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The continental times. No. 1201. Vol. XXII. No. 59 November 15, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., November 15, 1915

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The Continental Times

HOTEL
BRISTOL
VIENNA

PRICE: 5 Cts., 25 centimes, 20 Pf. A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE PRICE: 5 Cts., 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

No. 1201. Vol. XXII. No. 59.

NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

King Peter in Italy.
Budapest, Nov. 14. The head doctor of the American mission, Ryan, states that King Peter has been for some time past in Italy.

A Last Effort.
Paris, Nov. 14. As a last effort to raise more soldiers the class of 1917 is to be called out.

Greek Chamber Dissolved.
Athens, Nov. 14. The Chamber has been dissolved. New elections will take place on the 14. December.

Very Entertaining.
Rotterdam, Nov. 14. The Canadian Minister of Munitions, General Hughes, has declared that with his "Canadian boys," he proposes to march to Berlin.

No American Submarines.
Vienna, Nov. 14. The American Ambassador here is stated to have news denying that any submarines built in America are on their way to Europe.

Still 80,000 Strong.
Constantinople, Nov. 14. The Servians claim to have still an army of 80,000 strong. King Peter is reported to have crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Help for the Servians.
Vienna, Nov. 14. Somewhat late in the day the Allies have sent several ships loads of munitions and provisions for the Servian army to Durazzo and Antivari.

Aeroplanes Shot Down.
Brussels, Nov. 14. Two English aeroplanes have been shot down after an aerial fight. A third was forced to come down within the German front.

Doubts Concerning the Loan.
Athens, Nov. 14. There are considerable doubts concerning the loan of £2,000,000 which had been announced as having been granted by France. Possibly it will not be realised.

England's Assistance.
London, Nov. 14. In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that England had done all possible to help Servia and had placed transports at the disposal of the French to convey their troops to Salonica.

Significant Audience.
Bucharest, Nov. 14. The German Ambassador to Turkey, Count Wolff Metternich, was received in audience by the King on his way through here. In political circles much importance is attached to the audience which lasted a long while.

Threats Held Out.
London, Nov. 14. Lord Derby has announced that he has been authorised by Mr. Asquith to say, that if sufficient recruits are not voluntarily forthcoming by the 30th of November, other and forcible measures will be taken to obtain the needed number of men.

Rumored Alliance.
Athens, Nov. 14. It is rumored that a definite alliance has been concluded between Greece and Bulgaria which will give distinct advantages to this country. The Greek Minister in Sofia has given an interview which would appear to substantiate this report.

Roumania with Central Powers.
Budapest, Nov. 14. According to the *Pester Lloyd* the Roumanian Conservative party under the leadership of Marghiloman makes formal demands upon the Government that Roumania should throw in its lot with the Central Powers.

Italy Must Do Something.
Paris, Nov. 14. In general the press here echoes the public sentiment that it is high time that the Italians should take some active part in the hostilities in the Balkans. The *Temps* takes up the matter and says that as the Italians are evidently unable to accomplish anything at their own frontier that they should come and help in the Balkans because if Austro-Hungary should occupy Valona, the Eastern side of the Adriatic is forever lost for Italy.

In the House of Commons.
London, Nov. 14. In Parliament Mr. Asquith strenuously denied that Lord Kitchener had sent in his resignation. It was only, he said, on Wednesday that the Government suddenly realised the importance of sending the Minister of War to the East. A war credit of 400,000,000 of pounds sterling was unanimously voted.

Kitchener Failed.
Geneva, Nov. 14. According to news received here, the great expectations which had been held in Paris, regarding the effects of the Kitchener visit to Rome, are doomed to failure. Kitchener achieved no success in the Italian capital, but on the contrary found the politicians there little inclined to further English demands.

Nobel Prizes.
Copenhagen, Nov. 14. The Swedish Academy of Science has awarded the Nobel prize for Physics to Professor Max von Laue of the Frankfurt University, for his discovery of the diffraction of the Roentgen Rays in crystals. The prize for chemistry goes to Professor William Richards of Harvard University for his exact determination of the weight of atoms, in a large number of chemical compounds.

RIISING IN INDIA.
Undoubtedly something of importance is taking place in India. Kitchener reported as being sent to both India and Egypt.

London, Nov. 14. It is now generally accepted that the departure of Lord Kitchener at such a moment, when his services as an organiser at home are of such value, can only be owing to most serious of news received by the Government causing the sudden decision to be taken whereby in the midst of the critical campaign England finds itself without a Minister of War.

