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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA

ZURICH

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

CONTENTS:

America Misled	page 1	
Rising in India	,, 1	
Afghans Ready to Fight	,, 1	
Grey Wanted to Resign	,, 1	
Churchill Gone	,, 1	
Last Efforts of Servia	,, 1	
King of Servia in Italy	,, 1	
New American Consul in Munich	,, 1	
Berlin-Bagdad	,, 2	Ser. Co.
England's Troubles	" 2	
Faked Photographs	" 2	
America Daughter of Hansa .	" 2	
Ireland and the War	" 3	
England's Empty Veins	" 4	
Advertisements	,, 4	

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 Enterprising.

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

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 frantier.

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 ariel 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

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 Conseravative 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.

RISING IN INDIA.

Undoubtedly Something of Imporlance 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 Veniselos, 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 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 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 Elektricitäts 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 Electricitäts 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 un-necessarily 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 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 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 issue any further tickets.

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 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 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 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 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"

Dont 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

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

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 Morava and are jointly advancing. (Italian Front.)

The Italians have been making desperate efforts to capture Goerz 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 cartloads will be moving east and west-wards 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

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

Tzar in Reval.

Petersburg, Nov. 14. The Tzar accompanied by the Tzarevitsch has paid a visit to Reval

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England's Troubles.

The secret of the sudden journey of Lord Kitchener is revealed by an Associated Press telegram from New York. It would appear from that cable, that there have been serious troubles in India, that the loyal Nizam of Haiderabad has been deposed by the people and that there exists throughout England's greatest possession a revolutionary movement which calls for immediate action. That indeed is a most serious matter for England. It will not astonish anyone knowing conditions existing in India, to hear that the leaders of the natives have chosen this moment, when England has her hands tied, to accentuate their efforts to stimulate the revolutionary movement which acquired such force in the times of the Vice-Royalty of Lord Curzon and has spread in a marked degree under the harsh rule adopted by Lord Hardinge, which almost led to the death of that personage. The revolutionary movement in India, against the too arbitrary domination of England, is carried on by men of the highest intelligence and with unlimited funds behind them. They very naturally call for a release of their country from the State of Vassalage under which it stands to Great Britain, ruled with a rod of iron by a peopl 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 coreligionists and brothers had been systematically forced to the front ranks to stand the brunt of the fire of the murderous machine guns of the enemy.

But it is not only in India that the anti-English sentiment runs so strong. In Egypt the hatred of the British tyranny and specially 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 marked down for execution in the books of Lord Kitchener — who are agitating and have been working for years to achieve the release of their country from the arbitrary British domination, which has robbed them of their legitimate Monarch and their country. And, at last, those sturdy patriots, after their long 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 aware of the seriousness of the existing situation, both in India and Egypt, is clearly demonstrated by the detachment of Lord Kitchener from his post as Minister of War in London and the sending of him to the East at a time when his services at home must necessarily be of the utmost importance.

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

FAKED PHOTOGRAPHS. How The British Public is Misled by Forgeries in the English Illustrated Newspapers

The Welt Spiegel, the beautifully printed and illustrated supplement of the Berliner Tageblatt has just exposed another crude and impudent forgery, calculated this time not to traduce the Germans, but to herald an "achievement" of English airmen. German 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 dishonest London Graphic, or some knavish and dishonest contributor palmed this off on the credulous English public as "A Zeppelin Shed in Flanders, wrecked by our Airmen" -issue of July 24th, 1915. The Welt Spiegel publishes both pictures. Nothing further need

BERLIN-BAGDAD.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT DEVELOPED BY THE OPENING OF THE DIRECT ROUTE TO TURKEY AND ASIA MINOR.

In its "Weeckly Report" the American Association for Commerce and Trade publishes the following:

The successful forcing of the way through Servia and its resulting connection between Austria and Bulgaria is viewed as an important military as well as political feat, but the same great importance should be attributed to its commercial consequences.

These commercial consequences will manifest themselves in the very near futurebearing on the supply of foodstuffs and raw material-and later-after the war - in the commercial exploration of Asia Minor.

The direct connection with Constantinople will open the way for the supply of Germany and Austria with foodstuffs, especially meat and grain, and with raw material, such as copper and cotton. Also fodder will find an open way into Germany, thus removing any fear in regard to a continued lack of food or raw material.

The immediate result, however, is overshadowed by the commercial opportunity, offered in the mutual peaceful endeavor between the Central Powers and the Orient.

