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VIENNA  
BRISTOL  
HOTEL

# The Continental Times

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

STOCKHOLM  
Grand Hôtel  
and  
Grand Hotel Royal  
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## LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

### Burgas Closed.

Budapest, Sunday. The Roumanian Government announces that the harbor of Burgas is closed for foreign shipping until the end of the war.

### Curious Rumor.

Vienna, Sunday. The *Volksblatt* is responsible for a statement to the effect that Congress has decided to remain passive in the matter of the export of munitions until the return of Colonel House from Europe.

### Russians Active.

Budapest, Sunday. From Odessa comes the news of large movements of Russian troops. It is surmised that the Russians are going to make a fresh attempt to take the offensive in Bessarabia.

### In Honor of Colonel House.

The United States Ambassador, Judge Gerard, gave a dinner party on Friday evening in honor of Colonel House. Amongst the guests were the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### Missing Steamer.

London, Sunday. Much anxiety is felt concerning the passenger ship "Appam" of the Elder Dempster line. The steamer is now 11 days overdue and carried 200 passengers. A life boat bearing the name of the "Appam" has been cast ashore on the Morocco coast.

### A Swiss Apology.

Bern, Sunday. The Swiss Minister to Germany has been instructed to express the regret of his Government for the incident which took place at Lausanne when the flag flying over the German Consulate was pulled down by a mob of workmen.

### Wilson Makes Tour.

New York, Sunday. President Wilson is about to make a tour of the United States in view of the coming elections. He has made his first speech in New York and took as his subject the defenses of America. He closed his discourse by saying "I always accept a challenge to fight, but to fight honorably!"

### Catastrophe in Sicily.

Rome, Sunday. Owing to the high price of coal it has been found necessary to give up the sulphur trade of Sicily. Due to that 100,000 people have been thrown out of work. It is hoped that the British Government will do something to relieve the most unfortunate conditions existing.

### English Losses.

Constantinople, Sunday. The *Sadai Islam*, a newspaper appearing in Bagdad, states that in their last engagement at Kut-el-Amara, the English suffered very heavy losses. In order to make room for the wounded, all the stores in the town had to be given over. The Diplomatic Agent, Mr. Cox, to whom General Townsend attributes the misfortune at Kut-el-Amara has been sent away from that place.

### U Boat Warfare.

New York, Sunday. The Washington Correspondent of the *Evening Post* states that Mr. Lansing has made a proposition concerning U boat warfare upon the basis that passenger ships should not carry cannon. If that be agreed to he would then appeal to the Central Powers in order to try and arrange that passenger ships be not sunk without previous notice.

### VICEROY DEAD

Petersburg, Sunday. Prince Woronzow Daschkow one of the best known of the high placed Russian officials, is dead. He had been for many years past Viceroy of the Caucasus and was a great favourite with all the members of the Imperial family. He was 79 years old. He received a salary of 650,000 Marks which he donated to charities.

## Impressions of An American In Germany.

An American travelling through Germany has conceived the original idea of writing his views and impressions gathered concerning the German's views of America. And those ideas are set forth as follows:

During all my travels through Germany, wherever I came in contact with the people, I could observe one thing: America is not spoken of with hatred, but rather with pity. One is vexed with the Americans on account of their showing so little understanding for the German people and its entity from the beginning of this world-war. It is hard to comprehend in Germany, how so clever a people could succumb to the intoxication of this incitation through lies, and contribute to the circumstance, that on the continent the bloodiest war, instead of being abbreviated, can go on. The German people are intelligent enough to discern, that the American people, as a whole, do not approve of the traffic in arms and munitions. It is even lenient enough to understand, that from a legal point of view America has a certain incontestable right, to draw as much profit from the conflict of the European people, as business allows. There is only one thing, the German People cannot understand: the American Government enjoyed in Germany the reputation of standing for "fair play," but the stand-point, represented by the American press is incomprehensible.

### Who is to Blame.

Women only talk spitefully, and are they to blame? The universal complaint is: but for the Americans this war would have ceased. Fathers, husbands, brothers and sons would have returned long ago. We should not have had these terrible losses, and England would have had to give in.

After peace America will regret the war more than any of the parties engaged in it, say the judicious Germans, and persons with accurate knowledge of the political and economical conditions in America. Even those nations that are favoured by American supplies, will have after peace, more reason to be angry with America than Germany. For any sensible thinking man it is evident to-day, that, if the world-war continued, moral and financial bankruptcy is certain for the defeated nations. What can France and Russia hope to attain? Will not these two nations later on be prejudiced against America, whose supplies prolonged the war? In the autumn offensive of the French, they and the English lost 200,000 men, dead and wounded, by German projectiles, grenades, etc., that were but thrown in answer to the American bombs. Without the latter, there would be fewer widows and orphans to-day in France and England.

### A Question For America.

It is difficult to rest objective when making reflections of a general kind, whatever be the standpoint you represent personally. An excellent judge of the American Labour question and the conditions of political economy, a man who has travelled and seen a great deal in America, a member of the German Reichstag, said to me: "For the development of its industry, the progress of its agriculture, America is indebted in the first line to its immigration. How will this be after the war? France is of no great moment for the United States, regarding the immigration question. With Italy it is otherwise. During the last 20 years it has been the only country America could count on as a source for workmen, needed for the construction of its railways and mining purposes. These labourers have shed their blood on the Isonzo, and after peace, Italians will return from America, to fill up the gaps in the old country. The Lithuanian and Kurlandian peasants from Russia, whose immigration is of importance especially for the North-West, are driven from their homes, their sons are dead, shot and crippled and so impoverished, as being of no avail for the next 25 years as homestead-seekers. The Slovenes, Kroats and Magyars, the labourers most sought after in the American coal-mines, at least the strong men, who alone come in question, dye the Karpathians and the soil of Serbia with their blood, and those men, capable of work, who are spared, must stay in their country to help in its reconstruction. Against the immigration of Russian and Galician Jews the Immigration-law has already drawn a barrier. These folks are so poor, they are not able to raise the money for the long voyage. An act of assistance from the side of the Jewish societies is forbidden by law, and whence are these poor peoples to get the amount of 25 dollars, necessary to 'step upon the pro-

