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Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

The Continental Times

Special War Edition

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914. ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA ROME

No. 1056. Vol. XX. No. 64.

War News.

W. T. B. No change on the Western front. A Russian attack near Darkehmen (Eastern Prussia) broke down. Nearly the whole Russian force was wiped out, the others, several officers and 600 men, surrendered. The German forces near Lodz took the offensive again and made 14,000 prisoners. 36 guns, 26 machine-guns and a large number of ammunition-waggons were captured.

Vienna. The Austrian troops in Serbia stormed Suvobor, highest point on the road Valjevo-Cacak; 1254 prisoners were made and 14 machine-guns taken. The Serbians are now retreating along the whole front.

Zurich. Several big skirmishes took place near Thann during the last two days. The French advance was repulsed by the Germans at all points. The latter have now surrounded Belfort and have advanced their lines in the south close up to the outworks.

Constantinople. The rising of the Somalis against England has been confirmed. Their leader is Nahib Es Said Ahmed el Fetach, a graduate of the Mohammedan University El Ashar in Cairo. Scheik Saadun Pasha intends to attack the English with his 40,000 Muntefik Arabs at Bassorah (Mesopotamia).

Vienna. A Russian assault on the northern outworks of Przemysl was frustrated by an Austrian counter-attack. Fighting in the Carpathians continues.

King of England at the Front.

Amsterdam. It is officially announced from London that King George has left for France last Sunday on a visit to the Headquarters of the English Expeditionary Force.

Heavy Losses of French Infantry.

W. T. B. Lyons *Republicaine* states that there is a lack of officers in France to train the infantry forces required. Among the French troops, the infantry has sustained the largest losses and it is intended to employ reservists of other arms for infantry service.

Serbia Before the Catastrophe.

Vienna. M. Marko Lemovic, the intimate of the Serbian Prime Minister Pasitic, writes in the *St. Petersburg Novoje Vremja*: It is no use to conceal the truth. The Serbians have lost at least 100,000 men, almost one third of their army. Serbia is threatened with a fate a hundred times worse than that of Belgium; she is threatened with complete destruction.

German Soldiers are Not Machines.

The English begin to realize gradually that their theory about the German automaton-soldiers has been exploded. Beach Thomas writes in the *Daily Mail* that the individual skill of the Germans, who have proved themselves experienced fighting men, is one of the surprises of the war. The individual efficiency is extraordinary.

The Leap of Death.

A remarkable feat by a French soldier who has some celebrity in the Continental circus business as an "English clown," and calls himself professionally Williams, has been told by one of his company officers. A French trench was entailed by a German machine gun, and the losses in consequence became so serious that the lieutenant in charge remarked aloud: "If we only had somebody up there he might be able to deal with them," pointing to the tottering remnant of a chimney stack, the jagged top of which was thirty feet above the ground. He knew nothing of the peculiar abilities of Williams, and when the latter saluted and said: "I think I can get up there," he merely shrugged his shoulders and nodded.

Throwing off his heavy overcoat, the clown-soldier rushed to the chimney stack, and with his rifle slung on his back climbed up it like a monkey, resting momentarily on projections which crumbled beneath his touch, till from the summit he was able to shout the exact position and distance of the deadly German gun. Then he coolly began firing himself. The trembling brickwork seemed to sway with every movement he made, and it was too much for his comrades' nerves to watch him. They begged him to come down, and finally an officer peremptorily ordered him to descend. In a few minutes he was on the ground.

First he dropped his rifle, and then, bringing the hearts of all who witnessed the feat into their mouths, he literally took a header at a low tiled roof twenty feet below, and rebounded from it like a ball of indiarubber, landing on his feet and playfully striking a grotesque, clownish attitude, with his fingers behind his ears, saying with a grin in the peculiar Anglo-French he affects: "My new turn—the leap of death."

Open letter to Mr. Bartholdt

from Baron Ernest von Plener,
Member of the Austrian House of Lords, of the
Council of the Interparliamentary Union, and
of the International Arbitration Court.

Vienna, November 26th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bartholdt,
As an old colleague of yours in the Council of the Interparliamentary Union I have always highly appreciated your fair judgment and your impartial views, therefore I take the liberty to address you a few remarks on the origin and real scope of the present war.