A despatch of the usually well informed Associated Press from New York says, that through the heavy veil which the English Censorship has thrown over the course of events in both Egypt and India, there leaks out the fact that the Nizam of Haiderabad, a true and loyal vassal of England, has been set aside by the people. That event which is the culminating point of any number of alarming rumors concerning disturbances and risings, is the cause for the departure of Kitchener from England. News which has been received in New York, from channels not under the control of the Censor, tells that in well informed circles in London it is known that the goal of Kitchener's journey is not the Balkans, but India and also Egypt.

**TURKS SINK
BRITISH SUBMARINE.**
Constantinople, Nov. 14. Yet another English submarine has been sunk, the E 20, on the 5th of November, this time in the Dardanelles. Three officers and six sailors out of a combined crew of 30 have been saved. The E 20 was one of the newest of types of the English submarine and has been for the past two months cruising about the Dardanelles. It was 61 metres long, 800 tons, with a speed over the water of 19 knots and 14 below the sea level. The E 20 was provided with eight torpedo tubes, two quick firing cannons and was usually in company with the Monitors that have so fruitlessly been bombarding the coasts of Gallipoli of late. The Allies keep on making spasmodic attacks from the sea without any results and they are merely wasting valuable ammunition.

**VENISELOS TELLS
POLITICAL TALES.**
Athens, Nov. 14. The late Premier Veniseulos, under the influence of the severe attacks made upon him in the press, in which he is charged with a desire to sell his country to the Allies, appears to have lost that calm which was his leading characteristic. In irate mood, the ex-Premier is indiscreet enough to publish in the *Nea Hellas*, a despatch which cannot be very agreeable to the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to him by Sir Edward Grey, so long ago as February last, in which the British Minister of State openly offers to see that all the national ambitions of Greece shall be realized, if only that country will join hands with the Allies.

The Government issues a declaration to the effect that the money advanced by the Entente Powers had in nowise coupled with it any conditions which can be considered as affecting Greece, either in the military or political sense.

GREY WANTED TO RESIGN.
London, Nov. 14. In reply to questions put by a Member of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey admitted that at the time of the retirement of Lord Haldane he himself had wished to resign and had placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier. This he did in May last. Mr. Asquith however said that his presence in the Cabinet was a necessity. Sir Edward went further, and said that it would be in the interest of the nation at the present time that Lord Haldane should be given some leading position, a remark which was received with loud applause by the Liberals.

**AMERICA MISLED
BY MENDACIOUS PRESS.**
FALSE OPINIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN FOISTED UPON THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC BY PRESS WHICH UNDERTAKES TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE AS TO TRUE CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Amusing Ideas Concerning Germany.
PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY SUPPOSED TO BE SUFFERING TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS. STRANGE AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS CONCERNING HOW WE LIVE HERE. MARTYRED PRISONERS FOUND TO BE LIVING IN GREATEST CONTENTMENT AND COMFORT UNDER HOME RULE.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

One of the most amusing of things, is to note the state of astonishment of Americans recently arrived from "Gods own country." Their surprise when they first tread the streets of Berlin know no bounds. For, on the other side of the Atlantic, the papers have so misled them that they imagine to find us here in a state of semi-starvation, the streets deserted the stores closed and no business doing in any direction.

Such an American I met, Mr. Harry F. Perissi, the New York representative of the mighty "Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft," who is stopping at the Bristol Hotel and who has many interesting things to tell concerning his impressions upon reaching here. In the first place Mr. Perissi tells that it is not such an easy thing as one might imagine to get away from New York, in spite of his being a born and bred American Citizen.

The First Trouble.
Fistly and foremost, as is told by all travellers coming from America, there is considerable shyness shown in the giving out of a passport. And no passport, no ticket! The English appear to control the passenger traffic pretty completely. If there be an English protest, as in the recent case quoted in the *Continental Times* of Miss Beveridge, why no passport is given and you just have to remain at home.

However, Mr. Perissi overcame the passport trouble and embarked aboard the Rotterdam bound for Holland. The voyage was all right, trouble only commenced when the steamer was brought within British jurisdiction, at Falmouth. There the Rotterdam was kept 24 hours and Mr. Perissi, to his astonishment, was treated as a suspicious character. He was summoned forth from the rest of the passengers in the saloon, and two soldiers were placed on guard over him, whilst the secret service officials of Great Britain made search of his baggage. His clothes had previously been run through by nimble fingers. It is awkward for an honest man to be suddenly submitted to that kind of treatment. "I thought he said, that an American passport was sufficient to pass anywhere."

"Oh no," replied an official, "they are too easy to get!"

