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No. 1201. Vol. XXII. No. 59 .
new york stockholm rotterdam lucerne beruin vienna zurich
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM VARIOUS SOURC ES.




 14. Deemerer




















 Ruede numberor men $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rumores Aliame }\end{aligned}$





 should throw in it is oot withent the centalal Poweres



 their own frontier that they should come and
help in the Baikans because if Austro-Hungary help in te Balkans because if Austro-fungary
should occupy Valona, the Eastern side of the
Adriatic is forever lost for Italy. In the House of Common
 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 W
to the East. A war credit of 4000000,000

##   capital, but on the contrary found the politicians cater


 Frankfurt University, for his discovery of the
diffraction of the Roentgen Rays in crystals. The prize for chemistry goes to Poryfessor
William Richards of Harvard University for his


## RISING IN INDIA.

## 

 London, No. 14 . It it is now gencratyocented that the deñ coptect hat hine epeparture of Lord kitchener
at such a moment, when his services as an
 cived by the Covernment cususing the uns uden
devision decision to be taken wherech in the midst of
the critical campaign Engand finds iteff the chitical campaign nengand find itelf
without a Miniter of War. Asodespatch of the waully well informed
 events in both Egypt and India, therese leats out the fact that the Nizam of Haiderabad,
atrue and loyal vassal of engignd, has been set aside by the people. That event which
is the e culvinutin
ent alarring rumors concerning disturthmemeer ond risiggs, is the cause for the departure of
Kithenene from Enylend
 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 goat of Kitchener's journey
is not the Balkans, but India and also Egypt.

## TURKS SINK

BRIT SH SUBMARINE Constantinople, Nov 14 Yet another Eng.
ISh h sumarinie has been sumk, the $E 2$ o, on
 of a combined crew of 30 have been saved
The $E 20$ was one of the newset of types oi the Engisis submarine and has been ior
the past two monthe curusing about the


 with the Monitiors that have so fruitessly
been bombarding the coasts of Callipoli of late, The Alies heep on making spasmodicl
atacks, trom the sea without any results and
 veniselos tells
 Athens, Nov. 14. The late Premier Venise-
los, under the influence of the severe made upon him in the press, in whith is charged with a desire to sell his country
to the Allies, appears to have lost that calm to the Allies, appears to have lost that calm
which was his leading characteristic. In irate mood, the ex-Premier is indiscree enough to publish in the Nea Hellas, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to him by Sir Edward Orey, so long ago of State openly offers to see national ambitions of Greece shall be realized, if only that country will join hands with the
Allies Allies. the effect that the 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 ques-
tions put by a Member of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey admitted that he himself had wished to resign and had p'aced 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 interest of the nation at the present
time that Lord Haldane shonld be given some leading position, a remark which was
seceived with loud applause by the Liberals.

## AMERICA MISLED

BY MENDACIOUS PRESS. FALSE OPINONS WHICRES WHICH UNDERTAKES TO DECEIVE THE
STATES PUBIC BV PRES STATES PUBLIC BV PRESS WHICH UNDERTAKES TO DECEIVE THE
PEOPLE AS TO TRUE CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRV Amusing Ideas Concerning Germany PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY SUPPOSED TO BE SUFFERINO TERRIBL WE LIVE HERE' MARTYRED PRISONERS FOUND TO BE LIVING WE LIVE HERE MARTYRED PRISONERS FOUND TO BE LLVINC
IN GREATEST CONTENTMENT AND COMFORT UNDER

## HOME RULE.

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 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 deserted the slores closed and no business doing in any direction.
Such an American. 1 met, Mr. H
Perissi, the New York representative Perissi, the New York representative of the mighty "Allgemeine Elektriciciäts Gesellschaft," who is stopping at ite Bristol Hotel and who has many interesting things to tell here. In the first place Mr. Perissi tells that it is not such an easy thing as one might
the 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 cona passport. And no passport, no ticket! The English appear to control the passenger traffic pretty completely. If there be an Englis' 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 $\$ \mathrm{Cc}$
Hort trouble and embarkey aboard the Rotterdam bound for Holland. The voyage was
all right, trouble only commenced when the steamer was brought within British juris-
diction, 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 Grea Britain made search of his baggage.
clothes had previously been run through nimble fingers. It is awkward for an hones of treatment. "I thought he said, that an American passport was
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 At the Downs came the real rub. There the
Rotterdam was detained for seven days, in spite of all declarations that had been made
Here the Marine officials take charge. Falmouth it is the military that reign. the Downs the majority of the passengers
were left alone, but Mr. Perissi was evidenily were leff alone, but Mr. Perissi was evidently
on the "suspicion list." His crime was that, on the "suspicion list." His crime was that,
in the ordinaty course of business with the "Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft", he had constantly made use of the wireless.
And copies of all his communications thus And copies of all his communications thus
made, were in the hands of the British. So, made, were in the hands of the British. So,
although his luggage was left alone, he himdignity of being personally searched seven days the ship was quite un-necessarily detained at the Downs. It was evidently intentional, bearing out what an American
told some time ago, as published in the told some time ago, as published in the
Continental Times, that the English openly Continental Times, that the Engish openly
state that they wish to stop all traffic state that they wish to stop alt traffic
whatsoever between the United States and Central Europe. As the naval officer said: "We dont want any passengers steamers to Europe!"