mised, holy land of America", as Mary-Antin would say. But even if sufficient money was at their disposal, the bones of the young, strong men are bleaching on the battle-fields of Galicia and Poland, and the women and girls, who now find employment in the confection-industry at shameful wages, live a miserable life: as emigrants they would only increase the army of prostitutes and fallen women. Germany has for the last 20 years been of no avail for America, regarding its immigration with the exception of those intellectual men who hold brilliant positions in the new chemical and electrical industries. Many of those have been hindered at the beginning of the war, in fulfilling their military duty, through England's control of the seas. Thousands are only waiting for the moment to be able to return to their old homes. Thousands of them are compelled by family-circumstances to return home, to be the last comfort of old and sorrowing parents, whose sons have fallen on the battle-fields. Others, disgusted by America's behaviour against Germany will turn their backs on America from sentimental reasons, but the greater part will say: if we could not fight for our country, we shall now, when again it needs all its men, strive the more for domination of the world-market, for the reconstruction of German industry, join the ranks of the combatants for a greater Vaterland, and do our duty. The manufacture of arms being stopped, thousands and thousands of labourers will be turned out into the street, with small chance of finding other employment.

The momentary feverish rage of speculation will require its victims. The gain of the great industry-barons and Wall Street-magnates is nothing compared with the enormous losses, that in later years American agriculture, mines and railways will suffer through the cessation of immigration. The immediate gains are of passing moment, the results to come are far more permanent in a moral as well as a material sense. D. L. D.

## Athens Garrison Strengthened

Budapest, Sunday. According to a despatch received from Athens, the military garrison of the Greek Capital is being strongly reinforced. A large number of troops for that purpose have already arrived at Piraeus and have been inspected by King Constantin and General Dumanis. Piraeus is placed under martial law. The harbor has been fortified and big cannon mounted.

## New Servian War Minister

Petersburg, Sunday. According to the *Russkoe Slovo*, the Servian Minister of War, General Bojowitsch, has retired and his place has been taken by General Tersitch. The late leader of the Servian army, General Putnik, is not dead as reported, but very ill. Any new offensive movement upon the part of the Servians is not to be expected for a considerable time to come. On the news of the Montenegrin capitulation, it had been intended to send a Servian force to the rescue but it was found impossible. Up to the last moment the Russian diplomatic representative Sawinski had remained at Scutari in order to try and do what was possible to incite the remaining Servian troops to resistance, but without success. Essad Pasha, the Russian paper states, is commencing to evacuate Durazzo.

## THE WAR Official Report (Western Front.)

North west of the La Folie farm (north-east of Neuville) our troops stormed the enemy trenches over a distance of 1,500 metres capturing 237 prisoners, one officer and 9 machine guns.

In the newly taken positions about Neuville, a series of French attacks were repulsed, but they managed to occupy one line.

South of the Somme, the village Frise was taken together with a thousand metres of the south lying front. The French left 12 officers and 927 men in our hands, also 13 machine guns and 4 mine throwers.

## ZEPPELIN OVER PARIS

Paris, Sunday. Last evening, under cover of a heavy fog, a Zeppelin airship hovered over Paris and dropped several bombs. Many people fell victims. At one point fifteen people were killed, at another, one man and three women. One house was blown up and considerable other damage done. The attempts of the French Flying Corps to find the Zeppelin proved futile. Until one o'clock this morning Paris was in darkness.

## Rival Flyers Remarkable Results

Arial Duels in Which German Aeroplanists Show Overwhelming Superiority. Figures That Speak.

Of late the English newspapers have written much about the number and the frequency of arial duels and have claimed that the English aeroplanists have won great victories. Questions upon the same subject have been frequent in the House of Commons and have been answered by Mr. Tennant in a sense equivocal, tending to make believe that all was well and that the English flyers were more than holding their own.

Now, however, the German Headquarters Staff publishes the returns of the losses on both sides and they demonstrate that the German successes have been overwhelming. The report is as follows:

"Since the publication of our last report, that is to say from October 1, the losses of German aircraft on the western front have been: In arial fights, 7; destroyed in landing, 8; missing 1. Total 16.

The enemy during the same period lost: In arial fights, 41; destroyed in landing, 11; through forced landings within our lines, 11. Total 63.

The above remarkable returns can be readily credited when it is remembered that two young German Lieutenants of the Flying Corps have alone accounted for eighteen of the aeroplanes of the Allies.

## Britain Breaks Faith with U. S.

Washington, Sunday. The British government is charged with breaking faith with the United States in the matter of requisitioning the American Transatlantic steamer Hocking, in a protest filed with State Department today by a representative of the company.

After giving the State Department to understand that the requisition of the Hocking and the Genesee had been cancelled, the department was advised today that the British government had requisitioned the Hocking, depositing \$235,000 with the Halifax prize court to indemnify the owners, and was preparing to load the vessel with grain and take it to London for prize court proceedings.

### CHANGE OF VENUE.

This information was laid before the department by W. S. Field, Washington representative of the Wagner Company. The department also received a report from the American Consul at Halifax, but it was not complete, and a further report was asked. When the report is received the matter will be taken up with Great Britain.

Attorney Field in his protest filed with Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, accused the British government of sharp practices by attempting to carry out its plan to requisition the Hocking under the cloak of a change of venue. Mr. Field said it was Great Britain's intention to remove the steamer Genesee from the prize court at St. Lucia, sent it to Halifax for another load of Canadian grain, and thence to London for court action.

Although the British government advised the State Department that none of the other Wagner vessels would be seized while the Hocking and Genesee prize court test cases were pending, attorney Field advised the State Department that none of the vessels had yet left port.

## Lansing Begins Inquiry Upon Canadian Campaign

Washington, Sunday. Secretary of State Lansing has started an investigation to determine whether the Canadian government is attempting to enlist American university men in its regiments for overseas service.

The letter of Maj. F. C. Greenshields, chief of recruiting, to John E. Ott, a student at the University of Illinois, which appeared in *The Tribune* on Sunday, was laid before Secretary Lansing. He requested officials of the State Department to trace the letter to its source to determine whether Maj. Greenshields wrote it.

If it develops the letter is genuine, an effort will be made to find out if the Canadian government approved of the scheme. If this is found to be the case, then the Secretary will order an investigation to ascertain just how extensive the Canadian enlistment propaganda has been in this country.

The Department will take up the matter with the British and Canadian governments and may demand an apology, as well as a cessation of such activities.

