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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN

VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Queen Operated.

Bucharest, Nov. 4. An operation upon the eyes of Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) has been successfully performed.

Escape from Submarine.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4. A big German steamer which was navigating south of Stockholm was attacked by a submarine but managed to escape without damage into Swedish waters.

The Hocking Case.

Washington, Nov. 4. The Secretary of State has instructed the American Ambassador in London to make strict inquiry into the capture in the ship Hocking by the English.

Escaped Germans.

London, Nov. 4 Scotland Yard officially announced that three German sailors escaped on Tuesday from the War Camp at Stobs, near Hawick, Scotland. Their names are Alfred Joksch, Emil Stehr, and Karl Willbrandt.

Spy Executed.

Ofen, Nov. 4. The Russian Captain of the steamer Sophia, by name Prutkin, has been shot for having betrayed to the Russians the positions of the mines about Varna, whereby the Russian ships were able to bombard the town at close quarters.

Greek Ships Captured.

Lyons, Nov. 4. The local papers tell of the capture of a number of Greek sailing ships laden with contraband for Bulgaria. The Greeks are very angry at this unfriendly return for the permission given to the Allies to land at

King of England.

London, Nov. 4. The King on arrival here was carried from the Victoria station to the Palace on a stretcher. The wounds were so painful that the ambulance car had to go at footpace. His Majesty will take long to quite recover from the severe shaking received.

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

Briand As Patriot.

Paris, Nov. 4. The new Premier, M. Briand, has made a stirring address to the country. He says that these are the times not for words but deeds and that severy man must exert himself to the utmost. Those who are remiss will be promptly punished, all must be united in the one cause, "Defence of the Fatherland! The aim, Victory!"

Dictatorship in Russia.

Petersburg, Nov. 4. The Emperor has confered powers upon the old and reactionary statesman Goremykin, which virtually makes that personage the Chancellor of Russia. All other Ministers who do not submit to his absolute will have to leave the Cabinet, including M. Sasonow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs who has for long made a stand against the reactionary policy of the Premier.

The Emperor and the Tzarewitch have returned to Tzarskoe Selo, as also the Empress Alexandra who with her daughters had been

THEY DON'T AGREE.

Strongest Differences of Opinion Between the Two Leading Russian Generals. Ivanow is For the Offensive,

Russki For Defensive. Budapest, Nov. 4. According to news which has reached here from Czernowitz it would appear, from the evidence of an academician captured, that there is the utmost difference of opinion existing between the Russian Generals Ivanow and Russki, as to the manner in which the campaign should be conducted. General Russki is entirely for defensive tactics so as to give an opportunity for the re-establishment of the forces. Ivanow on the other hand is for a general and powerful offensive, General Kouropatkin, who has returned to active service, is a supporter of General Ivanow. An Imperial Council has taken place at the headquarters of General Ivanow.

HEAVY LOSSES IN BRITISH ARMY.

The Continuous Vast Casualty Lists Each Day Tell of Devastation Going on at Front.

NOTABLE OFFICERS NAMES. Flower England's Military Leaders Disappearing With Sinister Rapidity, Some Remarkable Careers.

Their Sporting Proclivities. London, Nov. 2. One of the latest casualty lists gives the names of 207 officers and 5,227 men. Amongst the fallen are the Hon. Major Ponsonby, of the Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Stenhouse, of the 10th Cameronians; Capt. Munro, of the Seaforth Highlanders; Major W. E. Nicol, of the Grenadier Guards; Capt. Osmond Williams, of the Welsh Guards.

Of the Crack Regiments. Wounded Lieut. Col. Williams, of the Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. Wilson, of the Black Watch; Lieut. Shelley, of the Grenadier Guards, suffering from gas poisoning; Lieut. F. C. Fair, of the Coldstream Guards, missing; Lieut. Style, of the Coldstream Guards, wounded and missing; Lieut. Thompson, of the Grenadier Guards, wounded and missing; Capt. Thorne, of the Grenadier Guards, believed killed; Lieut. Robb, of the Cameronians, missing.