Free at Last.
At last the Rotterdam was freed from the quite un-necessary inquisitional treatment which the English permit themselves to ex-
ercise with the ships of Neutral countries. ercise 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 appears in the United States, filtered through
London, had expected to find the German London, had expected to find the German
Capital a city of desolation. But whereas restrictions, such as thc "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 situation which threatened the country with
dire want. According to what he had read
in in the American newaspapers, 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 pi ound Berlin teeming with life and movement
the streets full of animation, the Cafés and restaurants doing a thriving trade, the Bristol cowded with guests and the dining room
filled to overflowing at the luncheon hour and above all and on all sides a glowing contidence 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 magine Germany as the central figure of the greatest war the world has known, its in
habitants going quielly about their businesses as in ordinary times and beyond a sliges dearness of provisions, no change of any dearness 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 naturat, Mr. Perissi had heard the terrible, British1 fabricated, tales of the 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, nationalities, English, 1 rench, Russians, In-
dians, all as happy as could be. He tilked at will, without any witnesses, to any of them
he liked, and they were one and all full of he liked, and they were one and all full of
the spirit of contentment, they stated that food was good, that their quarters were
perfectly comfortable and properly heated that they comiorable a a good bath twice a week,
had
that formed their own rules and government, had their committees to decide concerning dis-
agreements, had all kind of games and disbuy almost everything they could want "Why" said Mr. Perissi, they have a percctly organised post, which is run entirel
y the prisoners themselves, in which everything is noted, and I was able to read in
the books, perfectly kept, that in one month the books, periectly kept, that in one month
no less than 32,000 packages had arrived for 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 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 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 of those "you cannot fool"
As Mr. Perissi says, "Our people at home have no idea of what conditions are here. 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, 1 mean the New York Press, loday, I mean the New York Press, does no
represent the feelings of the people"'

Dont Want to Serve.
London, Nov. 11 . The Daily Mail draws
artention 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. thought the moment opportune to appear,
but they did not gain a single recruit The
Oovernment has forbidden the Cunard line to
Ont

THE AMERICAN NOTE Warring to the English Not to Trifie with
the United States in the Matterof
Diplomatic Communn Latest London. Nov. 14. The Washington respondent of the Morning Post warns
the English people against the English people against a false appreciation of the seriousness of the American Note and of existing sentiment in the United as bearing out what he says, that quotes German Tribune gives exactly the same kind of warning. The Correspondent says that
it is disheartening to know that the American is disheartening to know that the American
public understands so little concerning the imporlance of the war, and care so little about comprenending it and that the enormous
sacrifices made by England are immaterial

## LAST EFFORTS OF

SERVIAN ARMY
asterishing to hear that the Servians, both officers and men, weary to death
of a futile contest, are utterly demoralised of a futile contest, are utterly demoralised
and are coming in and giving themselves up 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 Continental Times. The Servians have thus lost half their total artillery and a third. more of their entire army. In the East 1,515 Russians have been taken prisoner

Staff Head Quarters Nov. 14, 1915. ${ }^{\text {wig }}$ (Balkan Front.)
The armies of General von Kövess and vor Qallstubborr resistance. Thirteen officers ind 1,760
men have been taken prisoners. The army of General Bojadjijew has come into
Couch with the German troops in the sother Morava and are jointly advancing.
(Itatian Front.)
The Italians have been matiung desperate effort to capture Goerz and many big shots have fallea
into the town. At one moment the talians ha captured a section near Monte San Michele but
nat BRITISH BOMBARD GREEKS INDIGNANT Athens, Nov. 14. Great indignation reign on the asiatic coast by the English fleet The majority of the population was Greek Minister in Areeks were killed. The British has tendered his apologie

CHURCHILL RESIGNS. London, Nov. 14. In a fitt of pique and mortified vanity, at not being included in
the Governmental War Commission, Mr Winston Churchill has sent in his resignat
ion to Mr. Asquith. He stafes that he will oin his. Asquilu. France. The Premie has accepted the resignation.
AN EVENT OF
GREAT IMPORTANCE
New York, Nov. 14. The Associated Press Mr. Conger from Servia: "The reopening o he Danube for navigation is momentou hus rendering Bulgaria independent from he Roumanian rallways. The opening of the Danube grealy strengithens Turkey by en-
bling the exchange of foodstufs and raw naterials for German and Austrian arms an ammunition. Thousands of cartloads wil be moving east and west-wards within a

AFGHANS READY
FOR FIGHTING Constantinople, Nov. 14. Travellers from
Bagdad tell that the revolutionary movement in India is assuming dangerous proportions. In Bagdad if is believed that Afghanistan may, at any moment, join ands wint the revolutionary party in India 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 Con-
tinental Times, Mr. William H. Gale, of Virginia, hitherto Consul in Colon has been Munich. Mr. S. John Gaffney has
Berlin on his way to America. Berlin on his way to America.
Tzar in Reval.
Petersburg, Nov. 14. The Tzar accompanied
by the Tzarevitsch has paid a visit to Reval

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

OTfic Coutinentula Times
Padlstseded Trree Times a Weat: Monday, Wednessday, Fitday:
 The Continenutal Tins times
Berlin W. 50 , Augsburger Strasse Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse


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 England's Troubles.
The secret of the sudden journ


 Haidereabad has been deposed by the people
and that there exiss throuthout Englands
 wied is a mosis simeius smaterion for Engind
It will not astonish anyone knowng con-




 that personge. The eveoulutionary movement


 Vassalage under which it stands to Great
Britain, ruled with a rod of ron by a people of another race, whose representatives have of late shot down native troops in masses
because they protested against being sent to fight in a war in which they had no interest,
and in which they had heard that their co and in which they had heard that their co-
religionists and brothers had been systematically forced to the front ranks to stand the brunt of the fire of
machine guns of the enemy.
But it is not only in India that the anti-
English sentiment runs so stroigg. In Egypt Englisis senument runs so strong. In Egypt
the hatred of the British tyranny and specially
of the butcher-like methods of Kitchener, of the butcher-like methods of Kitchener,
have raised a sentiment which nothing beyond a release of the country from its present
thraldom can ever appease. In Geneva, in Paris, in Vienna, in Berlin, there are Egyptian
Committees composed of ardant patriots Committees composed of ardant patriots -
marked down for execution in the books
of Lord Kitchener - who are agitating and have of Lord Kitchener - who are agitating and have
been working for years to achieve the release
of their country from the arbitrary British of their country from the arbitrary British
domination, which has robbed them of their legitimate Monarch and their country. And,
af last, those sturdy patriots, after their at last, those sturdy patriots, after their long
years of exile, see the moment approaching years of exile, see the moment approaching
when the English will be thrown out of Egypt and they will be allowed to return to the country which is theirs.
That England has become
seriousness of the existing situation, both in
India and Egypt, is clearly India and Egypt, is clearly demonstrated by
the detachment of Lord Kitchener from his the detachment of Lord Kitchener from his
post as Minister of War in London and the sont as Minister of him to the East at a time when
sis services at home must necessarily be of the utmost importance.
Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send
a friend either at home or abroad.