## Italian King Starts for Front

On Hearing of Austro-Hungarian Offensive at Goertz, Victor Emanuel Leaves Rome to Join His Army. Ministerial Council Concerning Albanian Question.

Lugano, Sunday. Upon the receipt of the news of the Austro-Hungarian advance at Goertz, King Victor Emanuel immediately started for the front. Before leaving, the King called a conference of the Ministers in order to take council concerning what was best to be done as regards the Albanian question. The latest news was that the Austro-Hungarian troops had passed on from San Giovanni di Medua and occupied Alessio, thus threatening the safety of Valona. Further that the southern Albanians had risen and were making themselves very troublesome to the Italian troops both politically and militarily. The possibility of a catastrophe in Albania had therefore to be taken into consideration.

### Flight of The Consuls.

Zurich, Sunday. A despatch from Milan tells that the Consular representatives of the Entente Powers have left their posts in Albania and have arrived at Brindisi. The Consuls of the Entente have quitted Valona. It is reported that Durazzo and Tirana have been evacuated by the troops of Essad Pasha. All telegraphic communication with Durazzo has been cut off since Wednesday last.

The French press is forbidden to publish anything concerning the capitulation of Montenegro and the occupation of Scutari is likewise kept secret by the French censorship.

## REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

Petersburg, Sunday. The Russian Government has discovered the existence of an organization for political purposes which has ramifications from one end of the Empire to the other. In connection with this there have been a large number of arrests made in Petersburg and more still in Moscow. Eight hundred people have been arrested the half of which were released.

In Moscow the secret police are particularly vengeful against the Jews. Anyone having the appearance of a Hebrew is at once arrested. One thousand such arrests have been made. Most of them were expelled from Moscow although they were inhabitants there.

## GREY REPLIES TO AMERICAN PROTEST

London, Sunday. The American Government recently made a formal protest to the British Cabinet against the breach of international law upon the part of the English whereby American Mail matter and specially packages, consigned from the United States to Neutral countries, were confiscated after the ships had been taken into English harbors. A special case was quoted wherein Mail matter for the American Minister to Holland had been taken, the same containing diplomatic correspondence.

Sir Edward Grey has given the vague reply, that the Note has brought up weighty questions of principle, matter and situations which are all important for the Allies. Therefore he must, in the first place, put himself into relations with the Allied Powers.

## THE SERVIANS IN CORFU

London, Sunday. According to the *Daily News* Correspondent in Corfu, the condition of the Servian soldiers arriving there is the most pitiful. Many of them are so exhausted from long fasting that they are unable to take food and the deaths from that cause have been very numerous. He states that the Servian Government has taken up its quarters at the Hotel d'Angleterre in Corfu.

## THE ACTION OF ROUMANIA

Vienna, Sunday. The action of Roumania is exciting considerable attention. A report published on Friday told that the Bratianu Ministry was doomed. A Correspondent at Bucharest writes that the diplomatic representatives of the Allies are very busy buying up all the available supplies of grain with the evident intention of preventing the same being exported to Austria. He says that they have already closed contracts for large supplies at high prices. They have no means of exporting what they have bought unless it be through Russia, which country has already got much more grain than it needs and would gladly export some of its own surplus of wheat and barley.



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#### Questions For America.

So far the American people do not appear to have taken much trouble to look into the all important question as to what the aftermath of the Great European Campaign may bring to the United States. And yet the matter is one of the most serious for the future of the Union. In the first place, as is pointed out in an article which we print, contributed by an American who has set himself to work to find out opinion in Germany; the fact of America being engaged in prolonging this war of extermination, by supplying the means for its continuance, is perhaps a suicidal action. For, as our American contributor writes, the prosperity of the United States is largely dependent upon its labor supply which must necessarily come from abroad. But, as the manhood of the nations which up to the present has been the nucleus of the labor supply for America, is now being decimated and destroyed; when the war is over emigration to the United States is likely to cease almost entirely for some years to come.

Further than that, if the war be long drawn out, owing to America supplying the Allies with ammunition and war material, all the nations engaged in the Great Campaign, will be on the verge of bankruptcy and will not be in position to buy the vast products of the United States and so they will undoubtedly seek to the utmost to live upon their own resources, and the luxuries and superfluities which the United States has hitherto sold to the old world, will no longer find a ready market as of yore.

As the American writer says, even the Italians, who for years past have been the backbone of the American labor market, will no longer be able to emigrate, for owing to the heavy losses in life their country has suffered, they will be needed at home. The same will apply to the Russians and Galicians who came in such numbers to the United States and were utilized to such advantage in America for mining and other purposes. They too for many years will be missing, for their numbers have been materially decreased by the war and the young and energetic manhood of these countries has been sacrificed upon the battlefields of Europe.

It therefore becomes a matter of the keenest interest and importance to every individual American to make up his mind as to whether it is useful for his country to prolong the war and whether by doing so the future of the United States is not being most dangerously compromised.

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

#### The Truth.

A Correspondent who writes to us from far away San Francisco that the *Continental Times* should substitute the statement which it prints from time to time, that: "*The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.*" by another which should read: "*The Continental Times is the only newspaper in the entire world which tells the truth in English.*"

But we think the writer of that letter, more especially as he lives in the West of the United States, will find a good number of newspapers in that portion of the Great Republic which come out boldly enough with the truth. Take for instance (even without going West) the various Hearst newspapers. You can find a great deal of truth in such newspapers as the *Washington Post*, the *Chicago Tribune* and other newspapers which give a very fair rendering of things as they are over here and manage to break away from the English muzzled and bound Agency news. He quotes the *Associated Press* as being so specially under the domination of the English. But after all if

the *Associated Press*; one of the greatest organizations of its kind in the world, did not accept the news according to the desire of the English, true or not true, it could not get any news through at all. So there are excuses for it.

The American Special Correspondents who have come to Germany and have, as conscientious men, striven to get the truth out to Americans as to what is taking place here, have one and all been hopelessly baffled by the elaborate preparations made by the English to prevent the truth getting to America. It has come to such a pass that if a New York newspaper today were to publish an account of the perfect calm and thorough confidence existing in Germany, telling of the crowded streets, the well-fed looking people, describe the hundreds of beer palace's and great Cafés, filled to overflowing; the crowded theatres and so on, it would be taken as an April fool joke, none would believe it. But all the untruths concerning shortage of food, riots, empty streets, lack of soldiers to fill the ranks, all such lies find ready belief amongst the readers of the leading New York newspapers. As a German Society man, who went over to New York at the commencement of the war said: "They simply don't want to know the truth in New York. They won't listen to it!"

