended, render it especially suitable for such a purpose; and many of us have never grown up too thoroughly to enjoy a good fairy-tale.

The fanciful and quaint illustrations are in excellent harmony with the the text. We should like to suggest two little improvements when a second edition is called for. Such a book, intended to be read, at least to some extent, by the children themselves, should certainly be printed, not in Gothic but in clear and readable Roman, and the paragraphs should be shorter. It is tiring and discouraging to the reader's eye-especially the child-eye,-when one paragraph occupies a whole page.

STRAY PEARLS Wisdom from our Contemporaries.

"We have had it dinned into our ears that the workers are having a prosperous time; that more money is being received now than before. But what is the truth? Money earned by excessive over-time, money won at the expense of health and vitality, is having to be spent on excessive food prices, for, while wages have increased only 23 per cent, food has gone up over 40 per cent. The end of this war will find a toil-exhausted working-class with nothing but ruined physique as a reward for all the labor."

-The Federationist, London.

"It is clear that there is, in theory at least, room for a daily newspaper which shall print what is currently said by educated men, which shall express opinion and criticism, and which shall give not the news suitable to a commercial or a political interest, but the news as it is in the mouths and ears of those who write." -Hilaire Belloc.

"In industry success in the long run will go to the nation possessing the greatest number of trained and skilled workers. This has long been recognised in Germany, and today she is reaping the benefits of her foresight." -P. Abbot, Past President Association of Teachers in Technical Institution



THE CLEAN - UP AT GALLIPOLI THE GRAVE OF THE BRITISHERS THE TRUTH OF THE FAMOUS "EVACUATION."

enjoyed more than one of the vivid letters the bayonets of the Turkish braves who of our Correspondent with the Turkish at last were enjoying the exaltation of 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 the title of "Allah-il-Allah," and will be published by O. G. Zehrield of Leipzig at the price of 1 Mark. It is to be richly 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 of the almost incredible and brazen preposterousness of Mr. Asquith's declaration that this ghastly defeat and humiliation of Britain is to "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 the House of Commons would be far more in keeping with the House of Bedlam. Yet British cunning in falsifying history is both great and unashamed, and care must be taken that the falsehoods that are meant to cover up disaster and defeat do not prevail with that much-beguiled maiden-Clio, the muse of history. Mr. Bleeck-Schlombach's account throws a sharp and destructive light upon British boasts and British misrepresentatations:

"Gallipoli-the Grave of the Englishmensuch will be its name in history. Down here, on Cape Helles, remote and legendary, the parting ridge between Europe and Asia, proud old England laid its lofty Oriental ambitions to rest in a grave-buried them at the beginning of 1916 with hundreds of thousands of the soldiers she had sacrificed in vain

The 7th of January, 1916, had been fixed upon by Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, the leader of the Fifth Turkish Army,-which had kept the invading Scots, Brits, Australians and Frenchmen in such masterly check,-as the proper time for making a final clean-up of the enemy forces.

The irresistible drive began in the afternoon about two o'clock under the tremendous action of the entire reinforced Turkish artillery.

General Monro, the chief in command of the hostile forces, must have been aware that his fateful hour was about to strike. He was able to confirm the terrible fact he had feared so long-the time had come when the artillery of his opponents was almost equal to his own even in a material sensein numbers and in calibre. That the spirit of the Turkish soldiers, their zest for battle and their skill, had from the very beginning exceeded the morale of his own mercenary troops is something that had been painfully borne in upon him through the enormous losses which had followed his numerous futile attacks.

The readers of the Continental Times have | ground to pieces and mowed down under cleansing their native soil from the plague of the enemy.

> Then the machine-guns were rushed up and these began to hammer their death and destruction into the headlong, fleeing ranks. That the British were not literally thrown into the sea is to be attributed only to the superiority of their big naval guns which held up the pursuers by a wild cannonade of 15 inch shells-a final opportunity for squandering expensive ammunition.