It has been a much coveted plan of the European powers to explore the vast fertile fields of Asia Minor, and although the Bagdad RaiIway was built with German money, England maintains her protectorate over Kuweit, thus controlling the section between Basra and Kuweit, i. e. the connection of the Bagdad Railway with the Per-Persian Gulf.

England's influence.

It is now presumed in Germany that England's influence will be decreased, and that Turkey will offer to German commerce a most fruitful territory.

Contrary to all popular belief, Turkey possesses vast natural resources, but w hat Turkey lacks today is a systematic and intensive management, a lack which, partly, has its cause in insufficient financial strength. If technical and agricultural instructors will be placed at the disposal of the land, Turkey will experience an extraordinary economic rise, will become wealthy and finally a great trading country. The outlook of the trade between the allied Central Powers and Turkey indicates, furthermore, another factor which, unquestionably, will be of utmost importance to the United States.

It is figured that the European war has rendered the United States commercially independent of all Europe, and although the American policy of tariff protection has, since many years, carried with it industrial independence and placed difficulties in the way of foreign finished products, the enormous exports of war material and supplies have enabled America to redeem European obligations. This, naturally, signifies a further step in the direction of commercial independence.

The Germans, in order to bring about an equalization in the balance of trade, believe that in the future Germany should buy such products, formerly imported from the United States, from such countries which are Germany's customers, and then in an equal measure as they buy from her.

Fresh Products.

This refers, especially, to such products which are foreign monopolies, such as cotton and coffee; raw silk and cocoons also come into primary consideration, as the yearly exports from Turkey of cocoons reach about 12 million dollars. There are, furthermore, opium, wool, olive oil, dates, eggs, wheat etc.

The volume of these articles, now produced in Turkey, can considerably be increased, if better facilities will be provided and financial support will be forthcoming.

It need hardly be said that this new era, as looked forth to by Germany will have a far-reaching significance.

This refers to all countries and especially to the new territory to be opened, Turkey, and the program outlined above, the road Berlin-Bagdad, signifies to-day the German economic program of the future, a program which, if realized, is bound to be ot advantage to both countries, Germany and

HOTELS' LOST £1,000,000.

London, Nov. 14. The drastic financial scheme proposed by the Savoy Hotel Company, instead of the payment of interest, arising from the estimate of a reduction of over £ 100,000 in its profit for the current year, draws renewed attention to the troubled state of affairs into which hotel companies have fallen.

This is a result of the curtailment of festivities, the great rise in the prices of commodities, and the absence of foreign visitors.

The Carlton Hotel has had to pass its Preference dividend, and there seems no prospect of its being paid during the continuance of the war. The Gordon and Frederick Hotels have also suffered heavy reductions in their profits.

The capital represented by some ten hotel companies in London is £4,761,215. Their capital depreciation is now nearly a million, a falling off of about 20 per cent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

BARON VON TSCHIRSCHKY OFFICIATES AS KAISERS REPRESENTATIVE IN SETTING FIRST STONE ON MONUMENTAL MOSAIC WORK. SAVINGS BANKS BUOYANT.

DEPOSITS CONSTANTLY INCREASING. ARCHDUCHESS MARIA VALERIE VISITS RED CROSS CONVALESCENT HOME.

The German Emperor has commissioned Baron von Tschirschky, the German ambassador in Vienna, to fix the first square stone into the monumental mosaic-work: "St. George's," which was set up, and has now been opened to the public, for the benefit of the war-sponsorship fund. The Emperor's donation to this fund was 300

Emperor's Daughter visits Hospital. Archduchess Maria Valerie called last week at the Red Cross convalescence home in the Siebenbrunnengasse, in order to personally inquire about the condition of the wounded soldier Josef Marksteiner, who, after having undergone a particularly severe and serious operation in the Rudolfs-hospital, for some months had been an inmate of the Arch-

duchess' own hospital at Wallsee." After having satisfied herself of the satisfactory progress her protégé is making, the Archduchess shook hands with everyone of the wounded soldiers and presented each with cigars, cigarettes and sweet-stuff.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the military cross of merit on the two Bulgarian Lieutenants Gadjieff and Janakieff the first Bulgarians who established the connection between the Austro-Hungarian and the Bulgarian armies.