Further Trouble.
But Falmouth was trouble number 1 only. At the Downs came the real rub. There the Rotterdam was detained for seven days, in spite of all declarations that had been made in New York.

Here the Marine officials take charge. In Falmouth it is the military that reign. At the Downs the majority of the passengers were left alone, but Mr. Perissi was evidently on the "suspicion list." His crime was that, in the ordinary course of business with the "Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft," he had constantly made use of the wireless. And copies of all his communications thus made, were in the hands of the British. So, although his luggage was left alone, he himself was once more submitted to the indignity of being personally searched. For seven days the ship was quite unnecessarily detained at the Downs. It was evidently intentional, bearing out what an American told some time ago, as published in the *Continental Times*, that the English openly state that they wish to stop all traffic whatsoever between the United States and Central Europe. As the naval officer said: "We don't want any passenger steamers to Europe!"

Free at Last.
At last the Rotterdam was freed from the quite unnecessary inquisitorial treatment which the English permit themselves to exercise with the ships of Neutral countries.

No trouble at all in Holland. Then came the great surprise. The arrival in Berlin. Mr. Perissi, having read the news as it appears in the United States, filtered through London, had expected to find the German Capital a city of desolation. But whereas restrictions, such as the "bread card" had been adopted as matters of foresight, so as to assure the country against the want that might be brought about by wastage, in America it had apparently been supposed

that it was a measure necessitated by a situation which threatened the country with dire want. According to what he had read in the American newspapers, Mr. Perissi had expected to find the streets deserted, the people downcast and pessimistic, the nation almost in its last throes.

The True State.
In place of that dark picture the American found Berlin teeming with life and movement, the streets full of animation, the Cafés and restaurants doing a thriving trade, the Bristol crowded with guests and the dining room filled to overflowing at the luncheon hour; and above all and on all sides a glowing confidence and enthusiasm for the war, the soldiers going to the front full of desire to fight for the fatherland, and everybody in the best of spirits. All the theatres going, Kino's and Variety Shows all open, and, were it not for the number of soldiers about in field uniform, it would be difficult to imagine Germany as the central figure of the greatest war the world has known, its inhabitants going quietly about their businesses as in ordinary times and beyond a slight dearth of provisions, no change of any kind. Why said Mr. Perissi, "butter and eggs are dearer in New York today than they are in Berlin!"

Visiting the Prisoners.
As was quite natural, Mr. Perissi had heard the terrible, British fabricated, tales of the unfortunate prisoners kept here, half starved in the utmost misery. And he went to the Stendal Camp saturated with that idea. What did he find? Why some 8,000 men of various nationalities, English, French, Russians, Indians, all as happy as could be. He talked at will, without any witnesses, to any of them he liked, and they were one and all full of the spirit of contentment, they stated that the best of care was taken of them, that the food was good, that their quarters were perfectly comfortable and properly heated, that they had a good bath twice a week, that they had complete Home Rule and formed their own rules and government, had their committees to decide concerning disagreements, had all kind of games and distractions, their own store where they could buy almost everything they could want.

"Why" said Mr. Perissi, they have a perfectly organised post, which is run entirely by the prisoners themselves, in which everything is noted, and I was able to read in the books, perfectly kept, that in one month no less than 32,000 packages had arrived for the prisoners, let us say four to every one man. As for the prisoners, I carefully watched noticed and I could not discern a single discontented face amongst them. They are sensible and realise that they cannot live as though they were at the Adlon, Esplanade or Bristol Hotels, but that they are thoroughly well cared for, in surroundings perfectly clean and healthy, with officers in charge of them with whom they are on the most friendly of terms and whom they look upon as the best of friends."

Such are the experiences of an American who is a good sound man of business, one of those "you cannot fool."

As Mr. Perissi says, "Our people at home have no idea of what conditions are here. They are absolutely misinformed by a press which has the means of knowing the truth, but has made up its mind to keep the people in the dark. In former times the American press has reflected the people, but in this case it has undertaken to run on a line of its own. The press in the United States today, I mean the New York Press, does not represent the feelings of the people."

Don't Want to Serve.
London, Nov. 11. The *Daily Mail* draws attention to the fact of the large number of young Englishmen who are emigrating to America in order to avoid enforced military service with which the country is threatened. The Cunard Steamship office has been besieged by would-be emigrants. The recruiting officers thought the moment opportune to appear, but they did not gain a single recruit. The Government has forbidden the Cunard line to issue any further tickets.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.
Warning to the English Not to Trifle With the United States in the Matter of the Latest Diplomatic Communication.