> A moonless, impenetrable night, out of which a few large stars sparkled forth, mercifully covered the horrors of the battlefield Jackals, hungry for prey, came slinking down from the hills, and their hoarse cries mingled with the screech of night-owls that go flying about the ragged walls of the old bastion of Sedd-ul-Bahr and the stone stumps of the old wind-mills.

> The Damoclean sword of complete annihilation 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 protection

> Soon, however, the shore, the coastal camps and the landing-places were subjected to the fire of the Turkish guns. The flight, the "evacuation" had to be interrupted once

It was only about midnight on the 8th of January, after the storm had subsided and the lighters were once more able to approach on smooth water under the protection of 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 prisoner who was wounded and was being conducted to the hospital of the Red Crescent at Pera. "Well, I've had a look at her after all-

this here Constantinople," the man from the Antipodes remarked, then added with a sour smile, "but not in the way we fellows thought." On the morning of the 9th of January, in

the year 1916, be it remarked for "all those whom it may concern" there was nothing left of the opponents of the Holy Warnothing save the mounds of dead men and the tangles of the wounded they had left groaning upon Gallipoli".

Transtaetd by R. L. O.

Where to buy the Continental Times.



"S. O. S. Save our souls!"

This desperate cry of the sinking ship was sent out by him and was answered by a whole fleet of transport steamers, all masked with 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 pose was kept up before the eyes of the worldas well as the mask and the sounding phrase.

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 climax to some excellent tunnelling operations several terrific mines were exploded. With gnashing teeth, and in 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 number of their guns, they gave the command to abandon all their food supplies-vast stores large enough to last for months-as well as the horses, the mules, the entire park 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 sons of Allah stormed forward-from the left wing on the Dardanelles, over Kerevis-Dereh, across "Bismarck Heights," down to the right wing on the Aegean Sea. Irresistibly they plunged forward-across trenches, wire entanglements, wolf-pits, and across hillocks of the corpses of the enemy. The battle fever of the Osmanli troops, which their leaders had found such difficulty in repressing, now broke into open flame. Even before the long-drawn prayer of the Hodscha had ceased, the battle-cry of "Allah-il-Allah" came thundering up from the charging lines, and went echoing down to the sea where English cruisers and torpedo-boats with covered lights went erring about, seeking to take a hand in the battle upon the shore and to cover the flight.

For the same reason the Staffordshires, a regiment of prize troops, were flung forward to take upon themselves the terrible momentum and shock of the storming Turks. But they were swept away as by some elemental force,

Aussig: Buchhdlg. v. A. Grohmanns, Nachf. Karlsbad: Hermann Jacob, Alte Wiese. Marienbad: Hans Fink, Haus Sanssoucie.

Kaiserstrasse. Prag: M. & M. Wetzek, Graben No. 33. Reichenberg i. B.: Paul Schlors, Nachf. Vienna: Herm. Goldschmidt, O. m. b. H.,

Wollzeile 11. Franz Leo & Co., Opernring 3. Belgium.

Brüssels: M. Dettmers, 1 rue Cornet de Crez. Denmark.

Copenhagen: B. T's Boghandel, Raadhusplaasen

Germany.

Bad Oeynhausen: G. Ibershoff's Buchhdlg. Bamberg: Buchhdlg. W. E. Hepple, Lange strasse 22.

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Bonn Ludwig Röhrscheid.

Bremen: Bremer Buch- und Zeitschr.-Vertrieb, Juliane Bayerdörffer, Rembertikirchhof 14 Carl Offermann, Zeitungskiosques. Bremerhaven: F. Morisse.

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Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer. Leipzig: B. Westermann & Co., Talstr. 2. International News Co., Salomonstr. 16.

Mannheim: Zeitungsverkauf L. Diebold. Buchhdlg. Rich. Grohe. Munich: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung Heinr. Jaffé,

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