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 readymoney deposits placed with the great Austrian Banks, are, next to the victories of the Austro-Hungarian armies in the field, the most satisfactory and rejoiceable facts telling of the coming prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

From statistics just issued by banks we quote below the following exact figures, showing, and comparing the amounts paid in during the months of August and September, 1915, at the undermentioned Banks, Communal- and Post Office Savings

Bankverein 168,317	171111	TON CLOWIS
Länderbank 124,444	Bankverein 168,317	175,668 + 7,351
Anglobank 97,239	Kreditanstalt 142,027	145,282 + 3,255
Verkehrsbank. 89,118 93,215 + 4,097 Depositenbank. 46,408 47,933 + 1,525 Unionbank. 50,732 52,852 + 2,120 Merkur. 53,284 57,906 + 4,622 N.Ö. Escompte Ges. 39,263 40,498 + 1,235 Lomb, & Esc. Bank 1,387 1,670 + 283 Post Office Savings Banks. 190,557 195,136 + 4,579 I. Oest. Savings Bank 539,734 545,275 + 5,541 New Vienna	Länderbank 124,444	129,134 + 4,690
Depositenbank 46,408	Anglobank 97,239	103,419 + 6,180
Unionbank 50,732 52,852 + 2,120 Merkur 53,284 57,906 + 4,622 N.Ö. Escompte Ges. 39,263 40,498 + 1,235 Lomb, & Esc. Bank 1,387 1,670 + 283 Post Office Savings Banks 190,557 195,136 + 4,579 I. Oest. Savings Bank 539,734 545,275 + 5,541 New Vienna	Verkehrsbank 89,118	93,215 + 4,097
Merkur 53,284 57,906 + 4,622 N.Ö. Escompte Ges. 39,263 40,498 + 1,235 Lomb. & Esc. Bank 1,387 1,670 + 283 Post Office Savings Banks 190,557 195,136 + 4,579 I. Oest. Savings Bank 539,734 545,275 + 5,541 New Vienna	Depositenbank 46,408	47,933 + 1,525
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Post Office Savings Banks 190,557 195,136 + 4,579 I. Oest. Savings Bank 539,734 545,275 + 5,541 New Vienna	N.Ö. Escompte Ges. 39,263	40,498 + 1,235
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New Vienna	Banks 190,557	195,136 + 4,579
	I. Oest. Savings Bank 539,734	545,275 + 5,541
Savings Bank 45,862 46,661 + 799	New Vienna	
	Savings Bank 45,862	46,661 + 799

1,588,372 1,634,649 +46,277 These figures speak for themselves if one bears in mind that although 81/2 milliards have been raised for war purposes, the savings throughout the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy 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 recent photo of the bearer, and a legal attestation of the bearer's signature, but in addition all persons must obtain a special permit from the local General in command, setting forth the purpose of the journey, and the exact place, or places which are to be visited.

These permits are available for one way only. A new permit is required on returning from the war district into the inner country.

Vienna, Nov. 11th. T. R. Willsson.

CLEMENCEAU

AGAINST BRIAND.

Paris, Nov. 14. The most feared man in the political world, M. Clemenceau has declared himself as opposed to the new Briand Government. He asserts that the Briand Cabinet does not represent the sentiments 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 changed, nothing will be changed so long as Poincaré remains!"

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Indispensible.

To the Editor:

I want to have the Continental Times sent after me wherever I go from here.

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 the Continental Times and have read each number with the utmost interest. I wish your most meritorious undertaking further great success and will tell all my friends about your newspaper.

Dr. F Posen, 1 Nov.

America Daughter of Hansa!

To the Editor. Lately I have become acquainted with your paper, which appears in all countries except in our treacherous, everlastingly selfish, prejudiced, nearsighted and insular Saxon colony accross the Channel.

I am glad to see that you wish to counteract the wrong historical impressions of the American people, caused by the fact that English for so many years has been here the 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 and here, in what used to be called New 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 often acted against its own character, and why their seduction is so successful here August 31st September 30th Increase and New England origin.

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 little and onesided, because they are no linguists to start with. Always is the English drainage pipe between them and their source. That's why the American people, their pupils are so Anglomaniac.

Besides this unconscious and systematical poisoning of American opinion, there is a part of the press here intentionally enlisted in the crew of British mercenaries.

It is the duty of all Americans who know better to make serious attempts to save us from this falsehood.

Most of the great historical events of the last two thousand years have been either of Romanic or of Teutonic origin. The principal languages in which historical documents exist, are developments of Romanic or Teutonic. Every historian therefore 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 not only understand their "English" language better, but also see the doors of the treasure chambers of history opened before them.