The English ministers and newspapers pretend that this war is a necessity and a justified necessity for it is waged, they say, to put down the intolerable militarism of Germany which according to their opinion was a standing menace to civilization, democracy and the peace of the world. Now let us look at the facts and let us examine whether this war was really brought about by the military policy of Germany or whether the armaments of Germany and Austria-Hungary were not rather provoked by the aggressive military measures of Russia, France and England.

Since the Morocco crisis the armaments of all European powers were increasing. The annual military expenditure rises in the years from 1908 to 1912 in all States by a little more than 20 per cent, the naval estimates of England rose in that period from 32.3 Mill. £ to 51.6 Mill. £, more than 59 per cent. The annual levy of recruits in France rose from 248,503 in 1906 to 270,000 in 1910/11, the rank and file of the French Army from 563,000 to 602,766 men, whereas Germany with a much larger population did not increase the peace footing of her army.

The closer diplomatic connection between France and Russia brought on a quite positive agreement between the General Staffs of the two armies the purport of which far exceeded the terms of a mere political alliance. England drew the threads between the two allied powers always tighter and with the support of her fleet the fighting power of the Triple Entente surpassed already then that of the Triple Alliance. In 1912 began a new start in the armaments. In Russia an extraordinary military credit of 1350 Mill. roubles besides the regular estimates was passed by the Duma, which in the next year voted a supplementary extraordinary credit of 222 Mill. roubles. During the Balkan war Russia began the so-called trial mobilisations retaining the men of the reserve force much longer in the front and increased so the rank and file of her army. The Balkan war had shifted still more the military balance as the Balkan States, which mostly sided with the Triple Entente came out with greater armies. Under these circumstances Austria-Hungary was obliged to increase her annual number of recruits for the common army from 103,100 to 159,500 men bringing the peace footing from 293,800 to 344,000 men, a comparative small increase of both landwehrs was a consequence of this measure. The Russian armaments could neither be indifferent to Germany whose army counted in 1911 only 515,321 and in 1912 544,211 men (without officers and non-commissioned officers), so she raised it in 1913 to 661,176 men. Then followed France who under the avowed pressure of Russia reintroduced the three years service and brought her rank and file by this measure to 734,292. Russia continued the system of trial mobilisations prolonging thereby the active service by 4 till 5 months and since 1912 she retained the whole class which ought to have been liberated so that her present force rose from 1,520,000 to 1,820,000 men. Austria-Hungary against whom these menacing forces were, in the first line, directed increased in the spring of 1914 her levy for the common army by 5600 men, and for the both landwehrs accordingly, a trifle in comparison with the Russian armaments.

Can anyone with these facts before him reasonably pretend that Germany is the moving agent of militarism in Europe? It was on the contrary the clear design of the Triple Entente to organise and increase her forces that they might eventually be superior to those of Germany and Austria-Hungary, it was England who by her reckless building of battle-ships stretched to the utmost—the military and naval exertion of all other states and prepared so the war.—In the same time the whole French press and the majority of the English newspapers incited the public opinion of their countries into a violent hostile feeling against Germany and Austria-Hungary which must lead to war. It was an open secret among the leading diplomatists of the Triple Entente that the war must break out in

1916 and the last Russian loan of two milliards francs was avowedly destined to the construction of new military lines of railway facilitating the invasion of Germany and Austria-Hungary by Russian troops. Russia tried in the last years during the Balkan troubles to ruin Austria-Hungary financially by obliging her to partial mobilisations, finally. She was so resolved and so prepared for war that, at the beginning of the campaign, Russian army corps from Siberia and Central Asia were standing ready on our frontiers, the mobilisation of these troops must have been carried out months ago, probably already in the spring, as their transport must have taken several months to be accomplished in the beginning of August.

If the Triple Entente had no intention to provoke a general war the Austro-Hungarian quarrel with Serbia would have remained a localised action which would not have disturbed the peace of the world, but they wanted to bring about the great issue for which they had been preparing for years. Germany had no warlike intention, Emperor William had laboured hard for 23 years to maintain the peace; nor had Austria-Hungary ever warlike propensities, she showed rather on repeated occasions a peaceful attitude which was considered by many as a sign of weakness. Now that this terrible war is raging it is at least just to fix the responsibilities for the evil which has been wrought upon the world and upon civilisation.