Lieutenants Addy and Bentall, of the Rifle Corps, both killed; Lieut. Hon. C. T. Mills, of the second Scots Guards, killed; Capt. L. M. Gibbs, of the Coldstream Guards, wounded; Capt. Henderson, of the Seaforth Highlanders, wounded; Capt. Simson, of the Anti-Aircraft Section, died of wounds; and Col. Thackeray, of the Field Artillery, dead, and Lieut. Spratt, of the Flying Corps, wounded and prisoner.

Capt. G. H. Gilbey, of the Rifle Brigade is reported wounded; and Major A. V. Poynter, of the Scots Guards, reported wounded.

A Fight in the Air. Lieutenant S. W. Caws, Royal Flying Corps, of Seaview, Isle of Wight, officially reported missing, is now stated to have been killed while attacking hostile aircraft. He was in charge of an aeroplane, with Lieutenant S. Wilson as observer. Lieutenant Wilson, who is a prisoner in Germany, has written to his parents stating that they were attacked by hostile machines and had a great fight lasting 15 minutes, in which they expended all their ammunition. Lieutenant Caws was shot dead when they were 11,000ft. up, a bullet passing through his neck down to the heart, through the instrument board, and hitting Wilson's leg.

Well-Known Cricketer.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Neale, of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment, who has been killed in action in France, was an excellent batsman with strong back play and a very good off-drive. For many years he was a well-known figure in Army cricket, and in India especially made large scores. At Peshawar in January, 1903, he made 55 and 124 not out for Peshawar against the Oxford University Authentics, in the second innings going in first and carrying out his bat, and on the same ground a month later contributed 267 to the total of 607 scored by the Queen's Regiment v. Gordon Highlanders. Since 1902 he had been a member of the M. C. C.

Another list.

A second list gives 132 officers hors de combat and 2358 men.

Among the officers killed are Major B. E. Furley and Major A. Soames, D. S. O., 6th Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), and Captain the Hon. R. E. Grosvenor, Royal Horse Artillery. Captain the Rev. C. E. Doudney, Army Chaplains' Department, has died of wounds.

The wounded officers include Lieut.-Colonel G. H. C. Madden, 1st Battailon Irish Guards; Lieut. Colonel R, Thompson, 4th Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) (T. F.); Major G. F. Philipps, D.S.O., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain and Adjutant Lord D. Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion Irish Guards; and the Rev. P. Bradley, Army Chaplain's Department.

Fallen Officiers.

Captain the Hon. R. E. Grosvenor, Royal Horse Artillery, who has been killed in action in France, was born in 1883 and was the third son of Baron Stalbridge. He obtained his commission in the Royal Arullery in

Captain R.D. Scott, 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, served in the South African war, 1902, taking part in the operations in the Orange River Colony and Cape Colony. He received the Queen's medal.

Captain and Adjutant Lord D. Fitzgerald,

wounded, is the second son of the fifth | Duke of Leinster. He has been a captain and adjutant of the 1st Battalion Irish Guards since 1913, and is the heir presumptive to the dukedom.

Killed in Bomb Attack.

Second Lieutenant Alastair Somerled Macdonell, 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (previously reported missing, now unofficially reported killed), who fell in France on October 13, in 82 22nd year, while leading a bomb attack, the only son of Professor and Mrs. Macdonell. He especially distinguished himself in athletics and gained his Blue. He passed through Sandhurst and got a commission in the 1st Cameron Highlanders, going to the front on October 3. His colonel writes of him:-"Your son behaved with the greatest gallantry." A fellowofficer writes:- "He was leading a bombing party and behaved in a most gallant manner, but all the party were hit, and we could make no headway and could not get up to

AMBASSADOR DENIES. Judge Gerard Disclaims Emphatically Having Communicated to Anyone the Subject of his Audience With the Emperor.