Now, while "sources" of "the (step) mothercountry" are studied here to learn concerning the beginnings of the American nation, documentary collections of the first importance for the subject written in other language than English are left untouched.

In the largest libraries in this country, also in those of the Universities, where I have special privileges, I found much of the last named material missing or when in part it is incidently there, the volumes are covered with the dust of decades the pages uncut.

The United States of America are the daughter of the Hansa and of Hanseatic influences and of nobody else.

Up till the time when these States gained their independence it were the separate Hanseatic elements, who built up this new nation and for a century afterwards it were these elements combined, who continued and completed the work.

When for the last generation other non-Hanseatic elements of immigrants began to prevail, the character of the nation had already sufficiently been settled to assimilate the new-comers, not to be remodelled by them any more fundamentally. The leading Hanseatic principles, in their merits, as well as in their shortcomings, are those of Ame-

In the row of Hanseatic elements, who have formed America, England stands by no

means on the foreground. Even if it deserved the name of "Mother-Country", Germany, through her as through a (degenerate) daughter, would still count as America's Grandmother.

But of all the Hanseatic elements those produced by the sections of the later re-organized German Empire, hold the first place, materially and influentially.

Germans in Germany and here and those of their descendants, who want historical justice here, have often made statistics of the percentage of German blood in this nation. Most of them begin their calculation with the year 1680, only considering the influx and not the propagation of the race. In this manner they reach already a majority of percent. If the superior propagation were concerned the percentage would be higher, but genealogical studies in this respect have not proceded far enough as yet. Besides the date 1680 is much too late.

I have carefully investigated whatsoever may serve yet for the reconstruction of New Netherland history.

New Netherland came formally to an end in 1674, when the States General of the United Netherlands left it in the hands of the pirates, who had stolen it ten years before. (The Dutch however retained their honor, for they had before the final cession wrested the country from the robber hands again in 1672/3.) But like the grain in the earth or the leaven in the bred, New Netherland began to become an active influence in the colonies from that date on.

When in 1647 Petrus Stuyvesandt's administration began, seventeen languages could be heard in New Amsterdam's streets. New Netherland was then already the cosmopolitan gate to America, while New England and Virginia were merely posted by the side of

hat gate and exclusively English. After 1674 all factors of immigration present in New Netherland long before, began to develop larger proportions. The German American immigration was in the much mentioned year 1680 already in its third stadium, not in its beginning. Already in the first year of New Netherland's regular settlement in 1623, there was an element which could be directly identified as German.

Far larger soon became a historically more important German element in New Netherland. They were the sons and grandsons of for the most part Nether-German (often Hanseatic) families who had lived in the Dutch Republic for some time.

In 1614 already, many of the participants of the New Netherland Company were Westphalian residents of Amsterdam. After 1618 among those who know only New England | the Republic became for the members of the Nether-Dutch Reformed Churches out-Only a selfconscious thoroughbred nation | side the Republican borders, the only place of safety. Numerous were (in New Netherland between 1623 and 1648) the settlers born in the Republic from parents of Rhineland, 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 unreasonable enough to claim this Baltic element in New Netherland for Russia)

Petrus Stuvvesandt himself belonged to a family, which originated from near Warendorf in Westphalia.

When after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the religious war, the Contra-Reformation continued in Germany another period of twenty-five years opened for German-New Netherland immigration. In that period a more global settlement of the German Nether-Dutch Reformed element took place. Long Island and more so Ulster County (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 immigration began, until it culminated in the great Palatine influx of the beginning of the 18th century.

While this inner division of German immigration is as follows:

1. 25 years from 1623 to 1648.

2. 25 years from 1648 to 1674.

3. 25 years from 1674 to 1700.

The outer Division has to be made thus: 1. 50 years under the Dutch, from 1623 to 1674.

2. 100 years under the English, from 1674 to 1776. (25 years of which (1674-1700) were yet a preparatory period) and continued:

3. 100 years under an almost exclusively Teutonic, independent America, from 1776 to 1880.

Individual and statistical investigations carried on upon these broad historical principles, will not only maintain the already proven majority of German immigration, but show the preponderous part which the Germans of the Emptre (Reichsdeutschen) have taken in the making of the American nation.

When the other Teutonic, non-"Reichsdeutsche"elements are included, what else can an impartial historian say than that the population of the United States of America is "Deutsch" and that according to our race and character our education and our national conduct has to be?

Hoping this may help the case of truth and rectify some misleading opinions. 222 West, 129 Street, New York.