Believe me, dear Mr. Bartholdt,

Sincerely yours
E. H.

Australia's Trade.

Growing in America.

New York. The European war has presented a favourable opportunity for the establishment of closer trade relations between the United States and Australia. As a first step for the arrangement of such relations, Captain J. W. Niesigh, Chief Publicity Officer of the Government of New South Wales, is making a tour of the United States, meeting manufacturers and merchants, and pointing out the advantages of dealing direct with the Commonwealth now that the Panama Canal brings American ports weeks nearer to those of Australia.

"We want you to know more about us and buy our goods direct, instead of paying extra middlemen's profits and freight charges by buying in Europe," said Captain Niesigh, speaking at the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Australian goods for which there is a particularly big opportunity in this country are, according to Captain Niesigh, hard wood, meat, and tin. The Australian wood is believed to be vastly superior for railroad ties to that at present used in America for the purpose. There is also a chance for a big extension of the wool trade between Australia and the United States.

New York Stock Exchange

Re-Opening.

Our Financial Correspondent.

New York. Bankers here are ready for the resumption of business on the Exchange. They are only awaiting the arrangement of details before organising a call-money pool. Prominent bankers here confidently predict that the Exchange will be opened for bond business.

A canvass of important local banking interests elicited conflicting opinions respecting the probable extent of foreign offerings of American bonds, in the event of an early renewal of dealings. Many houses of prominence assert that the buying orders on their books far exceeded the offers to sell, but the prospective demand, I am informed, is limited almost entirely to high-grade issues.

I learn that the international conferences on the financial situation existing between the United States and Great Britain, which have been going on at Washington since the arrival of Sir G. Paish, have been adjourned to London, and may last two months. Mr. Henry P. Davison, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., and Mr. James Brown, of Brown Bros. and Co., will represent the banking interests of this country. Mr. Davison intends to sail with the British officials.

Senator Knox on American Neutrality.

Senator Philander C. Knox, at a meeting of the legal profession in Philadelphia, criticized the position of the American Government in the present crisis in rather sharp terms. Mr. Knox thinks that Washington's action sometimes looked dangerously like taking the side of the allies. He does not agree with the way in which the German wireless station was, so to speak, sealed and Germany isolated from America.

Germany's Place in the Sun.

By Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

(Dr. Wheeler is one of the foremost educators of the day, and a scientist of international repute. He has a complete and comprehensive knowledge of conditions in Germany. His statements as it appears below is one of the most important contributions yet made by an American on the Great Conflict.)

We who love the old German Fatherland recognize the unextinguishable debt which we as individuals, and with us the entire world of civilization, owe to it for the enrichment and liberation of our single lives and of the whole community life of man upon the globe. In the face of tidings of distress and death we join together at the call of the land's Chief Magistrate to lift our hearts in prayer, unspoken or expressed, that swift honorable issue may be found out of that strife, which sweeping across the pleasant places of man's abode, stirs hatred in the hearts of those who should be brothers, and threatens, if prolonged, to annihilate the accumulated stores of Christendom, both as to ideals and as to goods, and leave the European world a desert.

Each of us has his own experience and ties which make Germany for him what it is; I must as an individual speak and fast and pray out of the store of my own experiences. These began with the new Germany just issuing forth out of the readjustments of 1870-1871, and undertaken to give shelter and provide security and dignity to the life of those who inherited German traditions and German speech; and to hold the map of central Europe in fixity and order by the erection of a German Empire guaranteed by unity of power.

I came to know it first as a Germany of ideas and intellectual aspirations, a spiritual Germany, the Germany which taught the world philosophy and music, philology and theology, law and government, the history of art, the natural sciences and their application to the industrial arts, and withal the use of the methods of science in every field of human endeavor.