London, Nov. 14. The Washington Correspondent of the *Morning Post* warns the English people against a false appreciation of the seriousness of the American Note and of existing sentiment in the United States concerning that document. He quotes as bearing out what he says, that the anti German *Tribune* gives exactly the same kind of warning. The Correspondent says that it is disheartening to know that the American public understands so little concerning the importance of the war, and care so little about comprehending it and that the enormous sacrifices made by England are immaterial to it.

**LAST EFFORTS OF
SERVIAN ARMY.**
It is not astonishing to hear that the Servians, both officers and men, weary to death of a futile contest, are utterly demoralised and are coming in and giving themselves up in masses and many of the officers captured are in civilian clothes. The Servians have lost about 56,000 men taken prisoners and 478 cannons have been captured together with enormous booty, as already recorded in the *Continental Times*. The Servians have thus lost half their total artillery and a third or more of their entire army. In the East 1,515 Russians have been taken prisoners.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
Staff Head Quarters Nov. 14, 1915.

(Balkan Front.)
The armies of General von Kövess and von Gallwitz have advanced over the entire front in face of stubborn resistance. Thirteen officers and 1,760 men have been taken prisoners.

The army of General Bojadjiew has come into touch with the German troops in the southern Moravia and are jointly advancing.

(Italian Front.)
The Italians have been making desperate efforts to capture Goetz and many big shots have fallen into the town. At one moment the Italians had captured a section near Monte San Michele but it was re-taken from them.

**BRITISH BOMBARD.
GREEKS INDIGNANT.**
Athens, Nov. 14. Great indignation reigns here concerning the bombardment of Aivali on the Asiatic coast by the English fleet. The majority of the population was Greek and many Greeks were killed. The British Minister in Athens has tendered his apologies to the Greek Government.

CHURCHILL RESIGNS.
London, Nov. 14. In a fit of pique and mortified vanity, at not being included in the Governmental War Commission, Mr. Winston Churchill has sent in his resignation to Mr. Asquith. He states that he will join his regiment in France. The Premier, has accepted the resignation.

**AN EVENT OF
GREAT IMPORTANCE.**
New York, Nov. 14. The *Associated Press* receives the following wireless message from Mr. Conger from Servia: "The reopening of the Danube for navigation is momentous thus rendering Bulgaria independent from the Roumanian railways. The opening of the Danube greatly strengthens Turkey by enabling the exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials for German and Austrian arms and ammunition. Thousands of carloads will be moving east and westwards within a few days."

**AFGHANS READY
FOR FIGHTING.**
Constantinople, Nov. 14. Travellers from Bagdad tell that the revolutionary movement in India is assuming dangerous proportions. In Bagdad it is believed that Afghanistan may, at any moment, join hands with the revolutionary party in India. This is known to the English who are doing all possible to conciliate the Afghans.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL.
Munich, Nov. 14. In place of Mr. Gaffney, who has been recalled by President Wilson, under circumstances described in the *Continental Times*, Mr. William H. Gale, of Virginia, hitherto Consul in Colon has been nominated as American Consul General in Munich.

Mr. S. John Gaffney has passed through Berlin on his way to America.

Tzar in Reval.
Petersburg, Nov. 14. The Tzar accompanied by the Tzarevitch has paid a visit to Reval and Riga.

When the smoke and dust of this great combat are swept aside by the breath of kinder men, vowed no longer to hate and slay, it may be seen that Ireland, disarmed and weak, played a nobler part in the greatest issue mankind has ever faced than the mighty role of her great imperial partner.

The one went forth with peace upon her lips and envy in her heart to rob and rend the neighbour land—the other abstained.

The one went forth with hired hands, with borrowed gold and borrowed men, to assail a people who had never done her wrong—the other abstained.

History may record the deeds of one and be silent on the abstention of the other. Speech is silver,—silence here is indeed golden. The battles by sea and land, the mighty crimes that men do to men and misname glory—let others have them all.

Ireland's claim I hope and believe shall be that she kept her sons in peace at home—and whoever helped in any measure to do that has done a nobler thing than help to fill a million graves.

Roger Casement.

Munich, October 30, 1915.

(Part II to follow.)

ENGLAND'S EMPTY VEINS.
Drained of her Golden Life-blood.
The Views of the "New Age".