## FAKED PHOTOGRAPHS.

## How The ertish public is mistea by Forgeries in ten Enilish Illustrated

The Welt Seewspapers, the beatifully prited
and illustrated supplement of the Bertiner and illustrated supplemento of the Berliner
Tagebbatt has just exposed another crude Tageblati has just exposed another crude
and impudent forgery, calculated this time not to traduce the Cermans, but to herald
an achievement" of English airmen. Cer-
Cen man illustrated papers had published a
photograph of the airship shed which the Russians had built near Lemberg-and set on
fire during their retreat. The knavish and fire during their retreat. The knavish and
dishonest London Oraphic, or some knavish dishonest London Graphic, or some knavish
and dishonest contributor palmed this of on Shed in Flanders, wrecked by our Airmen"


BERLIN-BAGDAD.
OMMERCIAL ASPECT DEVELOPE
BY THE OPENING OF THE
DIRECT ROUTE TO TURKEY DIRECT ROUTE TO TURKE
AND ASIA MINOR. In is "Weeckly Report" the sociaiton for Commerce and Trade publishes the folowing
The successful forcing of the way through
Sevvia and its resulting connection betwe Austria and Bulgaria is viewed as an im. portant mililiary as well as political feat, but
the same great importance should be attributed to its commercial consequences. These commercial consequences will mani-
fest themselves in the very near future-
bearing on the supply of foodstufs and rew bearing on the supply of foodstuffs and raw
material- and later-after the war - in the
 The direct connection with Constantinople
will open the way for the suply of eler
many and Austria with foodstuffs, especially many and Austria with foodstuffs, especially
meat and grain, and with raw material, such
as copper and cotton an open way into Cermany, thus removing
any fear in in any fear in regard
food or raw material The immediate result, however, is over-
shadowed by the commercial opportuity,
offered in the mutual peaceful eendeavor offered in the mutual peaceful endeayor
between the Central Powers and the Orient. It has been a much coveted plan of the
European powers to explore the vat European powers to explore the vast fertile
fields of Asia Minor, and although the
Bagdad Railway was built with German Bagdad Railway was built with German
money, England mainatins her protectorate over, Kuweit, thus coniantrolling protectorate
oetween Basta and Kuwe
betion between Basta and Kuweilt, i. e, the con-
nection of the Bagdad Railway with the PerPersian Gulf. England's influence. It is now presumed in Cermany that
England's inluence will be decreased, and that Turkey will offer to German commerce Contrary to all poopula sesses vast natural resources, but whit they poslacks today is a systematic and intensive management, a lack which, partly, has
cause in insufficient financial strength. technical and agricultural instructors will placed at the disposal of the land, Turkey
will experience an extraardinary economic rise, will become wealthy and finally a great trading country. The outlook of the trade
between Turkey indicates, furthermore, another factor which, unquestionably, will be
imporance to the United Slates. It is figured that the European war has
reandered the U United States commercially independent of all Europe, and although the
American policy American policy of tariff protection has
since many years, carried with it industrial independence and placed difficulties in the
way of foreign finisled way of foreign finistled products,
enormous exports of war material and sip plies have enabled America to redeem
European obligations. This, Liugnifees a obirgations. This, ntep naturally,
commercial inderendence. Ther Cermans, ind order to bring about an
equalization in the balance of trade believe equalization in the balance of trade, believe
that in the future Cermany should buy such that in the future Germany should buy such
products, formerly imporied from the United States, from such countries which are Ger-
many's measure as they buy from her.
Presh Products.
This refers, especialy, to such products
which are foreign monopolies suct which are foreign monopolies, such as cotitis
and coffee; raw silk and cocoons also come and coffee; raw silk and cocoons also come
into primary consideration, as the yearly exinto primary consideration, as the yearly ex-
ports from Turkey of cocoons reach about
in 12 milion doliars. There are, furthermore,
opium, wool, olive oill, dates, eggs, wheat etc. The volume of thesese articeses, egse, whew proatuceced
in Turkey, can considerably be incresed it Turkey, can considerably be increased, if
bstter facilities will be provided and financial
suport will
 as looked forth to by
far-reaching significance
This refers to all count
to the new territory to be opened Turbey and the progrian outtined abened, Thurkey,
Berlin-Baggad, sead Berlin-Bagdad, siguifies to-day the German
economic program of the future, a program economic program of the future, a program
which, if realized,
vantage to bound to bo of advantage
Turkey.

HOTELS' LOST \&1,000,000. London, Nov. 14. The drastic financial scheme proposed by the Savoy Hotel Comp.
any, instead of the paymentof interest, arising
from the from the estimate of a reduction of over
$\varepsilon 100,000$ in its profit for the current year, draws renewed attention to the trent yeabled
state of aftairs state of affairs into which hotel companies
have fallen. This is a result of the currailment of festi-
vifies, the vities, the great rise in the prices of com-
moditites, and the absence of foreign visitors.
The Cartion Hotel has had to The Cartion Hotel has had to pass its
Preference dividend, and there seems no prospect of its being paid duringt the con-
tinuance of the war.
The Gordon and tinuance of the war. The Gordon and
Frederick Hotels have also sulfered heavy reductions in their profits. The capial represented by some ten hotel
companes in London is $\$ 4,761,215$. Thelr capital depreceition is now nearly a million,
a falling off of about 20 per cent.

AUSTRO -HUNGARY. OFFICIATES AS KAISERS REPRESENTATIVE IN SETTING FIRST STONE
MONUMENTAL MOSAIC WO MONUMENTAL MOSAIC WORK. SAVINGS BANKS BUOYANT. INCREASING. ARCHDUCHESS MARIA VALERIE VISITS RED CROS CONVALESCENT HOME. The German Emperor has conmisioned
Baron von Tschirschys, the German ambassador in Vienna, to fix the
soten into the moniumental
"St Cerges" whict "st. Georges,"," which was set up, an
now been opened to the pubbic,
benefit of the war-aponsorshi, beneritit of the war-sponsorship fund. The
Emperor's donation to this fund was 300