The Germany I knew first was the Germany of the universities. I sat on the benches of Leipzig, Jena, Heidelberg and Berlin and listened to the patient unfolding of ordered knowledge from the lips of Curtius, Zarncke, Lange and Brugmann at Leipzig; Osthoff, Wachsmuth, and the inimitable Kuno Fischer at Heidelberg; Delbrück, Haackel and Kluge at Jena; Scherer, Kirchhoff and Treitschke and Schmidt at Berlin; but better, wandered over the hills of Jena and Heidelberg, up to the Forst and down the valley of Kunitz, up the Neckar, and over the Königstuhl in company with one or another of these men, communing by the way over things of the spirit, and learning to know from Germany and her men what it means to stand on the frontiers of the known, to study at first hand, to think independently, and above all, having done this, to teach "with authority"—not the authority of a stamped and well-encrossed diploma, but with the authority of independent knowledge—to "teach with authority and not as the scribes." This—which is the real Germany—I saw first, then later the Germany of government, law, order, which made the inner life possible. Every noon as I left the University of Berlin I saw the "old Emperor" standing at his window in the Palace as the guard marched by.

Now and again I saw the towering figure of Bismarck. At the autumn manoeuvres in Hannover I saw the forty or fifty thousand men pass in faultless review before a group of three on horseback, the old Emperor, the Crown Prince Frederick, and von Moltke. Very different men in outward guise were these trim soldiers from the bent and towlsed professors who first interpreted to me Germany, but I came to find out that each group respected the other, and that both went to make up Germany as the whole. Without the professors it were a hollow thing; without soldier and Emperor, without order and defense, it were feeble and poor, crushed between the two jaws of the vice, Russia and France, the Slav and the Roman.

Now within the last four years by the chance of three visits I have renewed, after an interval of a quarter century, my acquaintance with the land and its people. Forty years of peace guaranteed by soldier and government had given full rein to patient industry and scientific orderliness, and brought to high fruition the alliance of shop and laboratory.

For twenty-five years and more the present Emperor has actively sustained and administered the prosperous peace begotten of the union between science and

competent power. He understands both and the mechanisms by which both exist.

A few days before the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, early in June, 1913, I spent a memorable evening with him at Potsdam. After supper in the garden for two hours we walked up and down in the dark on the roadway behind the palace. He talked about many things, but most about the experiences and fruits of the twenty-five years, and some about problems and apprehensions for the future. Of all the achievements of his reign he valued highest the maintenance of peace. Next came the development of Germany's industries and the provision of a market for their products; then came the fine arts, and particularly architecture, as shown in the great number of new and splendid structures which had arisen in recent years, not only public buildings, but private houses, mercantile buildings, and all connected with the creation of new and distinctively German styles. Then he mentioned Germany's leadership in world-wide scientific exploration, such as archaeological excavations, etc., and her influence spread abroad throughout the world in such idealistic fields as music and education. Germany, he said, did not need colonies founded on the possession of sovereignty; it was too late for that. What Germany needed was assurance of permanency for her trade relations so that her manufactured wares might find markets. This was to be made secure by a navy. Force must be available for crimes, but the real empire which Germany was to assert in the world must inhere in the prestige, respect, and influence which were won for her in the eyes of the world by her achievements in art, education, music, medicine, and the like. Germany's well-being was peculiarly dependent on peace, because war would immediately close to her all her markets, widely distributed over the world. Under no conditions must she think of increasing her territory in Europe. She wanted no more "sore frontiers." She had three already. Nothing but trouble could come of such conditions. Germany must have loyal frontiers. It must be a homogeneous body standing firm in the middle of Europe persistent to keep the peace.

The war which all have dreaded for years has come. No man knows what will be the issue of it. At the best it is fraught with disaster and distress for Europe and for that matter all the world. Whoever is responsible for bringing it about or letting it come about bears before the high court of humanity a heavy indictment. History will unerringly assign its verdict. Some day all men will know who it was and what it was. But whoever it was and whatever it was, and however the blame may be apportioned among various men and organizations of men, this much can now be asserted beyond the shadow of a doubt: the war came about against the interests, against the desires, and against the efforts of the German Kaiser." From "The Fatherland". New York.

Chats Between the Trenches.

From an English Report.