## American

### Preparedness

The *Chicago Daily News* publishes an article as follows: America's apparent determination to make adequate preparations to defend its peace and its rights, is attracting attention in all thoughtful quarters in England, but opinion concerning the matter is not clearly developed. Lord Rosebery has expressed his regret that America should have felt impelled to militarize itself heavily and thus "provoke corresponding increases in other nations." Lord Haldane has spoken in general terms in the same strain: "If civilization could rid itself of the burden of armaments, the ravages of this war could be repaired to a greater degree and with less human suffering than otherwise."

#### NEW POLICIES.

The majority of Britons may be assumed to entertain similar views respecting the new military and naval policies of the United States. However, one finds at present no fear that America's increased fighting power would imperil any British interest. How Canada feels on the subject is not known here, but some persons believe that with warlike currents running in the United States—currents such as are wont to spring from huge naval and military preparations—the Canadians might become uneasy. What puzzles an American observer is the fact that some intelligent persons appear to be surprised at the course affairs are taking in America. To anybody in this frame of mind one feels like saying:

"American rights have not been respected in this war. They have been violated by both groups of belligerents. America was in a poor position to prevent such violations. Her very weakness encouraged assaults upon law and upon humanity. Do not take as an ill thing for civilization that the people of the United States intend to put battle ships and howitzers behind their rights and their ideals. If there are persons in the world who are plotting to harm the western republic, who would disturb its tranquillity, who would murder its citizens or trample upon its property, well may these be disturbed about the defensive ideas now dominating the American mind.

#### NEED NOT LOSE SLEEP.

"But those who want peace and the rule of law and justice all around the globe need lose no sleep over America's proposed bigger army and navy. All humane folk want America to play a more important part in the fortification of future international peace. How can it do this if it is so weak in a military way that its voice in the councils of the world has scarcely the force of the voice of Belgium or Serbia? Already America has a superfluity of pacific voices crying in the wilderness. In days to come one may hope that when the United States speaks in the name of civilization—speaks for industry and commerce, for the arts and sciences and for the humanities—it will be in a position to excite something better than the laughter and contempt of men."

#### Brilliant Venus

Venus, which is just now, when the sky is clear, making her appearance as the "evening star" is the most brilliant of all the planets. When east of the sun she appears in the west after sunset, but when near the western elongation she gives only matinee performances before sunrise. Through the telescope she presents much the appearance of burnished silver without spot or blemish. So dazzling is she that astronomers have been able to discover little concerning our neighbour, except that she is surrounded by an atmosphere filled with clouds, making it doubtful whether any view of the solid body of the planet can ever be obtained. Even through that veil she is sometimes so bright is to cast a distinct shadow.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

### IMPORTANT

### NEW WORKS ON AUSTRIA

*Big War Exhibition in Vienna.  
War-Work, Society Revels and  
Charity. Since Beginning of  
War in Russian Prisons.*

Some interesting new volumes have been published dealing with the cultural mission of Austria, and its future as a united and uniform state. Among these the "History of Austria" by Richard von Kralik, already in its third edition, takes a high place. He traces the evolution of the Austrian national idea step by step through history. From the primitive rivalries of single states to the world-empire of ancient Rome; from the political balance of power maintained through the Christian Era up to the time of the Napoleonic wars, he arrives at the system of a union of states and the State principles of the Austrian Monarchy. According to Kralik the task and purpose of Austria is to show the world how a number of nations, sometimes with little intrinsically in common, can form a firm and united whole, striving towards the highest in cultural and political development.

Friedrich Wilhelm Förster, the well-known professor and author of a book on "The Education of the Citizen," takes a philosophical standpoint as regards the Austrian national idea. He considers that the Austrian question has a lofty meaning for the political and religio-moral development of the entire world. He hopes that the young generation of Austrians will develop a deep spiritual love of the idea of the cultural unity of the State, so that the various conflicting racial elements may unite in a common destiny and strive towards a conscious ideal of higher civilization. It will be a triumph of spirit over nature.

The well-known German author, Max Scheler comes to a conclusion somewhat similar to Förster's. "The Empire of Austria," he says, "presents to the whole world a noble and heroic picture of the power, majesty and stability of a pure and spiritual national ideal—an example so much more impressive in a time like the present, when the world has a tendency to revert to the crude impulses of nature. It is a living example of the force of moral will-power over primitive nature and the primitive impulses of mankind."

Another German author, Professor Willy Hellpach of Karlsruhe, writes impressively and with understanding of the part which will be played by Austria-Hungary in the future in common with Germany.

"It is as if the double eagle will again become a symbol for the new Germany which will be the fruit of the war. Here the embodiment of Germanism as a world-power, strong and stark, austere and splendid, there the Danubian Monarchy, softer, more picturesque, more lovable, changing, many-colored, as it were the embodiment of an older Germanism. . . ." He would not presume to say what Austria-Hungary is to mean to the world. That she must herself discover. "Only for us Germans she has become something to love and to know—more deeply, more truly, and with less reservations—than ever in the past."

The same idea, the same thread of thought runs through all these works, which are but the expression of a common thought of many thousands to-day. The world war has made a mutual understanding easy for the two great Germanic nations.

#### The Coming Exhibition.

Vienna is to have a great War Exhibition this summer. A new exhibition park is to be arranged on a site in the Imperial Garden in the Prater. There will be a series of big exhibition halls (from designs by Karl Witzmann) connected by covered passages and in addition, gardens, lecture-halls, etc. The park will be opened in spring with a War Exhibition which will considerably outdo all German War Exhibitions in its scope. There will not be a mere show of uniforms and trophies, but seventeen great divisions, which will display the whole range of modern warfare. The exhibitors will not only be the Army Museum and the War Administration, but also the Naval and Military Arsenal, the depots, army workshops, cannon and munition factories, etc.

Industries and manufactures, so far as they have a share in producing goods for military purposes, will also take part, so that the Exhibition will give a peep into all aspects of war,—war industries, delivery of army stores, war provisioning. The interesting process of converting peaceful factories into instruments of war production will be clearly shown. Then there will be departments devoted to the science of war and its history, to war art and war crafts, to press and propaganda work. The whole effect of the exhibition will be to give a comprehensive representation of the military, intellectual and domestic life of the Danubian Monarchy in time of war.