Emperor's Daughter visits Hospital. Archduchess MariaiValerie called last week
at the Red Cross coryualescence home in the
Siebenbrumnengess inquire about the condition of the wounded soldier Josef Marksteiner, who, after having undergone a particularly months had been an inmate After having satisfied herself factory progress her protegé is making, the Archauchess shook hands with everyone of the
wounded soldiers and presented each with Emperor Francis and sweet-stuff. Emperor Francis oseph has conferred the mi-
litary cross of merit on the two Bulgarian LieuteIliary cross of merit on the two Bulgarian Lieute-
nants Gadjieff and Janakieff the first Bulgarians who established the connection be
tween the Austro-Hungarian and the

Vienna Savings Banks Increase of Deposits with Austrian Banks. The upward tendency in the development
of the deposits paid into the Savings Banks of Vienna, and the increase of the ready-
money deposits placed with the great Austrian Banks, are, next to the victories of the AustroHungarian armies in the field, the most
satisfactory and rejoiceable facts telling of the coming prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian coming
From statistics just issued by
banks we quote below the following exact
figures, showing, and paid in during the months of August and September, 1915, at ihe undermentioned
Banks, Communal- 妿 Post affice Savings
Banks. Banks. August 1st September 3oth Increase
 Leaditanstalt
Anglobank . .
Verkehrsbank.

| Verkeirssan |
| :--- |
| Depositenb |
| Unionbank |
| Merkur | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Merkur } \ldots \ldots & \text {. . . } & 5,73284 \\ \text { N.O. Escompte Ges. } & 59,263 & 57,900+4,622 \\ & 40,498+1,235\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lomb, \& Esc. Bank } & 1,387 & \begin{array}{l}5,48 \\ 1,670\end{array}+283\end{array}$

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { New Vienna } \\ & \text { Savings Bank } \ldots 45,862 \\ & 46,661\end{aligned}+799$ $1,588,372 \quad 1,634,649+46$ These figures speak for themselves if been raised for war purposes, the savings have increased by about 2 milliards. New Passport Regulations. New passport-regulations for visiting the
Russian war-districts have now been issued by the military authorities of Austro-Hungary. Henceforth anyone who desires to visit the Russian-Polish war districts must be
provided not only with a passport of recent date, to which is attached a rcent pho the bearer, and a legal attestation of the
bearer's signature, bat in addition all persons must obtain a special permit from the local General in command, setting forth the pur-
pose of the journey, and the exact place, or pose of the journey, and the ex
places which are to be visited. places which are to be visited.
These permits are available
only. A new permit is required on returning from the war district into the inner
Vienna, Nov. 11th. CLEMENCEAU

AGAINST BRIAND. Paris, Nov. 14. The most feared man in the political world, M. Clemenceau has
declared himself as opposed to the new declared himself as opposed to the new
Briand Government. He asserts that the Briand Cabinet does not represent thesentiments of the people and that the new Premier continues making speeches instead of taking
action. He reminds the French that the German troops are at Royen, only 80 kilometres away from Paris and that the fiasco
of French policy in the Balkans has tended to an immense improvement of the situation
of the Central Powers says Clemenceau with his never failing practical manner of
asserting the naked truth. "Nothing has asserting the naked truth. "Nothing has
changed, nothing will be changed so long

The Open Tribune.
To Our Readers
We shall be glad to publish any com.
contributors to attach name and address th
their letters. These will be published anomy.
mously, if so desired. The Continental Times
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.

## To the Editor:

I want to have the Continentai Times sent
I am an American, and am not able to read the German war news very fluently,
and so depend almost entirely on your valuable paper for information. It seems like an old
friend to me, as I have taken it from the very start. Yours for success
Bad Oeynhausen, Oct, 28th. M. H.
Thanks!
To the Editor.
For a month I have been a subscriber to For a month I have been a subscriber to number with the utmost interest. I wish
your most meritorious undertaking further great success and will tell all my friends
about your newspaper.

## Posen 1 Nov.

America Daughter of Hansal
To the Editor.
Lately yhave become acquainted with your
paper, which appears in all countrires except
in our treacherous, everlastingly selfish, prejudiced, nearsighted and insular Saxon colony
accoss the Channel.
I am glad to see that you wish to counter-
act the wrong historical impressions of the act the wrong historical impressions of the English for so many years
only medium of education.

Most people here know no other language,
than this false key to historical truth. It is not so long ago when the majority of the
English thought they descended from "the ten (Jewish) tribes" and many people there England, believe it yet. They do not know who they are themselves. This is the reason
why England is a nation in history has so why England is a nation in history has so
often acted against its own character, and why their seduction is so successful here
among those who know only New England and New England origin.
Only a selfconscious thoroughbred nation knows why it acted as it did, why it acts as it
does and how in certain given cases it will act in the future.
The knowledge of history writers and
teachers here, even in the best universities is
teachers here, even in the best universities is
little and onesided, because they are no
linguists to start with. Always is he Engish drainage pipe between them and their source
That's why the American people, their pupils are so Anglomaniac.
Besides this
Besides this unconscious and systematical poisoning of American opinion, there is a
part of the press here intentionally enlisted part of the press here inentionally
It is the duty of all Americans who know better to make s
this falsehood.
Most of hie great historical events o the last two thousand years have been either of Romanic or of Teutonic origin. The prin-
cipal languages in which historical documents cipal languages in which historical documenis onic. Every historian haterefore should learn
old Teutonic and Latin, the keys to the keys, or rather the masterkeys of history. If this
formed part of the making of an American history teacher, Americans, their pupils, would better, but also see the doors of the treasure better, but also see the doors of the treasure
chambers of history opened before them. Now, while "sources" of "the (step) mother-
country" are studied here to learn concerning country" are studied here to learn concerning
the beginnings of the American nation, documentary collections of the first importance English are left untouched.
In the largest libraries in this couutry, also
in those of the Universities, where I have special privileges, I found much of the las named material missing or when in part it
is incidently there, the volumes are covered is incidently there, the volumes are covered
with the dust of decades the pages uncut. The United States of Americaare fredaughter of nobody else. Up till the time when these States gained seatic elements, who built up this new nation and for a century afterwards it were these ele-
ments combined, who continued and comments combined, who continued and com-
pleted the work. When for the last generation other non
Hanseatic elements of immigrants began to prevail, the character of the nation had al ready sufficiently been settled to assimilate
the new-comers, not to be remodelled by them any more fundamentally. The leading as in their shortcomings, are those of Ame

In the ro
In formed America, England stands by no
means on the foreground. Even if it de
served the name of "Mother-Country", Ger many, throughe her as through a (degenerate)
daughtite, would still count as Americ? randm, would still count as America But of all the Hansealic elements those produced by the sections of the later re-or materially and influentially.