In the kind of warfare now being waged, which is in many cases conducted at very close quarters, the opposing lines being often not so much as 40 yards apart, the strangest situations occasionally arise. Our men and the enemy converse—for many of the Germans understand English—hold shooting competitions, and throw packets of tobacco to one another. These positions in close proximity to the enemy are not unwelcome to our men, for then they are at any rate secure from shell fire, the hostile artillery being unable to shoot at them for fear of hitting its own infantry. Indeed, for either side a trench close to the enemy is often a safer spot than any other in the fighting zone.

A sort of tacit understanding is sometimes reached between the two sides, each reciprocally refraining in certain circumstances from molesting the other. An instance occurred recently when the men of one of our battalions found that the only means of boiling water for their tea was to carry it in their mess-tins to the smouldering ruins of some farm buildings near by to "hot it up". The Germans, having a like desire to drink their coffee hot, availed themselves of another smouldering building within close rifle range. Friend and foe continued peacefully to make use of the two places for some days.

England's perfidy exposed by Americans.

Munich, November 1914.

The American Truth Society in Munich concurs in the verdict of impartial public opinion that England is directly responsible for and must share the guilt of this terrible war.

The official documents recently published clearly show that instead of exercising her influence in the interests of Peace, she encouraged the hostile attitude of Russia and France by promising them her active support in the event of their declaring war against Germany.

No rational mind believes to-day that Russia and France would have plunged Europe into this appalling catastrophe were it not for the assurance given by England of her full naval and military backing.

At the most critical hour in the history of European civilization, England arrayed herself on the side of the Serbian regicides and assassins and in the interests of Russian autocracy and barbarism.

Furthermore, we hold England responsible for the unfortunate condition of Belgium and the unhappy lot of her people whom she has so cruelly duped.

The world now knows that a secret agreement existed between France, England and Belgium to permit France to march her army through Belgium against Germany. Positive proofs of this, found in the archives of the Belgian General Staffs in Brussels are in the hands of the German Government. This agreement was taken advantage of by France before the outbreak of the war, at it is now proved that French troops were in the Belgian city of Erquennes on August 1st. So the Belgian neutrality had actually become a worthless scrap of paper long before German troops entered the Kingdom. Besides Sir Edward Grey in his statements of July 23rd and 24th pledged his support to Russia against Germany without regard to Belgian neutrality.

We further charge that England is responsible for the protraction of the war in Belgium and all its attendant disasters to her people.

Both before and after the fall of Liege the Kaiser offered the Belgians peace, compensation and the integrity of their kingdom, should they then withdraw their opposition to the free passage of his troops. Under the compulsion of England and her promises of aid, they declined to accept these terms and England, true to her traditions and her history, has abandoned that unhappy land to its fate.

England stands before the world to-day as the only barrier to peace. It is England, that forces France and Russia to continue fighting her battles, and these powers already begin to realize the hopelessness of any benefit to themselves for the terrible sacrifices they are making.

We call the attention of our countrymen to the unanimity and solidarity presented by the Teutonic race in its battle for the Fatherland. There is no minority in Germany or Austria, for Princes and People are as one man in this struggle.

In England, on the other hand, three members of Asquith's Ministry resigned and on Sunday, October 4th, in this so called "land of free speech" 250 mass meetings of the labor party were suppressed by the government, because they were called to protest against the infamous war in which the country was engaged.

We call the attention of our government to the outrages which are being inflicted by the English authorities on American citizens travelling on neutral ships to and from the United States; and we emphatically protest against the general and defiant breaches of neutrality perpetrated by England on neutral steamers in all waters.

The American Government should not view with complacency or without protest the action of Canada in projecting herself into a European war, which does not concern the interests or territory of the American Hemisphere. Such a policy will naturally invite reprisals by European Powers on the North American Continent which will not only menace our peace and security but also imperil the cardinal principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

We denounce the articles appearing in the Pro-British-American press, especially the "New York Times" and "Herald", as perversions of facts and based on misrepresentations of the most apparent character; and we warn our countrymen not to form their judgement from such publications.

We recall to the attention of our countrymen the statements recently signed by numerous noted American correspondents who had accompanied the German army in Belgium and France and who on their honor declared that the stories of German cruelties and atrocities were absolutely without foundation.