Matters will be so arranged that the Exhibition will form a center for the summer gaieties of society. Theater and musical performances, political congresses, receptions, and it is to be hoped, festive celebrations of victories in the field, will all help to connect

the exhibition with the moving pageant of the day.

Von Krobatin, Minister of War, has accepted the post of Honorary President, and all the profits, which it is hoped, will reach a high figure, will go without deduction to the war charities. The Exhibition will also serve in some degree the purposes of propaganda, since it will be material evidence of the commercial strength and adaptable spirit of Austria-Hungary.

#### Seventeen Months in Russian Prisons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albin Kövess von Afzod und Hartaly, a nephew of the victor of Ivangorod and Kragujevac, has just arrived safely in Vienna with his wife after seventeen months' imprisonment in Russia. They were arrested in Riga, where they were paying a visit to relatives, at the outbreak of the war.

The unfortunate Frau von Kövess after being kept for three days in an iron-barred cell with criminals, was transported to Volgodna, with out being able to learn any news as to her husband's fate. The Colonel, who is an invalid and incapable of any kind of military service, was kept three months in a Moscow prison on suspicion of espionage. At last after three and a half months of terrible uncertainty, the couple were re-united in the Department of Vjatka.

The Foreign Office had arranged for their exchange, but under new suspicion, doubtless aroused by their near relationship to the Austrian general, they were again arrested in St. Petersburg, and confined for ten days in the Fortress of Peter and Paul, apart from one another. A cruelty of hope deferred! This was practically the end of their troubles however, for they were then sent under escort through Finland to Sweden, where they were received with every possible cordiality.

## Japan and Germany

In the *Chicago Tribune* Mr. Jefferson Jones writes: "To an accidental observer, the most conspicuous thing in the surrender of Tsingtau was the total absence of the British flag during the change of government. Though British soldiers were shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese in the trenches, and even though Japanese statesmen maintained that Great Britain had invited them into the war, this great opportunity in China offered to Japan, appeared to require no credit to Great Britain or to the British flag."

The siege of Tsingtau marked the first time in the history of warfare that an army from a nation of the white race had united with and under the leadership of a nation of the yellow race. While Great Britain appears now from various quarters to have suffered somewhat in placing her leadership in the hands of Japan, the future portends similar bonds between Japan and another nation. Recently even Gov. Gen. Meyer-Waldeck (former governor general at Tsingtau) has expressed his approval of a German alliance with Japan, while Petrograd has been clamoring for several months for a similar alliance.

In fact, from an oriental standpoint the siege of Tsingtau will always stand out as remarkably free from hatred. During the operations Japanese officers sent many messages into the Tsingtau garrison wishing their German friends and former tutors luck and safety during the siege. The Japanese officers seemed always courteous. They placed courtesy foremost instead of indulging in recrimination such as usually goes on between the German and British officers and troops. The messages that were interchanged during the siege and afterwards, were couched in the most courteous language, nor did Gov. Gen. Waldeck and his staff officers lose their swords after the final surrender.

At Kurume and the other little hamlets in Japan where the German prisoners were quartered after the war, every convenience and facility and practical freedom for prisoners was given the men by the Japanese. Their favorite brands of cigars, their magazines and newspapers—anything they wanted was theirs for the asking. During day hours they were allowed to roam around town streets for exercise, go on shopping tours and the like.

#### LOST AND FOUND.

It is a world of strange happenings. On the Alaska steamer from Seattle was a young lady who bitterly lamented to a friend aboard the loss of a pin. It was an Elk emblem, gold and jeweled, a present from her brother. She had lost it on the street in Seattle just before her departure. She related the circumstances in the presence of another passenger to whom she had just been introduced by her friend. This fellow passenger seemed interested and finally inquired: "Did you really lose an Elk pin and did it have your initials engraved on the back?" "Indeed I did," replied the young lady. "How did you know about the initials?" The passenger rejoined, "Well, I found it!" He proceeded to relate that he had picked up the pin on the street in Seattle just before the steamer had sailed. In a few minutes he returned from his stateroom and restored the lost treasure. A happier young woman than the recipient could not have been found.

From Leslie's.

## 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.

#### French Reading For German Troops.

To the Editor:

A German friend of mine has just shown me a copy of a paper published in German by the French army authorities and thrown over the German lines by aeroplane.

It is about 8x10 inches in size and has two pages. It is called "Die Feldpost" and has a fine German coat-of arms at the head, with a flying scroll in red, white and black. The "news" it contains is very artfully put and is cunningly designed to discourage the German fighter. First, there is an article describing the difficulties of a winter campaign in Russia, in "a region far more cheerless than that in which the German troops spent last winter." That old scare-crow and additional ally, "General Winter" is also trotted out to strike terror into the heart of the "Feldgrau," as well as those terrible figures dealing with Russia's "inexhaustible" reserves.

Then comes an article which paints the German submarine warfare in the darkest and most depressing colors—one recognizes the touch and the familiar arguments—common to the ruck of English newspapers.

This is followed by an article which deals with the German censorship. This the unknown French editor describes as one persistently bent upon suppressing the truth. This in view of the Russian methods adopted by France and England in order to suppress the faintest ray not only of truth but of reason from making itself felt in the people, is, to say the least, almost comic.

Next, the good "Feldgrau" is to be frightened economically. The dearth of food supplies and the speculations of jobbers are presented in most pessimistic hues—all on the assumption that the German soldier, instead of being the best-informed and most enlightened in the world, is kept in deliberate ignorance. The insulting language usual to the French since the outbreak of war, is, of course, entirely repressed—the German is good and there is even a tone of anxious solicitude for the physical welfare of poor Hans and Fritz. It is an amusing proof of the extraordinary lack of reality which obsesses the thoughts of the Entente. They have, in fact, become the victims of their own falsehoods and illusions—a common occurrence, as any psychologist knows.

Hans and Fritz no doubt had many a hearty laugh over this funny "Feldpost" sent them by the French.

Yours faithfully,  
Daniel Arbous.

Utrecht.

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

#### Cui Bono?

To the Editor.