L. P. de Boer.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

The Emerald Isle and its Giant Parasite.

Ruthless and Systematic Ruin.

By Sir Roger Casement. (Copyright in U.S.A.)

The relation of Ireland to England is little | for English uses. understood in Germany.

In France there is some lingering memory of the days, more than one hundred years ago, when Ireland expected freedom to come from the shores of Gaul; in Spain a still older memory of a common aim that united the Ireland of the 16th century with the Empire of Philip II against the common enemy, Elizabeth.

But in Germany, to find a tie with Ireland, one must go back to the earliest middle ages, when Irish monks and Irish culture brought to the Rhinelands, to Bavaria and Franconia something of what Irishmen themselves most reverenced—the teaching of the Church. So far off a memory is not readily recalled.

And in the interval a rigid system of political, economic and social exclusion has been established against Ireland to shut it off from contact with Europe. At the same time Europe was "warned off" Ireland.

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 should inspect the process or interrupt the meal. England established the legend that Ireland was a poor and worthless country and the people idle, dissolute and disorderly.

The legend has had a long innings. It began centuries ago. When England herself was Catholic she went to Ireland to "reform" the Irish who were then "bad Catholics." When England became Protestant-in a night-she attacked the Irish because they were too good Catholics.

So with everything else that distinguished the land—she plundered in the interest of morality and the Irish resisted because they were evil doers.

Having accomplished the plundering and left little to take save the character of the people she took that too-as to-day she strives to take away the character of the German people.

Instead of being poor and worthless Ireland is, acre for acre, probably the richest country in Europe. The soil is extraordinarily fertile and produces crops that exceed in yield those of any neighbouring State.

work here. He worked well and produced much. But another man, with an organized system of robbery under arms, took from 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.

The policy of England was two-fold: to weaken and get rid of the Irish people and plant the land with Englishmen instead; next to corrupt the inhabitants, of whatever blood they might be, so that they should cease to regard Ireland as their motherland, but should substitute England and so consent

to the wealth of Ireland being appropriated

To accomplish the first a succession of wars and massacres was maintained for centuries. To achieve the last the most dishonest system of government that man has anywhere established was set up.

Its outcome [was the Act of Union of 1801 whereby the Sovereign Parliament of Ireland was annulled and the so called Imperial Parliament at Westminster erected with a majority of five English to one Irish representative.

Henceforth the policy of plunder, misappropriation of funds, defamation of character and destruction of industrial life became "legalized." Nay, it could even be represented as having the sanction of Ireland itself, since the Parliament was styled in law that of Great Britain and Ireland. The union of the shark with its prey.

At the period of the Act of Union, 1800-1, Ireland was, in relation not only to England but to many European countries a

Her population was close on 6,000,000; that of England itself not more than

Dublin, the capital, was the second city in the British Empire and perhaps the third or fourth city in Europe. To day it is unknown. It was then a greater city than Berlin, St.

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 finest streets in Europe. It was rapidly developing a literary, musical and artistic life, that attracted men from afar. Handel's "Messiah" 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 land they had deserted.

Legislation was directed to strengthening So with the cattle, horses and sheep. By the soil, since their rentals went to England, | European island! nature the island was made prosperous, by and at the same time to weakening the in- | Surely a phenomenon bordering on the man made destitute. Not that man did not dustrial life of the country in the interest of miraculous. But the Irish were always a sword for Great Britain. English manufacturers. Trade after trade disappeared; industry after industry was absorbed by the "Sister country." Woollens, Cottons, Clothing, Cutlery, Glass, Leatherware, Furniture-making Books, Ships and Shipping-all that a growing community requires was suppressed in Ireland, and supplied from England.

The one grew poorer, the other richer. And as trade and industry followed the aristocracy to England, the people increased and multiplied in their own land and were driven back relentlessly on the soil for the bare necessities of life

In 1846 despite an emigration to America greater than from any other country the population had increased to nearly 9,000,000.

The island, considerably larger than Bavaria, was able to sustain in comfort and prosperity, had it a government to care for and develop its resources, an even larger population.

But in 1846 the government of Ireland was wholly concerned to see that the resources of the country went to England and that the people went-somewhere else.

In Cromwell's time it was "to Hell or Connacht". In Queen Victoria's young days there was no Connacht left. The other destination was covered by a euphemism. A "Famine" arose in the land. The people died by the hundred thousand from hunger, while the soil they tilled, but did not own, produced in one year an export of £20,000,000 worth of food taken away by England. The producer died of starvation, while the idle and worthless in another land fed upon

In the six years 1846-51 Ireland lost over 2,000,000 people, either from starvation, famine fever or flight to America.