Gives Formal Denial. In the Foreign press there has appeared accounts purporting to give the gist of what took place at a recent audience the American Ambassador had with the German Emperor. Such reports the American representative characterises as false.

To a Correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger Mr. Gerard has made a declaration as follows:

"It would be such an unusual action and one so against all eliquette, that the Ambassador of a foreign power should communicate to a third person, the details of a conversation with the Ruler of the State, that | lives. it seems almost superficial to give denial to such a report about myself.

subject, I hereby authorise the Lokal Anzeiger in my name, to state, that I have not communicated to anyone even so much a sa hint, concerning what was spoken at an audience, which the Kaiser was good enough to grant me, and that therefore all that has been, said about it in foreign newspapers can only be founded on pure imagination.

RICH BOOTY.

Sofia, Nov. 4. The Bulgarians have brought to Lom a Russian steamer called the "Belgrade" full of ammunition intended for the Servians. The steamer has been rechristened "Varna."

FRENCH BADLY BEATEN Köln a. Rh. Nov. 4. According to the Kölnische Zeitung the French have been severely beaten in an attempted landing north of Prilep by Bulgarian forces. The French were all either killed or taken prisoners. The French prisoners are already at Kustendil.

ROUMANIA NEUTRAL.

Bucharest, Nov. 4. The Servian Minister, Dr. Gawrilowitsch called upon M. Bratianu, and in the name of his Government asked for the assistance of Roumania to prevent the impending destruction of Servia. The Premier said Roumania regretted but could not depart from the attitude of asbolute neutrality it had decided upon.

ENGLISH STOPPED.

Budapest, Nov. 4. The English tried to land troops at Chalkidike near Salonica but were prevented by the Greeks. The English commander then refered to a Greek officer who said that his instructions were to prevent any landing even if force were necessary.

SERVIANS IN FULL FLIGHT. Pursued by Bulgarians King Peter's Army Said to be Making Quickest Retreat to Monastir, Nish in Imminent Danger.

All interest in the war centres in the Servian campaign. The outlok for the Servians grows hourly more hopeless. The Bulgarians are within ten Kilometres of Nish. Vlajevo where the capital had been established has been vacated and the Entente Power diplomats have fled to Metrovitza.

> OFFICIAL REPORT. Staff Head Quarters Nov. 4, 1915. (Balkan Front.)

In spite of fierce resistance on the part of the enemy our troops advanced on both sides of the Koslenik-Berglandes (north of Kraljewo). To the east the general line of Zakuta-Peelica-Jagodina has been crossed. East of the Morava the enemy is giving way. Our troops are in pursuit. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were captured.

The army of General Bojadjieff has taken Valakonje and Voljevac (on the Zajecar-Paracin road) and is pushing on to Svrljig and has taken Ka-1st Battallion Irish Guards, who has been lafat, 10 Kilometers from Nish by storm.

ASQUITH ATTEMPTS TO MAKE AN EXPLANATION.

DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE ANY POLITICAL STATEMENT SO ABSOLUTELY VOID OF PRACTICAL ASSURANCES. VAGUE AND BOASTFUL WORDS. PREMIER MAKES NO EXCUSES. HOPES TO SAVE SITUATION BY APPOINTMENT OF SMALL CABINET COMMISSION.

SERVIANS ABANDONED, THEORETICALLY UPHELD, "I AM DETERMINED TO WIN THE WAR!" ONLY VICTORY PREMIER ABLE TO ANNOUNCE IS DOUBTFUL ENGAGEMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA. TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DARDANELLES FIASCO UPON HIS SHOULDERS. HARSH WORDS OF CRITICISM FROM SIR EDWARD CARSON.

tions raised in the House of Commons at the prospect of the long promised declaration of the Prime Minister. It is safe to say, that never was a more disappointing oration uttered in Parliament on the occasion of great national crisis.