I was living for some months close to the French frontier. There we had the advantage of almost direct communication with France and so the opportunity of knowing the uncensored opinions of the French people. There is a marked change in this since the last offensive broke down so hopelessly and the linking up of the Central Powers with the East. Even before these, the peace-at-any-price talk was heard among the people, but since, one hears almost nothing but desperate resignation. The soldiers in the trenches see clearly the futility of any new attempt—or further holding out,—and they can judge at hand (because the public is denied even casualty lists) the enormous sacrifices which strike at the heart of France impairing her vitality, and her future place among the nations. Everybody is asking the question why? Cui bono?

It is Britain who forces France to continue the fight against the latter's own interests. It is the defence of Britain's domination which requires the sacrifices brought by France. France is the slave of the boasting sea-lords and in her despair her people are thinking, though not yet talking, of breaking the fetters put on their country not by her enemy, but by her Ally! There is something brewing in France. Will it not be too late when this will be realized? Will not the possibility of a "peace with honor" for France be sacrificed and an irreparable disaster overcome her for the sake of Britain's selfish policy?

Britain in her insular safety can afford to "wait and see"—but France is already impatient and wishes an early peace. She will make it not only at the price of a government—but even of a system!

Zurich, Jan. 12th. Illyricus.

#### SAFETY FIRST

Hokus—Closest claims that when charity is needed, he is always the first to put his hand in his pocket.

Pokus—Yes; and he keeps it there till the danger is over. (From Judge.)



# FAMOUS AUTHOR UPON GERMANY VERSUS THE WORLD

By John B. Dahlgren.

(John Bernard Dahlgren, the author of the following able paper, is the grandson of Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States navy, whose invaluable services in the Civil War gained for him the thanks of Congress. His father was also a captain in the American navy, and Mr. Dahlgren writes as an American without the slightest suspicion of a "hyphen." He voices the thought of the great majority of Americans who are in heart and soul really neutral.)

(From "The International" of New York.)

Before entering into a discussion of the present European situation, it is perhaps advisable to explain the personal attitude of the writer. First, I maintain that I am neutral; second, I cannot trace a drop of German blood in my ancestry. I am of Swedish descent, and therefore not as close in blood relationship to Germany as is every Englishman claiming England as his birthright.

Every one must have his own opinions as to the causes and rights of the present war in Europe. I am attempting this argument only from the ethical standpoint of right and wrong.

## The Time of Napoleon.

The general causes of this present war hark back to the time of the first Napoleon. The territory now known as the German Empire was composed of a number of small principalities, independent, but all of the same race of people, that is, Teutonic. It devolved upon the great men of that day, for protective purposes of the future, to solidify all of this great race into one strong whole. How well and how thoroughly this was done is evidenced today by the present German Empire. Independence of peoples has never been won except by bloodshed. Bloodshed not for its mere sake, but because humankind was, is, and ever will be, the same. We always find the few controlling the many, in financialism as well as in militarism, and unless that control be honest and judicious, the people will rise. For no matter how the leaders of a country may regard the best interests of its people, it yet remains that financial kings and military potentates are such, simply by and at the will of the people. To continue with the birth of the German Empire. We find in the '60s a desperate and sincere struggle being waged among the different branches of the Teutonic people with the ultimate result of a united race. We have next the great struggle of '70 and '71, by which the German people maintained their rights in the arena as an empire. From that day to the beginning of the present war, Germany was marked for extermination as an empire by England, and by the time-tried English methods this was undertaken. From '71, the German Empire started upon its great career, and by its industry, thrift, and efficiency began such extended and rapid competition with English trade as to cause the English people to consider ways and means of stopping the commercial success and progress of this nation.

## Competition Causes War.

We all know that trade makes a country. The professions simply hold it together. The very doctrine of universal peace preached competition; no trade is healthy in monopoly, and yet competition is the general cause of this war. For example, let us premise that two individuals to a contract disagree, one must be right, and the other

must be wrong; they appeal to the community wherein they live for its decision, and not satisfied with the verdict, they appeal to the state; still unsatisfied with this judgment, they appeal to the empire. The individual looks to its country for protection (one must be right, and the other must be wrong). How different between empires. Each must consider the benefit of its people. Each can be right from its viewpoint, but has no appeal, save by force of arms or war. As an illustration how two nations can be right in a controversy, let us take, for example, the Panama Canal—the United States owns it, built it on United States soil purchased from the Republic of Panama. The interest of the American people may demand certain rules for its government; these rules and regulations may not be for the best interests of other nations. Who is to prevail? Are we to be bound by a treaty if it is against our own interests? Most assuredly not. A canal treaty made years before the canal's completion, and by a Secretary of State with leaning British tendencies. Who will say that we cannot abrogate such a treaty? Certainly no one in light of the fact that treaties are abrogated at libitum. Only recently we abrogated a treaty with Russia because they refused to honor our passports. Why can we not conduct our own affairs in the interest of our own people? Where would the United States stand before the empires of Europe if she submitted such a question to arbitration. Where one empire demands and the other refuses to give, there is but one means of settlement. I am not referring to small international difficulties, but to the basic foundations of national life. The individual is forbidden to kill his fellow man, the state defines the crime, but there is no law forbidding such killing in time of war, and there never will be such a law. Killing per se is not a crime; man-made laws have made it such for the safety of communities; nature is just as tenacious of the life of its microbes, as it is of the life of the human race; man is simply better equipped.

## To Crush Germany.

To return to the question of commercial enterprise and greatness of Germany. In the growing discontent in England, its leaders (possibly without thought of the morrow or its consequences), determined to crush and throttle Germany's commercial advance in every possible way. This may not have been a direct thought, but it worked to the same end. The competition between England and Germany grew, and Germany's success is too well known for discussion. At this time England began her old tactics, that of combining the many weak against the one strong. She did it against Napoleon and against Russia in 1853. England dictated and her allies lost their soldiers. She entered

into treaties with her natural antagonists; she made three unholy alliances, with no other hope than of blocking Germany's commercial expansion.

It matters not whether Germany made the first treaty with Austria and Italy. German statesmen foresaw the inevitable, but England, in her conceit, concluded treaties with Russia, France and Japan, all hereditary or natural enemies, and while on this point, let us discuss these three English treaties. India has always been called the treasure chest of England. Russia threatened India on the north and was a constant source of grave consideration. Constantinople was the key to Russian commercial success, for no commercial base is safe without that nation's right to arm and fortify the same. Russia needed an open port. England assumed the right to dictate to the world empires, what they could have and how they should manage the same. A nation must be selfish in order to assure its success and, with the diplomatic help of other nations interested, England prevented Russia from the occupancy of Constantinople, which was a strategic necessity from the Russian point of view. In 1853 and '55 France was combined with England against Russia, which resulted in Russia's defeat in the Crimea, and Constantinople remained to Turkey.