In the same period this island had exported not less than £100,000,000 of food stuffs-corn, cattle and provisions to England.

The thing was a latter day miracle. A peasantry "too poor to even bury their dead", were feeding from the grave, Dukes, Earls and Barons of the land that thus defamed them.

When the Census of 1851 showed that the Irish race was flowing across the Atlantic the Times proclaimed with joy that the aim of centuries was at length in sight.

"The Irish are gone with a vengeance" it announced; "an Irish Catholic will soon be as rare on the banks of the Shannon as a Red Indian on the shores of Manhattan."

The island with its rich soil, commodious ports and many rivers and lakes would at last fall into the hands of those who deserved it. Irish "barbarism" had perished of hunger on the most fertile plains of Europe. As a piece of "real Estate" in the English market Ireland was of priceless value—as a home for its native inhabitants it was an eyesore and plague spot.

Since the "Famine" of 1846-49 the policy of the Times, with varying degree of success, has been consistently applied. The people were s'eadily pushed into the Sea. In 1881, by the United States Census it was shown that of every 10,000 foreign born inhabitants of the United States some 4,700 were born in Ireland.

Nearly the half of the entire emigration the hold of these absentee proprietors of to the "New World" derived from one small

devout people. While faith was cold elsewhere the Times and its supporters could point to one land where Miracles could still be perpetrated—at some cost to those who underwent them, and at very handsome profits to t'e perpetraters.

During the last century it is not too much to say that England drew over £1,000,000,000 from the "poverty of Ireland" and that during the same period she forced or starved some 3,000,000 of Irishmen to toil as serfs in her mines, quarries, iron pits and ports, or by "voluntary enlistment" to fight her battles

The starved Irishman was deported to lay low other peoples and to bring fresh plunder back for investment in the great warehousing company at Westminster. The right name to give the British Empire is the British

At the close 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 over 4.000.000, and the fertile soil was given over chiefly to the rearing of cattle for English eating.

Ireland had become John Bull's kitchen garden. The remnant of the people, carefully disarmed, might now safely be entrusted with the control of their own "internal affairs,"

Home Rule to English statesmen meant giving the Irish authority over their roads, water supply, gas and such like, on condition that they should have no armed forces to protect these paltry rights.

Home Rule gives no powers to encourage industries, trade, shipping, or any form of external intercourse with other countries.

In the very year that was to see the passage of the Home Rule bill into law an incident occurred that reveals the abiding jealousy England entertains for Ireland.

In August 1913 the Cunard Company broke its public contract and ordered its large mail steamers to cease calling at Queenstown. The English government professed itself as powerless to compel the Cunard Company to keep the contract.

Accordingly, some far-seeing Irishmen invited a German Steamship Company to visit the Irish port, and the Hambur Amerika Line accepted the invitation.

A Service from Hamburg to Boston via Queenstown was decided on and announced. The first vessel of the new service was timed to call at Queenstown in January 1914 She did not call. Neither did the next vessel on the list, and after a brief interval it was publicly announced that the Hamburg Amerika Line would call not at Queenstown but at 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 hand away from the shores of the Forbidden Land. A few months later came the war. From being a land of lazy, good for nothing people Ireland found herself promoted by Sir Edward Grey to be "the one bright spot' of the British Empire.

She jumped in a night into the front row of those small nationalities for whom Great Britain had drawn the sword; and who, it was hoped, would surely in return draw the

Once war upon Germany was begun 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 for John Bull's interest.

"I hope," said Lord Crewe on the passage of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Lords, "that now Irishmen will flock to the colours."

They did not. The "one bright spot" remained obstinately obscure.

Instead of the 300.000 men the English press demanded as the price of "Home Rule" Ireland sent the "vagabonds" alone of

whom in previous years her entire population was said to consist.

Mr. Redmond, Cardinal Mercier, "Belgian atrocities", all the rest of the machinery for getting Ireland into the war failed to start

Factories were closed so that the workers might be driven by hunger into the army. But still the great mass of Irishmen stubbornly refused to be moved. Mr. Redmond claimed recently that 120,000 Irishmen were at the

The statement was untrue.

The recruits Mr. Redmond reckoned in his total were, very many of them, not Irish at all, and thousands of them came from England and Scotland.