Law Courts Oratory.

In the style of a barrister in court, trying to make points here and there, Mr. Asquith pleaded a tremendrously poor case with all the astuteness and skill of a practised special pleader. He opened by stating that he refused to be treated as a criminal on his trial. The Premier accepted the responsibility of the Dardanelles fiasco, which in truth belongs to Winston Churchill. And in doing that he struck a note pleasing to the English idea of chivalry, he protected his subordinate. It is all very well for the Premier to accept that responsibility, but practical members of the House remarked, that that in nowise redeemed the loss of such vast forces as perished in Gallipoli, nor the irretrievable blunder of weakening the Flanders front which cost England many thousand more

"I am determined to win this war!" said the Premier. And again the thinking mem-"However, in order that there may not bers of the Honse bethought themselves of exist abroad the smanes doubt upon the i how little knowledge the man of legal training addressing them had of the art and necessities of war

Fate of Servia.

As for Servia, the Prime Minister gave no explanations whatsoever as to how that country, like Belgium, had been callously left to its fate. Explanation in that direction, might have been excepted, and was not forthcoming, but the House was told that the Allies fully guaranteed the integrity of Servia. Thus, practically and basely abandoned, Servia, according to Mr. Asquith, is theoretically upheld. And the thoughtful members of Parliament looked at one another askance and wondered what Servia would have to say to such a condition of

England's Losses.

The Premier dwelt upon vast sums of money Great Britain had disbursed, of the enormous toll of blood both the mother country and the colonies had sacrificed. He said that England has received recruits from India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, Ceylon and the Fidji Islands. But all the victorious results of such forces of men and such masses of money that Mr. Asquith could bring up, was the announcement that General Nixon was not very far from Bagdad, and that on the Tigris and Euphrates the Allies had been successful. Observant Members remembered that the Turks report very differently, and that quite lately they announced that the English forces advancing along the Tigris have met with a severe defeat, are exceedingly short of reinforcements and are being much troubled by the constant attacks of the natives. In any case, that the Prime Minister had to go as far as Mesapotamia to find that the Allies had been successful, appeared to most thoughtful Parliamentarians somewhat exaggerated.

Took It Well.

But the House of Commons took the Premier's speech well enough. The members listened to the never failing and so oft repeated high appreciation of what England's navy had done, and as usual, those references were applauded, even by Churchill, although he had failed to "draw the German warships out of the holes like rats."

In this speech the Premier abandoned all the boasting of the earlier periods of the war, such as the overpowering might of the Russians, the entry of the Gourkas into Potsdam; or the vulgar personal abuse of the German's which of yore punctuated his orations. The speech was more a sort of setting forth of the enormous sacrifices the nation has made, of the great losses in men and material suffered, of the determination to win, but without the slightest suggestion as to the manner in which victory could be I the question of neutrality.

London, Nov. 4. Great were the expecta- | achieved. The Barrister it was who spoke with confidence upon the military problem of winning, concerning which all felt he was quite incompetent to offer an opinion. Mr. Asquith said that the visit of Joffre had brought about a thorough understanding between England and France, leaving his hearers to infer, that up to the time of that visit such an understanding had not existed. He said that the financial situation was most serious for England, and all eyes were turned upon Lloyd George, who had expressed the conviction, in those earlier days when England was considered to be financially intangible, that it was the "last million that will decide the war!" And the Minister of Munitions shuffled uncomfortably in his seat, for he knows perhaps better than all others, how precarious the financial sitution of Great Britain has become. The Premier ended up by stating that a small commission of the Cabinet had been appointed which would in future conduct the war.