Gents, who here and thos justice here, have often made statistics of the percenlage of German blood in this nation. Most of them begin their calculation with
he year 1680 , only considering the influx and not the propagation of the race. In this nanner they reach already a majority of percerned the percentage would be higher, bnt genealogical studies in this respect have no proceded far enough as
1680 is much too late.
I have carefully investigated whatsoeve may serve yet for the
Netherland history.
New Netheriand came formally to an end
i674, when the States General of the he pirates, who had stolen it ten years be-
(The Dutch however retained their onor, for they had before the final cession
rested the country from the robber hands again in $1672 / 3$ ) But like the grain in the land began to become an active influence in When in 1647 Petrut Se on.
ration heard in New Amsterdam's streets. New ate to America, while New England and Virginia were merely posted by the side of After 1674 all factors of immigration pre-
sent in New Netherland long before, began 0 develop larger proportions. The German oned year 1680 gration was in the much menhot in its beginning. Already in the first in 1623, there was an element which could
be directly identified as German. Far larger soon became a historically more
nportant German element in New Netherand. They were the sons and grandsons of Hanseatic) families who had lived (on the Dutch Republic for some time.
In 1614 already, many of the participants
of the New Netherland Company were West thalian residents of Amsterdam. After 1618 the Repnblic became for the members of he Nether-Duich Reformed Churches outside the Republican borders, the only place land between 1623 and 1648) the sethlers orn in the Republic from parents of Rhineand, Westphalia, Brandenburg (especially the
Uckermarck), the large Hansa cities and the Baltic Provinces. (Although the last named places do not all come within the borders of the German Empire as yet, nobody will be un-
reasonable enough to claim this Baltic eleent in New Netherland for Russia)
Petrus Stuyvesandt himself belonged to mily, which originated from near Warendorf in Westphalia
When after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the religious war, the Contra-Reforma-
ion continued in Germany another period twenty-five years opened for German-New Neheriand immigration. In that period a
more global settlement of the German ong Island and (then the Esopus), the gate to Pennsylvania, became their gatherplaces. With New Netherland this period closed in 1674
After 1674 the third or last twenty-five
yeary preparatory period of German-America mmigration began, until it culminated in the 18th century
While this inner divis
migration is as follow

1. 25 years from 1623 to 1648.
2. 25 years from 1648 to 1674.
. 25 years from 1674 to 1700
3. 50 years under the Dutch, from
.50 years under the Dutch, from 1623
to 1674 .
100 years under the English, from 1674
to 1776. (25 years of which (1674-
1700) were yet a preparatory period)
continued:
d continued:
Teutonic, independent America, from 1776 to 1880.
Individual and statistical investigations carwill not only maintain the already proven najority of German immigration, but show the preponderous part which the German
of the Emptre (Reichsdeutschen) have take the making of the American nation. When the other Teutonic, non-"Reichs an an elements are included, what else

IRELAND AND THE WAR

## By Sir Roger Casement.

The reation of Ireland to England is little
understood in Cermany. understood in Germany. of the days, more than one hundred years ago,
from the shores of Gaul; ; in Spain a atill older memory of a conmon aim that united
the Irelaod the Ireland of the 16 th century with the
Empire of Philip II against the common enemy, Elizabeth,
But in in Germany But in Germany, to find a tie with re-
land, one must go back to the earliest middle ages, when lisish monks and lrish
culture brought to the Rhinelands, to Bavaria and Francosina something of what risismen
themselves most reverenced-the teaching of the Church. So
readily realled.
And in the interval a rigid system of
politica, economic and social exclusion has
been established agins reeland to shut it been estabisthed against reland to shut it
off from contact with Europe. At the same
 The aggrandisement of England required
the absorption of Ireland; and to effect this it was necessary not only to feed upon
the victim but to defame him as you dined. Lest any one stould inspect the process or
interrupt the meal. England estabished the tegend that Ireland was a poor and worthand disorderly. The legend has had a Iong innings. It
began centuries ago. When England herself was Catholic she went to Ireland to "referm,
the Irish who were then "bbad Catholics."
When night-she attacled the Irish because they nighi-she alacied
were too goo Cathics.
So with everylthing else the land-she plundered in the interest of
morality and the Irish resisted because they were evil doers.
Having accomplished the plundecing they Having accomplished the plundering and
Ieft leff lite to tave save he claracter of she
people she tok that too-as to-day she
strives to take away the character of the German people.
Instead of being poor and worthless Ire--
land is, acre for acre, probably the richest country in Europe. The soil is extraordinarily yield those of any neighbouring State. So with the cattle, horses and sheep. nature the island was made prosperous, by
man made desitutue. Not that man did not work here. He worked well and produced much. But another man, with an organized
system of robbery under arms, took from system of robbery under arms,
him, day by day, and year by year, the
product of his toil, and when the robber had grown fat he denounced the victim as a vagabond.
weaken and get rid of the lrishl peopile and plant the land with Englisimen instead;
next to corrupt the inhabiants, of whatever blood they might be, so that they should cease to regard Ireland as their motherland,
but should substitute England and so consent