Large numbers of reservists, men who had already been in the army, were forced by law to rejoin the colours.

Even with these, and with all the efforts of cajolery and threats Ireland has furnished in the first year of the war only some 85.000 теп.

The Times on 23. July 1915 remarked indignantly that there were still "660,000 men of military age in Ireland who remained to be tapped."

It opined that the Government would take steps to ensure the supply of this human raw material for the greatest of English

industries—the laying low of Germany. Conscription became the favourite theme of a large section of the British press. If Irishmen would not join in the attack 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 new year 250,000 men to the front. Ireland I am proud to think will do nothing of

If conscription be passed it will either not be applied to Ireland or if applied I am con-

fident of the result. England will not get the "660,000 men of military age in Ireland who remain to be

I and many friends in Ireland and America have turned off the tap. The Spigot is not in Mr. Redmond's hands or those of the English government. The task of the Irish Volunteers is to defend their own land, not

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 ranks of the British army in this

Those men are at home in their own country, resolved to stay there and no Act of Parliament will convert them into English soldiers to assail a friendly land, and a friendly people who have never wronged Irela d. This act of mine is termed treason in England. In Ireland men call it by another

To save my own countrymen from taking part in a great crime I should not shrink from a hundred acts of "high treason", or ever shirk the consequences.

(Continued on Page 4)

AUTUMN IN BERLIN.

By R. L. Orchelle.

Jupiter stands supreme in the passionless firmament o' nights. Mars strides shouting over the crimson bastions and the laurelstrewn catafalques of this dreadful epoch in the history of humanity. Poor yet proud humanity!—that is as much the plaything of invisible cosmic forces, ruthless, immeasurable and elemental—as these leaves that go whirling and scurrying along the streets are the playthings of the wind.

The leaves are yellow – the leaves of autumn. They are yellow as gold and yellow as flame, and red as fire and red as blood. They glow with all the fierce, hot hues that the green living things put forth in their final protest against the rigor mortis of the coming winter. But perhaps it is not the anger of protest that blazes here; but rather the glory of achievement, the wealth and triumph of sacrifice? Yes, there is a strange and striking harmony between the splendor of the trees and the splendor of the flags that float and flame through all the streets of Berlin-banners of victory-red and white and black and yellow and green.

Berlin's Only Conqueror.

Victorious Autumn has come and occupied Berlin. It is, no doubt, the only conqueror 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 Galicia, the noble trees in the haunted and infernal forest of Argonne, have been trampled by hooves, blasted by flame, felled and shattered by shell-fire. But where the root remained the plant obeyed the summons. Its green went into the furnaces of October and was transmuted into gold or

fire or blood. I am loath to revert to ancient homilies, or to lay bare startling resemblances between the vegetable kingdom and the animal-o

man "that cometh forth like a flower and is cut down." And yet our little pulses must beat to the gigantic throb of Europe's agonized heart, and our imaginations are whipped into a terrible activity. Gold and fire and blood-perhaps they are the autumn of our civilization? Perhaps it is really the Fall-I intend no pun-for to me the word "Fall," -which comes from "fall of the leaf" and is still used in America,—is far more beautiful and suggestive than the English "autumn".

The Lives that Fall. There is no doubt that at this season, at this very hour in which I write, as the leaves are falling all over Europe, millions and millions of human beings who see them sink to earth, have the same sad and solitary thought. They are thinking of the green leaves, the fresh flowers, the noble saplings of all the lives that are falling and have fallen out there in the grim ditches, the

sodden fields and stony mountain-slopes. The autumn of 1914 was one of fierce fury and exultation or exaggerated hope among the belligerent nations, but the autumn of 1915 is one of calmer consideration, of tragic disillusion, of an awakening to realities, of sorrowful meditation. I 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 unjust. But this is not only an autumn in which the leaves fall, but statesmen and capitals and long-cherished hopes and mad

ambitions and furious threats. tree-lined streets than Berlin. This makes it one of the most cheerful capitals in the world, as it is assuredly the cleanest. There are streets in my neighborhood which are leafy bowers and tunnels, overarched by lindens, planes and limes.

A week ago I paid a visit to the new Botanical Gardens at Dahlem in the suburbs. The place was a riot of color. It seems as | and terraces are being removed, the great,

to make sentimental generalizations about | if all the plants, trees and shrubs of the world | have been gathered here. And each cried out in its native tongue, and wore its native dress. There were special tracts laid out with the typical vegetation of various parts of America and Europe. The Virginian sassafras grew amidst its native surroundings; here was a stretch of wild grass with the Californian poppy nodding in its hundreds. There were also characteristic bits of German scenery, woodland, moorland, river bottoms, meadows and so on.