Carson as Critic. When the Premier had finished, gaunt tall

and with a face full of character, came Sir Edward Carson, who recently resigned on account of the latest of the Governamental blunders, the Salonica landing. He mercilessly criticised the conduct of the compaign by the Allies. He made fun of Asquith's idea that he could save the wrecked condition of affairs by means of a small commission of the Ministers. He asserted that the entire Cabinet was responsible. He said, "Not one of the 21 members of the Cabinet, including myself, was in position to be able to account for the existing lack of munitions." He said, that although the Government had in September known of the danger to Servia, the only plan it had was that of obtaining the assistance of Greece, which project had failed. Grey had gone so far as to make a promise of Greek help to Servia, without being sure that such assistance would be forthcoming.

British Criticism.

London, Nov. 4. The Times criticises the speech and pertinently remarks; "Mr. Asquith gave no reasons why we did not take Military precautious for giving assistance to Servia after Veniselos on Sept. 21 had asked England and France for the aid of 150,000 troops. Asquith says the situation requires patience and courage. The nation has shown those qualities in a marked degree, but it expects from the government foresight, initiative and energy." Asquith admits that so far those qualities have failed. Nor are they likely to develop as the war proceeds.

The Morning Post under the heading of "Rhetoric," says: "Of the many experiences the war has brought us is that which teaches us not to depend on rhetoric. The speech of Asquith is a fine bunch of rhetoric but we need solid dealings. Asquith had given assurances to Servia as he did to Belgium. Our soldiers reached the Dardanelles too late. We have the feeling that they will reach the Balkans too late. Asquith spoke of a serious financial situation and admits that each soldier costs £ 150 to £ 200 or even £ 300. Such figures are nonsense and spell bankruptcy. We rejoice that Carson had the courage and honor to come out with the truth to the country and to place the situation in its true light, for an end must be put to existing conditions otherwise we are lost."

GREEK MINISTRY BEATEN

ZAIMIS RESIGNS. Athens, Nov. 4. As as bolt from the blue, the Zaimis Ministry has resigned. It came about that the question of a new military law came before the chamber and a hot discussion arose between the Minister of War and the Veniseloists. Veniselos declared it impossible for his party to support the Liberals. A vote was taken and the Ministry beaten by 147 votes against 114. Upon this Zaimis resigned, asking the House to suspend sittings until a new Cabinet was formed. It is not thought that the fall of the Ministry will change the policy of Greece as regards

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscripts, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return. All letters must be addressed to "The Editor."

King Peter of Servia.

The hand of fate has hit the Servians very hard. But no right thinking individual can for one moment venture to state that the retribution that has fallen upon that small and most turbulent and vainglorious of the Balkan kingdoms is not fully justified. To have elected such a King as Petrowitsch Kara-Georgewitsch to occupy the throne was in itself a crime which was sure fatally, sooner or later, to re-act upon the well being of the country. King Peter, as he is known outside of his country, had, before he was called to the throne, aquired a reputation so bad as a proffigate and dissipated person, as to make him utterly unfitting to reign over any self respecting nation. He came to his miserable throne his hands smeared in the blood of King Alexander and Queen Draga, for it was he who conceived the entire plot for the base assassination of that unfortunate couple. When the news of the cowardly, traitorous and savage events of the night of May 29,1903 became known to the world, a sentiment of disgust and abhorrence was aroused throughout the entire universe. England, being then an out and out enemy of Russia, denounced Servia as an impossible country, the Servians as a people without chivalry, a nation of regicides with whom it was not fitting to have diplomatic relations, whose repute as a civilised people was forever lost and gone. And the English were quite right then. For indeed, with the one exception of couragea quality shared by the most barbarous peoples in existence—the Servians are a race without good qualities and full of bad principles and ideas. They are a way behind the times in comparison for instance to their neighbour Bulgaria. They are intensely illiterate, they are neither industrious nor thrifty, they have never found good men to govern them and they finally allowed themselves to be made the catspaw of Russia, with the result that Servia is now to all intents and purposes "down and out."

Petrowitsch Georgewitsch, as might be expected, has disappeared. He came to his throne his hands besmeared with blood and he leaves his country in the same condition, but worse still having ruined the nation that was so ill advised as to place its destinies in the hands of such a miserable man, of such a degraded and immoral character.