While everybody is talking of economy, nobody, it seems, is practising it. An individual here and there may have come to the conclusion that economy is best that begins at home; but the bulk of the population, so far from reducing their expenditure during the war, have actually increased it. There is no concealment of this possible from the statistician. For the first seven months of the current year our imports, apart altogether from Government purchases, exceeded our imports of the corresponding months of last year, by the value of sixty million pounds. In short, there is no doubt that people have been spending more than ever. The reason, as the "Round Table," the "Spectator," and other journals belatedly point out, is that taxation has not yet brought home to the nation the fact that we are carrying on the war on borrowed money. We are, therefore, exactly in the position of the young fool who has got into the hands of moneylenders and while the money lasts is cutting a dash. Between three and four millions a day is the amount we are spending on the war; and every penny of it is borrowed. In the meanwhile our normal income all goes in riotous living; and we are not saving a farthing for the repayment of our borrowings. How much better it would have been, as we pointed out many months ago, to have started paying for the war out of current income by taxation! Then, indeed, everyone would have felt that the war is really a costly business requiring individual sacrifice to carry on. Naturally and without appeals for economy, economy would have established itself; and by this time the nation would have accommodated itself to a standard of expenditure suitable to the rate at which the war must be conducted.

It is quite clear that we cannot go on ad infinitum as we are going. In the first place, even to the resources of moneylenders there is a limit; and, in the second place, there is a limit to the amount of debt we can incur as a State and continue to live. When we consider, indeed, the amount the State has already borrowed of a few individuals among us the reflection must arise how inequitably wealth must be distributed to enable half a million persons to advance over a thousand million pounds to the State at interest. An analysis of the contributions to the Loans has not, it is true, been made public; but enough is known to justify the conclusion that nine-tenths of it has been subscribed by no more than an eightieth part of the population. This means, in effect, that seventy-nine out of every eighty of us are paying our share of the cost of the war by borrowing from the eightieth. How much longer can this go on, even if we were disposed to borrow indefinitely? Sooner or later, as we say, our eightieth person must come to an end of his resources. Warning has already been given, in fact, in the form of a rise in the rate of the interest he demands. From three and a half per cent. his charges have risen to four, four and a half, and are now at five. Our next loan has every chance of raising interest to six per cent.; and in the end perhaps even ten

per cent. would not produce all the money we need to carry on the war by loan only. Then consider the question of repayment. By the end of the second year of the war, we shall at the present rate have borrowed quite two thousand million pounds. At the interest for which the taxpayer is liable, the annual charge for rent alone will be about a hundred millions a year, or half our present total Government expenditure; and this takes no account of the question of repaying the principal. Add, if you will, fifty millions a year towards the sinking fund, and it will be seen that, on the present calculations alone, we are incurring for twenty years to come an annual expenditure of a hundred and thirty or forty millions.

The question is, can we carry this debt about our neck for a whole generation without sinking under the weight of it? It is true that at the close of the Napoleonic wars the national debt was three times the nation's annual income; while our debt will be not much more than a single year's income. But it must also be remembered that wealth was better distributed in those days. Nor was the general condition of the nation anything much to envy. We say, moreover, that our modern population, accustomed, as it is, to a relatively high standard of living, will not tolerate the conditions our forefathers endured. The Napoleonic nine hundred millions, interest and all, was paid off in the sweat of the poor. They knew no better. But it is doubtful whether the poor of to-day will consent to be pinched for twenty years to repay half a million persons the sums they have advanced. A repudiation of the debt in one form or another, is well within the region of the possible; and we should not hesitate to find excuses and even justification for it.

A War Prisoners' Clearing House.

The International Agency for Prisoners of War has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. At its head is M. Gustav Ador, the president of the Red Cross, and he and his assistants' work is to find out everything they can about prisoners of war and communicate with the relatives of the missing soldiers.

Lists of prisoners in various countries are sent by the different Governments concerned to Geneva, as well as identification discs found on dead or wounded soldiers, and the whole of this information is classified.

Is "Thomas Atkins" a prisoner of war? He has been reported missing by the war office, and his relatives can get no further information. If they write to the Rath Museum, Geneva, giving as full particulars of their missing fighter as they can, then sooner or later the Red Cross will be to write back and say where he is a prisoner, how he is getting on, whether he is wounded, and so on.

Inquiries about German, French, British and Belgian soldiers are dealt with at Geneva, and an idea of the work that is done may be gathered from the fact that in one month last year over 150,000 inquiries were made about missing French soldiers.

Woman's Broader View.

"Well, Maria," said Jiggles after the Town Election, "for whom did you vote this morning?"

"I crossed off the names of all the candidates," returned Mrs. Jiggles, and wrote out my principles on the back of my ballot. This is no time to consider individuals and their little personal ambitions."

THE KIND OF STUFF.

"That sensational novel of his is selling like hot cakes."
"It's a burning shame!" (Judge.)

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Cable Address: Efdorl.
FRANCIS J. L. DORL, President and Editor.
Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, \$1.10 for six months.
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