Disappointed and baffled at the non-success of her conspiracy to destroy Germany, England seeks to divert attention from her perfidy and her defeats by arousing hostility in neutral lands through circulating stories of German atrocities, which, upon investigation by impartial judges have been proved mere fabrications.

England having control of the cables has conducted a campaign of slander for the purpose of influencing international opinion and will not permit any news favorable to the German cause to

be sent without garbling or directly falsifying the despatch.

Public opinion however in the neutral States now understands that England and her dupes are fighting this war in the newspapers, her General Staff and strategy board being quartered in Fleet Street, London.

In conclusion we invoke a protest from our countrymen against the introduction by England of Japan into this European war, which involves a menace to American interests and the supremacy of the White Race, and we denounce her calling to her aid occidental hordes to crush Western Culture and German Civilization.

Committee: Frank B. Willard, N.-Y., J. H. Griswold, Ill., Marion Lindsey, Mo., S. M. Fenn, N.-Y., Jacques Mayer, N.-Y., Mrs. Charles Cahier, Ind., C. F. Thayer, Mass., Ino B. Bauer, W.-Va., Julie A. Lenthion, Pa., Maud Fay, Cal., Frank B. Bierman, N.-Y., Lawr. D. Benton, Cal.

Ambassador Gerard on American War Contracts.

Mr. J. W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin has during his stay in Munich received a representative of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten to whom he has stated that in his opinion the transport of arms and ammunition from America to Europe does not constitute a breach of International Law. These goods are supplied by private firms, which are not and cannot be controlled in their dealings by the Government. These firms would send the same goods to Germany if they should receive orders, though the transport would be more difficult and the risks greater. Mr. Gerard added that Public Opinion in America was beginning to change in favour of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The news-serve from Germany to America has much improved. This will lead to the events in Europe being appreciated in a way more just than has hitherto been the case.

American Consulate General, Berlin, Germany.

The following notice is issued in compliance with instructions of the Department of State at Washington:

"As there has been ample time and opportunity since the outbreak of war in Europe for all Americans in this consular district, not sufficiently provided with funds to enable them to remain, to have returned to America, this Consulate-General will not, from this date forth, advance to any applicants funds to pay railway fares or steamship passage except on instructions of the Department of State, unless it be absolutely proven by such applicant that the necessity for assistance could not possibly have been foreseen."

Thanksgiving Day at Vienna.

Mr. Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna and Mrs. Penfield have kept Thanksgiving Day this year by distributing choice dinners among 1680 Austro-Hungarian and 260 Russian soldiers in the Military Hospitals. A Dinner was also given by the Ambassador to the doctors and Nurses of the American Red Cross Mission at Vienna.

Frozen Aviators.

London. Aerial reconnaissance has been much facilitated in two ways. In the bright sunlight and through the clear atmosphere the whole landscape is very clearly visible, even from the height at which the English aviators are forced to fly by the German anti-aircraft guns, while against the white background of snow entrenchments, roads, transport, rolling-stock, and troops show up most distinctly. On the other hand the present cold experienced at high altitudes, intensified by the speed at which the aeroplanes travel through the air, greatly increases the rigour of the work. In spite of the employment of every device for retaining warmth both pilots and observers have on some recent occasions returned so numb that they have had to be lifted from their machines.

Humane Treatment of British Wounded in German Hospitals.

The London Standard writes: A Dutchman who recently visited Germany and went over some of the hospitals at Düsseldorf, where mostly wounded Frenchmen and Englishmen are treated, says: "The chief physician received me in the Garrison Hospital and gave me permission to visit any room and to speak to any soldier I liked. I particularly wanted to see the English prisoners. Only a few were left in the hospital, a charming British officer, who shared a room with a Belgian colleague, and two soldiers in a large room in which a short time ago were some more British soldiers. But they are cured and sent to the concentration camps. They told me that they were very satisfied with the general treatment and the care they received from the doctors.

"Later I went to the station and saw a train with wounded, among them many British soldiers, and I observed how the Red Cross officials kept back the station officials from the cars in which the wounded British soldiers lay.

The judges of the Leipzig International Exhibition have awarded to the firm of Schiedmayer, piano-makers, Senior Partner Commerzienrat Max Schiedmayer, the highest honour, viz. the Great Prize.