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

YACHTBUILDER DEAD.

Death of Famous Yachtbuilder Mr. Michael Edward Ratsey. Was Designer of Famous

Schooners Cambria and Livonia. London, Nov. 2. The death has occured at Kingston-on-Thames of Mr. Michael Edward Ratsey, formerly of Cowes, who in the early seventies was one of the most eminent yacht designers and builders in the world. He produced at his Cowes works many celebrated racing yachts, notably Mr. James Ashbury's schooners Cambria and Livonia, which were the two first British competitors for the America Cup. Cambria was beaten by the American schooner Magie in 1870, and Livonia was defeated in the following year by Columbine, but both the English yachts had an almost impossible task in the conditions then prevailing. Cambria had performed a brilliant feat in defeating Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless in the great ocean race from Queenstown to New York. It was largely owing to Cambria's success that the series of America Club races was inaugurated, for after the ocean race Mr. Ashbury went to the New York Yacht Club, where he discovered the America Cup lying dormant, and forthwith issued a challenge. Among other famous yachts built by Mr. Ratsey were Vanguard, Cetonia, Corinne. Myosotis, Formosa (which when owned by the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, won the Queen's Cup at Cowes in 1880), Corisande, Alruna, and Vol-auvent. Mr. Ratsey was 85 years of age.

SERVIA AND THE SERVIANS THE REGICIDE LAND

DETAILS REGARDING THE HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION OF KING ALEXANDER AND QUEEN DRAGA. PRIMED WITH STIMULANTS OFFICERS PERPETRATED THE CRIME

TRAITORS IN UNIFORM COMMITTED THE MURDERS. IN THE STILLNESS OF NIGHT THOSE WHO HAD SWORN LOYALTY TO MONARCH BETRAYED THEIR TRUST AND BROKE THEIR "WORD OF HONOR, ENGLAND THEN AND NOW.

A correspondent whose letter we print in] the Open Tribune, thinks it would be well to publish some details concerning the terrible, most brutal and cowardly assassination of King Alexander of Servia and Queen Draga, so that Americans may know the kind of people the Servians are.

The dual crime was one of unparalelled barbarity and perfidy, made the worse because of the fact that the very officers who had taken the oath of alliegance to the King, and who had given their words of honor to protect and serve him, where those who committed the foulest perpetration of regicide outrage the world has known and in a so cowardly manner murdered a defenceless monarch and a helpless woman.

The crime took place in May 1903 (old style) in the end of that month. A number of officers who had passed the earlier portion of the evening in stimulating themselves for the intended crime with wine and rakki, until they were quite intoxicated, went in a body to the Konak. Everything had been arranged beforehand and all the officers of the Palace, except a very few, were in with the conspirators.

The following account of the murders is given in a book of recollections I have written, entitled "On the Track of the Great."

Basest of Crimes. "A baser and more cowardly crime has never simultaneously disgusted, startled, and horrified the civilised world. It was at eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening that the military conspirators began to put their long conceived and arranged murderous plans into execution. Neither King Alexander nor Queen Draga had the slightest inkling of anything serious brewing, and were utterly unaware of coming danger.

"Silently, a batallion of infantry was marched out of the barracks, headed by some forty of the revolutionary officers, and every approach to the Konak was rapidly occupied. The guards inside the Konak had been corrupted, and, when the officers called for admittance,

the doors were flung wide open. Penalty of Faithfulness.

"One officer there, alone remained faithful to his trust, Captain Panagalovitch. He, single handed, tried to stop the inrush and was orinwith shot, falling across the threshold. The arch-traitor was Colonel Naumovitch, who, in spite of being aide de Camp to the King, and recipient of many royal favours, played the part of Judas. It was he who led the conspirators to the apartments of the King and Queen.