## AUTUMN IN BERLIN.

## Jupiter stands supreme in the passionless firmament 0 , $\begin{aligned} & \text { inghts. Mars strides shounting } \\ & \text { oyer the crimson bastions and the laurel- }\end{aligned}$ over the crimson bastions and the laurel- strewn

 strewn cataialques of this dreadfur yopoch in hemanity!--That is as much the plaything ofhnvisible cosmic forces, ruthless, immeasurable and elemental-as these leaves that go whiriting and scurrying along the streets are the
playthings of the wind. They are yellow as gold and yellow as fiame, They are yeirow as goin and yeliow as ilame, living things. put forth in their final protest against the rigor mortis of the coming winter.
But pertiaps it is not the anger of protest that blazes here; bul rather the glory of achieve
ment, the wealth and triumph of sacrifice? Yes, there is a strange and striking harmony splendor of the flags that float and flame through all the streets of Beriin-banners on
victory-red and white and black and yellow and green. ${ }_{\text {Berlin's }}$ Only Conqueror. Berlin It that shall ever occupy her pleasant streets and places. The march of the seasons is
more irresistible than that of armies and their conquest is thorough. The flowergardens of Flanders, the green waving fields
of Poland and Calici, the noble trees in the haunted and infernal forest of Argonne, have been rampled by hooves, blasted by flame,
felled and shattered by shell-fire. But where the root remained the plant obeyed the sum-
mons. Its green went into the furraces of October and was transmuted into gold o fire or blood.
1 am loalh to reverl to ancient homilies, or to lay bare startling resemblances betwe
the vegelable king
to the wealth of
for Engish
To ases.
To accomplish the first a succession of wars. and massacres was maintained for
centuries. To achieve the last the most dishonest sytem of government
anywhere established was set up.
Its outcome
1801 whereby the Sovereign
Ireland was annulled and the so called Imperial Parliament at Westminster erected with a majority of
represenative.
Henceforth the policy of plunder, mis
appropriation of funds, defamation of char appropriation of funds, defamation of char-
acter and destruction of industrial life became
ale "legalized", Nay, it could even be represented as having the sanction of Ireland itself, since
the Pariliament was styled in law that of the shark with its prey.
At the period of the Act of Union, 1800-1, Ireland was, in relation not only to E.ng,
tand but to many European countries a great state.
Her po
Her population was close on $6,000,000$
that of England iself not more 9,000,000.
Dublin, the capital, was the second city in or fourth city in Europe. To day it is unknown. or it was then a greater city than Berlin, St.
Petersburg or posibly even Vienna Petersburg or possibly even Vienna
Munich, at that date, had probably 50,000 people; Dublin had a population of over
200,000 and was adorned with some of the most splendid public buildings and possessed the inest streets in Europe. It was rapidy developing a literary, musical and anish
life, that attracted men from afar. Handel's
"Messioh" was first pertormed in. Dublin. "Messiah $h^{\text {" was first performed in Dublin. }}$ The social life of the Irish capital excelled in courtesy, in gaiety and even in display
that of London or Paris. With the Act of Union all this came to an end. The aristocracy of Ireland were
transferred to London and in a few years were converted into Englishmen.
Their interests became English interests. Government and Parliament acted for them
alone and always against the interest of the alone and always against
land they had deseted.
land they had deserted.
Legisilation was directed to strengthening the hold of these absentee propprietors of and at the same time to weakening the in-
dustrial life of the country in the interest of English manufacturers. Trade after trade disappeared; industry atter industry was ab-
sorbed by the "Sister country" Woollens Cottons, Clothing, Cutlery, Glass, Leatherware, Furriture-making Books, Ships and Shiping -all that a growing, community re-
quires was suppressed in Ireland, and supplied quires was supp.
friom England.
The one grew poorer, the other richer. And act trace and industry foilowed the
aristocracy to England, the people increased and multiplied in their own land and were
driven back relentlessly on the soil for the
to make sentimental generalizations about
man "that cometh forth like a flower and is man "that cometh forth like a flower and is
cut down." And yet our litile pulses must
mot beat to the gigantic throb of Europe's agon-
ized heart, and our imaginations are whiped into a tertible activity. Golds and fire and
blood-perhaps they are the autumn of our civilization? Pertaps hiey it is is really the Fall-1
civilum our intend no pun-for to me the word "Fall," - which comes from "fall of the leal" and artd suggestive than the English "autumn".

## - ${ }^{2}$ suggestive than the Engill The Lives that Fall.

this very hour io which I witie, are falling all over Europe, millions and millions of human beings who see them sink thought. They are thinking of the green leaves, the fresh flowers, the neble saplings
of all the lives that are falling and have fallen out there in the grim ditches, the
sodden fields and stony mountain-slopes. sodden fields and stony mountain-slopes.
The autumn of 1914 was one of fie fury and exultation or exaggerated hope
among the belligerent nations, but the autumn among ine eningernt calmer consideration, of
of 1915 is one of cal tragic disillusion, of an awakening to realities, of sorrowful meditation. 1 shall draw no distinctions between the difference of feeling
in the different nations, for the leaves of autumn fall, like the rain, upon the just and the ujust. But this is not only an autumn
in which the leaves fall, but statesmen and capitals and long. cherished
ambitions and furious threats.
I believe there is no city that has more
tre--lined streets than Berlin. This makes it one of the most cheeruul capitals in the world, as it is assuredly the cleanest. There are
streets in myy neighborhood which are leafy
bowers and tunnels, overarched by lindens, planes and limes. A week ago I paid a visit to the new Bo-
tanical Gardens at Dathlem in the suburbs.
The place was a riot of color. It seems as
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { In } 1846 \text { despite an emigration to America } \\ & \text { greater than from any other country } \\ & \text { population had increased to to nearly } 9,000,000\end{aligned}\right.$ population had increased to nealyy $9,000,000$
The in The island, considerably larger than Ba varia, was able to sustain in comfort and
prosperity, thad it a government to care for and develop
population.
But in 1846 the government of reland was wholly concerned to see that the re-
sources of the country went to England and sources of the country went to England
that the people went-somewhere else.
In Cromwell's time it was at In Cromwell's time it was
Connacht". In Oueen Victoria's
theie was no Connacht left. The other Mete was no conach lex. cuphem ons. A
destinition was covered by a
"Famine" arose in the land. The people died Famine" arose in the land. The people died
Fy the hundred thousand from hunger, while y the hundred thousand irom natger, pro
he soil they tilled, but did not own, pro duced in one year an export of $\$ 220,000,000$
worth of food taken away by England. The worth of food taken away by England. The
producer died of starvaion, while the ide
and worthless in anotire land fed upon