The Human City.

Berlin, from the historic standpoint, may have fewer attractions than other German cities, but from the human it is an intensely interesting town. It has not yet suffered from the blight that has overtaken the great English and American industrial and financial centres, the harsh, bleak sterility of New York, the dingy depression of London. In the daytime Perlin is always cheerful to the eyeat night it is often poetic. The pretty balconies, trimmed with luxuriant creepers and brilliant with flowers, behind which you catch glimpses of a cosy table under a shaded electric lamp, give a wonderful, a magic effect to the perspective of the streets. Then there are the little platforms and terraces in front of the cafés and restaurants, halfscreened by barricades of greenery. The snowy linen, the glassware and cutlery look thrice more inviting when seen in the semiopen under the glow of a red-shaded lamp. And at all hours of the day these cafés and restaurants are filled with well-dressed and I believe there is no city that has more prosperous-looking people. The beer sparkles with its brilliant amber or burnt sienna hues, the wine glows like a topaz or a ruby—the music plays. I have often wondered what effect a glimpse of the real, the living Berlin would have upon the distorted and congested imaginations of Germany's enemies.

But now it is autumn. The balconies are deserted, the chairs and tables in the gardens glittering cafés and restaurants of Berlin are | beginning to accentuate their splendors from within. There is no city that has larger, more modern or more magnificent establishments of this sort.

So far as the outward trappings of Nature go, there is "Herbst-stimmung" in Berlinthe autumnal mood. I do not know the moral "Stimmung" in London, Paris or Petersburg (I refuse to accept that clumsy hybrid Petrograd) but from all accounts it must be chilly and wintry. Yet the autumn colors at Kew or Kensington are no doubt as beautiful as those in the Tierpark or the

Germany's Dynamic Heart.

This mighty and dynamic heart of the German empire is subdued, 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 peaceit knows the heavy and tragic price of victory-of the defense of a nation's sacred rights and dearest possessions. Berlin before the war was without doubt the maddest, most 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 unceasing gaiety of nocturnal Berlin, Paris, that lure of the tourist and the tripper, was dull and melancholy. The spirit of that side of Berlin was the spirit of the reckless dissipation of youth-that of Paris the artificial, mercenary rapture of the foreign millionaire à la Charles Schwab, and the tepid carouse of the vieux marcheur. Whence came that fable of the "gaiety" of Paris? No doubt from the same source as that which gave birth to the myth of the "merriment" of England.

Berlin may have been wicked and extravagant, due to its youthful vitality and its wealth. But it was not yet jaded, for jaded-

ness in youth is the sin of sins against life. Warning voices, to be sure, had been raised, that of Maximilian Harden, for instance: "Let the Germans never forget that they are a heroic people; -and may they never become a material one."

They have not forgotten. Whatever dross had accumulated has been purged away hewn away by the fire and steel of war. The whirlwinds that stirred up the nation to superhuman deeds in 1813, are abroad again, and once more the superhuman has been achieved. The doors of the Palais du Danse are closed and those of Valhalla open.

Though at a slower tempo the life of this young giant among world-cities takes its customary course. Sadness dwells in many homes. It dwells in the eyes of the blackgarmented women one meets in the streets, the splendid, deep-bosomed women of Germany,-beautiful, maternal. There burns in them today the spirit of the mother of the Grachii. There is sadness in their eyes, but there is also serenity and strength and pride. They have given many lives to the Fatherland, and the enemy has given these lives to Death. But the living chain of the generation is not broken. The streets are full of laughing, leaping children, vigorous, vital. clean-limbed, overflowing with a magnificent pagan vitality. Well might Bernard Shaw, in his mockery of the madness of his countrymen, declare that the only way to "crush" Germany was to put all her women to the

Today the skies are grey above Berlin. But so are the streets at times with the wandering field-grey upon the backs of Germany's sons. And by the fall of the iron dice of destiny in Flanders, in Poland, in Gallipoli and the Balkans, it may be interpreted as the grey not of twilight but of dawn.

But for the false gods and the false idols in the councils of the nations it is indeed twilight, a twilight that is fast turning into

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When the smoke and dust of this great | per cent. would not produce all the money | 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 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 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 month 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 | diers. 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 ------

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

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 sol-

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

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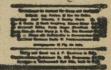
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