"The Palace was in absolute darkness, and apparently the assassins had omitted to provide themselves with lights. Accordingly they groped along the passages, feeling their way towards the royal chambers, and, in doing so, necessarily made a good deal of noise. Owing to this the King and Queen were

Shot down.

"Just before reaching the royal apartments the conspirators were met by Adjutant Lazapetrovitch and Captain Milovitch. Both were shot down whilst attempting to defend their King and Queen. This concluded, the band found itself seperated from the King by just one door, which was not only barred, but apparently barricaded by the monarch himself. They loudly summoned him to open, but the King resolutely refused. It was then that Colonel Naumovitch went forward, and with his own hand laid the dynamite, which he lighted. With this the door was forced down, and at the same time the traitorous Colonel was killed by his own treachery, for he was blown to bits.

The Crime.

"The officers rushed into the apartment, pistol in hand, and fired simultaneously upon the King, who at the last moment made an effort to escape from the bed which he had evidently just vacated. He was riddled with shots, and fell dead in his tracks.

"Then they were like maddened wolves thirsting for blood, and there came the still more cowardly scene of the killing of the Queen. She rose, and, admidst her terrified screams, met the same fate, in like manner,

as her husband. "One might have thought that enough had been done to satiate the utmost vindictiveness. But no! Shameful and incredible as it may seem, the conspirators were still unsatisfied, and in their search for vengeance they, in their uniforms, took the two bodies of the sovereigns, one after the other, and uttering wild yells, threw the corpses from the windows, as they were, in their nightshirts, into the garden below, where they lay,

if I remember right, for twenty four hours. "This last act of barbarity, coming atop of the double crime, brought forth a cry of indignation and disgust from the world over, and there arose a serious question in the Chancellories of the world, that Servia should I no longer be diplomatically recognised.

By Aubrey Stanhope. "The conspirators themselves gave interviews. They told how the brothers of the murdered Queen-who I believe were themselves also assassinated-had the intention of dominating the entire land and eventually succeeding to the throne. But none believed

> "And thus ended King Alexander's ambitions and Queen Draga's dreams."

> English Disgust. Of all the countries of Europe, as expressing the utmost disgust at the foul deed committed, indignant protests came first of all England. It was that country which suggested to the other powers that diplomatic relations with Servia should be broken off, and indeed for a considerable while England withdrew its Minister leaving the Legation in Belgrade in charge of an attaché.

> A few years ago I was in Belgrade and what struck me much was the extraordinary hatred and contempt of the Servian people quite openly shown by Mr. Paget, the British Minister. No words were to bad in his vocabulary with which to paint the Servians in the blackest colors. And yet today, when one reads the English press, the Servians are represented a magnificent race, chock full of chivalry and fine qualities.

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

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS.

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"These peoples of Bulgaria were intended to be the faithful and loyal children of Russia, and in case of need one of the valorous champions of tha Slav race."

> M. Sazonoff. HONEST JOHN.

"So we have talked about our imperial destiny and never asked ourselves personally whether we were bem emperors.

-Times Literary Supplement. "The glorious news has come from France to tell us of the Great Advance. And may the victory begun Mean dire destruction to the Hun. And here in Britain we can trace The Great Advance which marks the pace

Of progress of "The Passing Show," That paper full of push and go. -Advertisement of Same. "France still maintains the fullest confidence

- General d'Amade. "The treachery of King Ferdinand." -Daily Mail. "The disgusting prelude to the third act

in Russia."

of "Lohengrin." -Vidal Diehl. "One of the great merits of British statesmen is that they frankly admit their mistakes."

"This Superman ideal of Nietzsche's. This glorification of murder . . ." -New Days. "I am Lyons' tea. May I ENLIST your interest in my good qualities? I am getting RECRUITS daily."

-Advt. in London Daily. "It appears that at Washington he (Dr. Dumba) was considered as a man of good intentions and mildness, whereas the German Ambassador appeared to be the wicked fellow and the Mephistopheles of Germanic duplicity."