## st toil. In the

000,000 people 1846 -51 Ireland lost ove mine fever or flight to America. In the same period this istand

ported not less than $£ 100,000,000$ | Sorted not less than $£ 100,000,000$ of fooc |
| :--- |
| tuffs-corn, cattle and provisions to England | The thing was a latter day miracle. peasantry "too poor to even bury their dead",

were feeding from the grave, Dukes, Earls weare feeding from the grave, Dukes, Earls
and Barons of the land that thus defamed them When the Census of 1851 showed that the
rrish race was flowing across the Atlantic rish race was flowing across the Allantic
he Times proclaimed with joy that the aim of centuries was at length in sight. "The lrish are gone with a vengeance"
announced; "an Irish Cattolic will soon b as rare on the banks of the Shannon Red Indian on the shores of Manhhattan."
The island with its rich soil, commodious ports and many rivers and lakes would a served it. Irish "barbarist", had perished of sernger on the most fertile plains of Europe
hus a piece of "real Estate" in the English market Ireland was of priceless esore and plague sp
Since the "Famine" of the Times, with varying degree of success las been consisitently applied. The people by the United Slates Census it was shown hat of every 10,000 foreign born inhabilant of the United States some 4,700 were born
in Ireland. Nearly the half of the entire emigration
the "New World" derived from one small European island!
Surely a phenomenon bordering on the miraculous. But the trish were alw
devout people. Whiie faith was cold devout people. While faith was cold
where the Times and its supporters where the Times and its supporters could
oint t) one land where Miracles could still he perpetrated-at some cost to nderwent them, and at very landsome profDuring the last century it is not too mucl Do say that England drew over $£ 1,000,000,000$ trom the "poverty of Ireland" and that during
the same period she forced or starved some the same period she forced or starved some
$3,00,000$ of Irishmen to toil as serfis in her mines, quarries, iron pits and ports, or by
"voluntary enlistment" 10 fight her battles
all the plants, trees 3and shrubs of the world have been gathered here. And orech cried
out in its native tongue, and wore its native our in is native onguue, and wore its native
dress. There were special tracts laid out with thes. Therea weere specian of vacts laus ourwis of America and Europe. The Virginian sassafras grew amidst its native surroundings; here
was a strecth of wild grass wiht the Cali forrian poppy nodding in its hundreds. There were also characteristic bis of German scenery
woodiand moorland, river bottoms, meadows

The Human City.
om the historic standpoint, may
have fewer attractions than other German
sities, but from the human it is an intensely cinies, Dunf form. hie haman it is an intensely lish and American industrial and financial centres, the harsh, bleak sterility of New York, the dingy depression of London. In the day
time Pertin is always cheerful to the eye at night it is offen poetic. The pretty bal conies, trimmed with luxuriant creepers and brilliant with flowers, behind which you catch
glimpses of a cosy table under a shaded glimpses of effect to the perspective of the streets. Then there are the little platiorms and terraces in front of the cafes and restaurants, half.
screened by baricades of greenery. The screened by baricades of greenery. The
snowy linen, the glassware and cuttery look trice more inviting when seen in the semi. And at all hours of the day these cafes and restaurants are filled with well-dressed and
resto prosperouss-looking people. The ber sparkles
with its brilliant amber or burnt sienna hues, the wine glows like a topaz or a ruby-the
music plays. I have offen wondered what effect a glimpse of the real, the living Berin imaginations of Germany's enemies. auginations of Germany's enemies.
But now it is autumn. The balconies are Bur now it is auumn the datones ares
deseredt, the chars and tables in teraces are being removed, the great,
and

The sarved Irishman was deported to lay low other peoples and to bring fresh plunder
back for investment in the great warehousing back for investment in the great warehousing
company at Westminter. The right name company at Westminster. The right name
to give the British Empire is the British
Emporium. Emporium.
At . lose of the nineteenth century the
Irish policy of England seemed to be accomplished.
The Irish were gone with a vengeance,
The population had been reduced to a little The population had been reduced to a little
over 4.000 .ooo and the fertile soil was given over chielly to the rearing of cattle for Eng.
over lish eating.
Ireland had become John Bulls kitchen
garden. The remnant of the people, carefully disarmed, might now safely be en trusted with the control of their own "inn
ternal affairs," Home Rule to English statesmen mean guter supply, gas and such like, on condi-
tion that they should dave no armed forces 0 protect these paltry rights.
Home Rule gives no powers to encourage
industries, Irade, shipping, or any form of external intercourse with other countries. In the very year that was to see the pass
age of the Home Rule bill into law an in-
Sident occurred that reveals the abiding ieat cident occurred that reveats the abiding jeal-
ousy England enterains for Ireland. In August 1913 the Cunard. Company
In Angland broke its public contract and ordered its
large mail steamers to cease calling at Queens. own. The Evglish govermment professed
itself as powerless to compel the Cunard Company to keep the contract. vited a German Steamship Companv to visit
the Irish port, and the Hambur .merika Line accepted the invitation.
A Service from Hamburg Queenstown was decidied on and announced timed to call at Queenstown in Janvuary waly She did not call. Neither did the next vessel
on the list, and after a arief interval it was on hie ist, and after a brief inierval it was Line would call not at Queenstown. but
Southampton on its way to Boston. The British government had effectually intervened to keep Ireland shut off from the
Continent and to keep a friendly foreign Continent and to keep a friendy foreign
hand away from the shores of the Forbidden Land. A few months later came the war.
from being a land of lazy, good for nothFrom being a land of lazy, good for noth
ing people Ireland found herself promoted by Sir Edward Grey to be
She jumped in a nightht into the front row of those small nationalities for whom Great Sritian had drawn the sword; and who, it
vas hoped, would surely in return draw the sword for Great Britain.
Once war upon Germany was begun the
lish, who were criminals when they the Irish, who were criminals when they tried
to arm in their own interest became "heroes" if they would only go to Flanders to fight
"I hope", said Lord Crewe on the passage
of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Lerds, "that now lrishmen will flock to
of colous., They did not. The "one bright spol" re Instad of the 300.000 men the English
press demanded as the price of "Home press demanded as the price of ""Hom
Rule" Ireland sent the "vagabonds" alone of
glitering cafes and restaurants of Berlin are
beginning to accentuate their splendors fro
beginning to accentuate their splendors from
within. There is no city that has larger, ,ore
worem within. Th
modern or
of this sor
ness in youth is the sin of sins against life.
Warning voices, to be sure, had been raised

## So far as the outward trappings of Nature go, there is "Herbst-stimnung" in Berlin-

 the autumnal mood. I do not know themoral "Stimmung" in London, Paris or Petersburg (I) refuse et ancept that clums
hybrid Pettograd) but from all accounts it must be chilly and wintry. Yet the autumn as beautiful as those in the Tierpark or the as beautifu
Kaiserallee