## England Will Have to Pay.

Should the allies prevail in the present war, Russia will demand her pound of flesh, and England must give it. Should the allies be unsuccessful, Russia will take her pound of flesh, with or without the consent of England, so that no matter what the result of this war, England will have to pay Russia in some form or other.

France has been the hereditary enemy of England for a thousand years. Hardly a century has passed without one or two struggles between the French and English peoples. The French despise the English and the English despise the French. They have been allies in the past for mutual benefits only, and it would take very little, even at this time, for France to turn against England. The whole theory of life of each of these two great nations is diametrically opposed, and no matter what may be the result of the present war, England will have to pay France her pound of flesh.

The last of these unnatural treaties was with Japan. This was made for the purpose of blocking Germany in the Orient.

The individual Englishman has very little sympathy for the Japanese, but in this instance it suited the English program, hence this treaty. The best illustration of the personal feeling between these two great races is shown in the refusal of South Africa, Canada, Australia and other British colonies to permit the Japanese to enter their countries at will, a right denied to few of

the other races of the world. England must also pay Japan, and even at the time of this writing Japan is already taking her pound of flesh, and not unjustly so, for the Orient belongs to the Oriental. So all three treaties considered, win or lose, England must pay. Little did she dream when she made these treaties, of the ultimate and final outcome. How can her colonies say to Japan, when the Japanese people have fought on the side of England, "Your people may not enter our country," it would come with poor grace indeed to have England turn upon her ally and say, "So far, but no further."

## Hoped to Crush Germany.

Thus England has once more combined the many weak against the one strong, unable to realize that the resistance of any one nation could be so great as has been that of Germany. She hoped to crush Germany for once and all, thus insuring her commercial supremacy for generations to come.

(To be continued.)

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## THE END OF SECTIONALISM.

Marked was the contrast between the thin line of 10,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of them gray and many of them bent and tottering, who marched past President Wilson the other day, and the 200,000 young and vigorous soldiers, fresh from the front, who marched past President Johnson fifty years ago at the close of the war. In a felicitous speech, Mr. Wilson, the first Southern-born President to view such a parade, told the veterans that theirs was the satisfaction few soldiers have ever had, "of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that, instead of destroying, it has healed; that instead of making a permanent division, it has made a permanent union." It would be too much to say that in a country so vast as ours all traces of sectionalism have been wiped out, but fifty years after the war the disappearance of bitterness is rightly called by President Wilson "a miracle of the spirit," and it is a fact beyond question that there is less sectionalism fifty years after the Civil War than at any time in all the seventy-five years preceding it. A few Confederates were in the parade, a thing that would have been impossible twenty years ago, and these veterans in gray were received as heartily as their comrades in blue. The question suggests itself. Will the racial and international hatred aroused in Europe's titanic struggle disappear in brotherhood as quickly after the great war is past?

Charlton Bates Strayer in Leslie's.

## POLISHING HIS PERIODS.

London, Sunday. There has been great discontent shown in and out of Parliament at the long delay in publishing the report of General Ian Hamilton as regards the action of Sulva Bay which resulted in a severe defeat of the English and losses amounting, it was said, to over 40,000 men and where operations ended in the last week in August. In reply to Sir Edward Carson's request for some explanation as regards that delay, the under Secretary of State for war, made the following extraordinary and apparently frivolous explanation. He understood that Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch had reached the War Office on the previous day. Sir Ian was a writer of great distinction, and had a fine literary sense. (Hear, hear.) He had taken time to put his material in order and polish his periods. (Laughter.) He was only putting that forward as a possible reason for the delay. There were other reasons which would suggest themselves to the members.

Mr. Tennant said that Sir E. Carson, in the indictment which he brought against the Government, seemed to forget that operations of war were not determinable beforehand. He accused the Government of shilly-shallying. (Hear, hear.) But our splendid troops had made every conceivable effort to carry out immensely difficult operations, and there was, of course, always hope that these operations would be triumphant. Thirty or forty thousand of our troops had held up 100,000, or more Turks. To say they were doing nothing was not a truthful or proper representation of the facts.

## ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

A letter from Milan tells that Vesuvius after nine years of quiet, has of a sudden again broken out into eruption. Since the famous burst of lava and dust, which some nine years ago destroyed so many villages in the neighborhood of the crater and caused the utmost anxiety for the safety of the city of Naples, the volcano had apparently exhausted itself. But of late it was noted that the throat within the main crater had been swelling up to a point that it had attained a height of near 200 feet. This cone has been suddenly rent asunder and enormous volumes of gases accumulated within the fiery gullet measuring 450 yards in circumference, blocked hitherto with many millions of cubic yards of congealed lava, finally found vent through the cone which was blown to pieces. The vast floor of the central crater was flooded with molten fire, and giant tongues of flame shot skywards. This picturesque night spectacle of a burning mountain after a long spell of apparent sleep attracted a huge concourse of sightseers.

## SAMARITANS IN MUNICH

### THE HEALING OF BROKEN BODIES AND LIVES

By R. L. Orchelle.

There is something in the spirit and attitude of the Americans in Munich which offers a marked contrast to most Americans I have met in Berlin—a greater verve, a more pronounced enthusiasm, a better co-ordinated sense of co-operation. They have their little differences, such as will inevitably spring into being wherever two or three human beings come together. But as a whole they seem to have absorbed and applied something of the admirable science of German organization, and as for the human qualities—the soul of beautiful and amiable Munich casts its glow over these. There are three centres about which the American life in Munich revolves—the American Library, the American Church and the American Red Cross Hospital.

Everywhere there are signs of that permanent fascination which Munich has exercised upon the taste and temperament of the American—of that super-American who does not belong to the herd of mere tourists and is not afraid of the stupid and provincial reproach of "ex-patriate." Munich has taught many Americans something of the neglected Art of Life, of that rare union of the esthetic with the perfectly natural and the perfectly simple. There can be no doubt of the glamour the royal city by the emerald Isar was beginning to exercise upon the imagination of our travelling public just before the war.