GEBRÜDER MOSSE LINEN Useful and Beautiful. 47/48 Jäger Strasse BERLIN 19 W. 45th Street NEW YORK

How Berlin Amuses Itself. Berlin is nearing the height of its theatrical season. In view of the Berlin public's well-known reverence towards the dignity of true art no one can be surprised to see how well the temples of Thespis are being patronised.

At the Charlottenburg Opera House the ever popular French Romantic Opera "Le Diavolo" has been successfully revived. Proud, as Germany has a right to be of her masters of sublime classical music, she has always openly acknowledged at the same time the suave charm and gracefulness of the lighter-winged French muse.

At the Schiller Theatre an interesting double bill is being performed. The two items viz. Björnson's "Neivermählte" (Newly-married) and Molière-Kleist's "Amphitruon" widely differ from each other both in style and contents. The comedy by the great modern poet treats of the awakening of love on the part of an unsophisticated "flapper," while the classical play makes light of one of Jupiter's legendary flirtations.

Lovers of the sensational will undoubtedly enjoy a visit of the "Kammerspiele" where a new drama called, "Meister Konrad" by Alfred Walter-Horst has been put on the boards. Although the subject is of the blood-and-thunder variety (the play deals with a public hangman put to the task of executing his own wife) the style is not by any means devoid of literary merit.

Horlitz von Reuter's benefit concert for the widowed mothers of those fallen on the battlefields, takes place on Friday the 11th of December in Beethoven-Saal. The young German-American violinist has secured the assistance of Mr. Paul Goldschmidt, and the programme will include Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, Chopin's B minor piano sonata, Mozart's 5th Violin Concerto and Bach's famous Chaconne.

Mr. von Reuter is giving the entire proceeds of the concert to charity. We hear that the aim of the concert was proposed by the war office, as nothing had previously been organised for the bereaved mothers.

VIENNA Vienna Hotels. The Grand Hotel I. Körntnering 9.

HOTEL KAISERIN ELISABETH. First-class Hotel, in central position (Kärntnerstrasse, close to St. Stephen's Square) Every modern comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate charges. F. HEGGER, Proprietor.

Vienna Boarding Houses. ATLANTA. IX. Währingerstr. 33. All modern comfort. Moderate prices.

Family Pension Banfort VIENNA, IX. Universitätsstrasse 6, Mezzan. Tel. 12 160.

CITY, Stefansplatz Entrance Singerstr. 2. Lift, Bath Excellent cooking.

HOTEL CENTRAL Via S. Sebastiano - Genova Propr.: A. Kienast & Co. In the center of the town—Completely renovated with all modern comfort—Omnibus to all the trains. Open all the year. 90 beds.

SAVOY HOTEL - Rome 15, Via Ludovisi Proprietor: J. Lengyel Near Villa Borghese. Tram to all parts of city passes hotel. Near dowager queen's residence. Open from September to June. 150 beds.

The Fatherland, the American Weekly which is working for 'fair play for Germany and Austria', may be obtained in Europe from Mr. L. Viereck, Berlin-Friedenau, Südwest Korso 8.

WHERE TO STAY IN BERLIN. PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Potsdamer Strasse to Lützow Platz District. Pension Medenwaldt & Strubenradch now Burggrafen Str. 11. Every modern comf., several baths From end of September Kurfürstendamm 225.

Pension Mühlgraben, Bülow Strasse 87, II & III, at Underground station. Board if desired. Tel. Attractive rooms, well furnished. Potsdamer Str. 113 at Potsdamer Brücke. Vogel.

Pension Pfeiffer, Lützow Strasse 68, II, cor. of Derflinger Strasse. Rooms with or without board for music students and visitors passing through Berlin.

Frau Prof. Krause Family Hotel - Pension, 4, Friedrich Wilhelmstr. single rooms and private apartments. BERLIN W. mens. Telefon, Lift. Directly adjoining Tiergarten.

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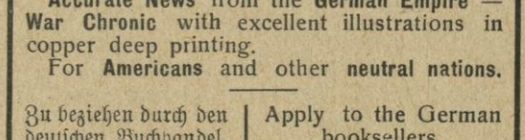
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