## Germany's Dynamic Heari

 This mighty and dynamic hearb of theGerman empire is subudued, as befits the capital of conquering armies in the high
hour of its destiny. It is conscious of the price of ill-will and envy that success and
strength must pay even in times of pace-
it knows the heavy and tragic price of vic
tory-of the defense of a nation's sacred righ-or the detense of a nation's sacrea
rights and dearest possessions. Berlin before
we was without doubt the maddest nost extravagant and luxurious city in existence; its shining palaces of pleasure had
begun to draw the moths of all the world. In comparison with the verve and dash and
nceasing gaiety of nocturnal Berlin, Paris, that lure of the tourist and the eripper, was dull and melancholy. The spirit of that side
of Berlin was the spirit of the reckless dissipation of youth-lnat of Paris the artificial mercenary rapture of the forerign millionaite of the vieux marcheutr. Whence came tha fable of the "gaity" of Paris? No doub
from the same surce a stat which gave
birth to the myth of the "merriment" of birth 10
England.
Berlin may have been wicked and extra-
vagant, due to its youthful vilality and its vagant, due to its youthul vitality and its
wealth. But it was not yet jaded, for jaded-
whom in previous years
tion was said to consist Mr. Redmond, Cardinal Mercier, "Belgian
atrocities" atrocities", all the rest of the machinery for
geteting Ireland into the war failed to start getting Irela
the engine.
Factories were closed so that the workers might be driven by hunger into the army.
But sill the great mass of Irishmen stubbornly reiused to be moved. Mr. Redmond claimed recently that 120,000 Irishmen were at the front.
The
The statement was untrue.
The recruits Mr. Redmond reckoned in
his total were, very many of them, not rish his toia were, very many of them, not Irish
at all, and thusands of them came from England and Scotland.
Large numbers of reservists, men who had
aready been in the army, were forced by law to rejoin the colours.
Even with these, and with all the efforts of yjolery and threats Ireland has furnished in the first year of the war only some The Times on 23. July 1915 remarked indignantly that there were still " 6600,000
men of military age in Ireland who remained be " It opined that the Government would take
teps to ensure the supply raw material for the greatest of English industries-the laying low of Germany. Conscription became the favourite theme Irishmen would not join in the attack on
lishen on Germany they would "be fetched".
Conscription still hangs in the balance.
We are told that if the present effort to secure voluntary recruits fails then conscription must come. Let it come.,
Canada, we are told may send by the Canada, we are toid may send by the
new year 250,000 men to the front. Ireland am proud to think will do nothing or If conscription be passed it will either no be applied to Ireland or if applied $I$ am coo
fident of the result. England will not get the " 600,000 men apped." A I and many friends in Ireland and Americ Mr. Redmond's hands or those of the
English govermment. The task of the Irish English government. The task of the rrish to attack another.
If conscription be applied to Ireland it will be met and instead of recruits for the
British army in Flanders, England will have to greatly increase her garrison in Already we have kept 200,000 Irishmen out of the ralk of the British army in this Those men are at home in their own ountry, resolved to stay there and no Ac
of Pariiament will convert them into English soldiers to assail a friendly land, and a friendly people who have never wrongod in ang
This act of mine is termed treason in Eng and. In Ireland men call it by another To save my own countrymen from taking part in a great crime 1 should not isrink
from a hundred acts of "high treason", or er shirk the consequences. that of Maximilian Harden, for instance: "Let the Germans never forget that they are a
heroic people;-and may they never become material one,"
They have not forgotten. Whatever dross had accumulated has been purged away hewn away by the fire and steel or war. Th
whitwinds that titred up the nation to super human deeds in 1813 , are abrood again, and The doors of the Palais du Danse are closed and those of Vallalla open.
Though at a slower tempo Though at a slower tempo the ire of this
young giant among world-cities takes its
customary course Sadness dwells in manis lomes. It dwells in the eyes of the black garmented women one meets in the streets, he splendia, diep-bosomed women of Gerhem loday the spirit of the mother of the
Orachi. There is sadness in their eyes, here is also serenity and strenth and pride nd, and me enemy has given these lives Death. But the living chain of the genera-
Dine
Dion is not broken. The streets are full of lion is not broken. Mhe streess are fulf of
laughing, leaping children, vigorous, vital,
leandimbed overflowing with a magnitient lagan vitality well might Bermard Shaw, his mockery of the madness of his country

When the smoke and dust of this great
combat are swept aside by the breath of combat are swept aside by the breath of
kinder men, vowed no longer to hate and slay, it may be seen that Ireiand, 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 bands, 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 golden. The battles by sea and land, the
mighty crimes that men do to men and mighty crimes that men do to men and
misname glory-let others have them all misname glory-let others and believe shall
Ireland's claim I hope and 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. Munich, October 30, 1915. Roger Casement.

ENGLAND'S EMPTY VEINS. The Views of the "New Age".
While everybody is talking of economy, nobody, it seems, is practising it. An indi-
vidual 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 slatistician. For the first seven months of 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 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 meanwhile our normal income all goes in riotous living; and we are not saving arthing for the repayment of our borrowings. How much better it would have been, as we
pointed out many month ago, to have started paying for the war out of current income ave felt that the war is really a would business requiring individual sacrifice to carry on. Naturally and without appeals fo itself; and by this time the nation would expenditure suded itself to a standard o 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 limit to the amount of debt we can incur as a State and continue to live. When we ansider, indeed, the amount the State has mong us the reflection must arise how equitably wealth must be distributed to nable half a million persons to advance ver a thousand million pounds to the State inierest. An analysis of the contributions the Loans has not, it is true, been made onclusion that nine-tenths of it has bee uscribed by no more than an eightieth art of the population. This means, in effect hat seventy-nine out of every eighty of us by borrowing from the eightieth. How much longer can this go on, even if we later, as we say, our eighlieth person must or later, as we say, our eighilieth person must
ome to an end of his resources. Warning as already been given, in fact, in the form a rise in the rate of the interest he emands. From three and a half per cent. his charges have risen to four, four and a has every are now at five. Our next loan has every chance of raising interest to six

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