There is, so far as I know, no American Red Cross Hospital in Berlin—though I have seen an ambulance of Yale University. But the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich will remain not only a blessed memory after these bitter years of death and destruction have passed away—but a noble monument of that real American humanitarianism our blood-stained jingoes and whitened sepulchres have done their best to destroy. It is in Munich that the good, the best

name of America is still kept alive—that American hands are quick and eager to heal the wounds caused by American balls and shells. There is something monstrously incongruous in this, but the humanity that actuates the Good Samaritan in Munich abates no jot of its nobility through the pernicious activities of the Molochs of Bethlehem, Penn. or the saurians of Park Row. Let honor and denunciation fall where they are due—and none is so quick as the German to follow this principle of discrimination.

The call to the American Red Cross came early in the war, while there were still a great number of Americans in Munich. Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the late consul, called them to a meeting in the Bayrischer Hof; and made a strong appeal for funds to help Americans in distress. A Committee has since been formed consisting of Dr. James Milner Coit, Dr. Sofie Nordhoff-Jung, Prof. George Stuart Fullerton, Mr. Wilson G. Crosby and Dr. Henry S. Leake. The Head Physician is Dr. Franz Jung, and the Superintendent is his gifted wife, Dr. Sophie A. Nordhoff-Jung, both eminent physicians from Washington, D.C.

This handsome Lazarett in the Prinz Ludwigstrasse, before whose windows a large American flag may usually be seen, must be considered as a model institution of its sort—even with the high standards prevailing in Germany. It is under military supervision in the broader sense, as is made necessary by the German Law—but in essence and spirit it is more of a home than a hospital. The building in which it is housed was formerly a fashionable pension—the rooms therefore may be said to be luxurious and spacious, lacking that cold uniformity and bareness so repellent in most hospitals.

The donations of the parent American Red Cross at Washington were lavish at the

beginning, especially in materials and supplies. But now, owing to the incredible meanness of that champion of civilization, England the ignoble, and the contemptible subservience of our own Professors of Humanity, hospital supplies may no longer be sent to Germany. Under the pretext that the Germans require cotton for explosives, England is content to see the Germans deprived of bandages for the wounds of their brave men. But this dastardly act, like every other on England's part, has been rendered futile by German intelligence and resource.

I inspected the entire hospital from top to bottom and have nothing but admiration for this excellent institution and the men and women who manage it. The airy, sunny rooms, the scrupulous, hygienic cleanliness of every nook and corner, the cheerful comfort that prevails—above all that indefinable something which may be best characterized as *esprit du corps*, lifted this house of healing into something remarkable and distinct. Physicians, nurses—some 20 bright-faced, sweet benevolent young women, German and American—patients, all seemed filled with this home or family spirit. I have never lived in a hospital, but I believe I would risk a shrapnel ball to live in this one—were I eligible for either the ball or the bed.

The German soldiers seemed full of quiet and happy contentment. When not confined to their beds, they rose and stood at attention when we entered the rooms,—men upon whose faces the rosy hue of health had come back, others still haggard and wan-eyed with the horrors of battle—warriors "bearded like the pard" from the infernal Serbian passes and others from the Eastern front, or the Western. Dr. Jung maintains the proper paternal attitude towards his patients, a good-natured, but not loose spirit of *camaraderie*—confined within medical-military limits.

Marvellous cures have been effected at this Lazarett. The latest methods for recreating and reestablishing the wrecked and battered human machine have been put into successful operation; limbs and members saved by cunning and ingenious devices, and by the unflinching patience and foresight of physicians and nurses. An amazing number of those who have lost their arms and legs through shellfire or the mortal cold of the Carpathians, have been restored to almost their normal activity by the most cunningly-contrived artificial limbs. One man who had but four stumps in place of his arms and legs is now earning his own living.

The German soldiers considered it a special privilege to be cared for in the American Lazarett—and all of them were filled with that open and simple sense of gratitude which is one of the finest traits of the German character. And yet the task of bringing the sufferers back into the proper state of mind after the havoc of the battlefield or the despairing sense of irremediable loss following the destruction of a limb and above all—the tragic fate of the blind—is one of the utmost difficulty. It imposes upon the physicians and nurses the duties of teachers as well as healers. For the patient is not only cured, but if his condition requires it, is re-educated. The whole man must often be readapted to his new world—the skill of lost right hands converted into the left, dulled senses or deadened nerves reawakened to life—the vision replaced by the touch. The hospital is therefore at the same time a school. The soldier who leaves it is not merely a discharged patient, but a rehabilitated man and once more a useful member of society.

The blind are taught reading and writing, stenography—others basket-weaving and brush-making. It was characteristic of the German soul to see how many of the blind soldiers, seated with vague eyes and serene faces in their pleasant little rooms, had taken to the solace of music—for I saw many with violins, guitars or mandolins in their hands. There

were among them several handsome young fellows, cultured gentlemen who were already adapting themselves with magnificent philosophy to their prisons of unlifting darkness. There was one soldier, who apart from his sightless eyes and ruined features, was as sturdy and vigorous a man as one could find. But I should give much if the execrable Schwab or the abominable Morgan might have the poor distorted features of this victim of their greed hang hauntingly before their eyes—an ineffaceable image terrible to behold—yet not half so terrible as their own black souls.

The patients in this model Lazarett also have the use of a large and romantic garden, adjoining the building at the rear—it is part of the palace property of Prince George of Bavaria, the son of Prince Leopold. One of the moving spirits of the American Red Cross in Munich is Dr. James Milner Coit, an educator of international reputation—to whose fine administrative ability and scholarly attainments much of its success is due. Professor Fullerton, who has just performed so great a service not only to Germany and America, but to the cause of civilization in general by the publication of his luminous book upon "The Truth About the German Nation," is likewise deeply interested in the welfare of this good work. It is not my intention to end this very inadequate appreciation by the conventional "appeal for funds." But it is to be hoped that Americans in America, to whom such constant appeals are being made on behalf of the Red Cross of the Allies, will not forget that among all the American Lazarettis in the belligerent lands there is none that reflects greater credit upon them than that situated in the handsome building in the Prinz Ludwigstrasse in Munich. It is above all to be hoped that Americans in Germany will not forget that this house of the Good Samaritan under the stars and stripes is something to which they may—to use a hackneyed, but expressive phrase—"point with pride."



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