-La Metropole (paraissant provisoirement à Londres).

"National Service may crush the toes of a few of us, bul it will clear the way to Berlin." -James Sherliker.

"Empires at death-grips are apt to teach sound lessons. The fact that the Makers of Wolsey Under-wear have supplied many millions of woolen garments may not matter. What does matter is that the Makers of Wolsey offer in Wolsey, pure wool garments, unsurpassed . . . unbeatable . . . supreme in value, etc. What does matter is that this Firm, daily doing its utmost for its Country, for thousands of home-traders and for thousands of British workers is British to the backbone!"

- Wolsey Underwear Co. "Let us be one people," cried a great Minister the other day, "our poor Old Land is fighting for its life." Well, every little helps. Wolsey Pure Wool British Under--Wolsey Underwear Co.

"There is of course no parallel between the issue with England and the issue with

"Months ago I called for a Ministry of War and got it. A fortnight ago I called for a Minister of Recruiting—and I suppose I must say we got it! To-day I call for a minister of religion." -Horatio Bottomley.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Memorial Service Held for Fallen Heroes. Nobel Prize Given to Prisoner of War in Russia.

GREAT FUTURE TO NATION. Austrian Bonds Being Bought in Holland. Famous American Soprano in Vienna. French Financiers Ousted From Bulgaria.

Emperor Francis Joseph has taken the initiative in causing a solemn memorial service for our fallen heroes to be held on All-Saints-Day in the principal church of the Central-Cemetery at Vienna.

Archduke Karl Francis Joseph, the heir to the throne of the Monarchy, deposited on behalf of the Emperor a huge laurel wreath at the foot of the monument erected in memory of those of our heroes who were buried in Vienna.

Another wreath was deposited by order of the Emperor on the grave of the Fliers. Both wreaths had attached broad silk ribbons in the imperial colors each bearing an inscription which had been composed by the Emperor personally.

Nobel Prize for Dr. Baranyi.

Dr. med. Robert Baranyi of Vienna University, who received the Nobel prize, on the outbreak of war went with his Landwehrregiment as army-surgeon to Przemysl. There he was taken prisoner by the Russians on the surrender of the fortress. And now he is as a prisoner at Merw (Central Asia) where he is allowed to follow his profession as surgeon and physician among the prisoners.

The entire press of Austria, Hungaria and Bulgaria expresses the greatest joy and most lively satisfaction anent the joining of the Bulgarian troops with the Armies of the Central Powers in the north-eastern corner of Old Servia.

Narodni Prava says, the announcement of this event created the greatest enthusiasm among our people. Thanks to the heroic deeds of the allied, and now united armies a great future opens out before our nation. Henceforth the waterway on the Danube is open and free. Bulgaria has now come into direct intercommunation with the Central Powers. Bulgaria will be an important factor in the coming peace, and in the future commercial relations of the nations.

King of Bulgaria thanks Hungarians.

The Bulgarian Consul General at Budapest has received a telegram from King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the contents of which the King begged should be communicated by the Burgomaster of Budapest to the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital.

The King said in his telegram: "Please convey to the chivalrous, noble and gallant Hungarians the expression of my warmest gratitude for the sincere and true friendship they have expressed for Bulgaria and its King. The demonstrations of sympathetic pulic feeling which they have shown to my representative in Budapest have deeply moved me."

Holland Buys Austrian Bonds.

The Fremdenblatt received a telegram from the Hague which quotes the interesting fact, that while English Sovereigns dropped another 10 cents, that is to say to 453, on change in New York, the Austrian 41/2 per cent Treasury Bonds yesterday were in demand on the Amsterdam Bourse at an advanced price of 4 per cent as compared with the previous quotations,

The Neues Wiener Journal received telegrams from Berlin-that in consequence of the military achievements of the united Austrian-Hungarian-Bulgarian armies on the Balkan peninsula, the Austrian and Hungarian consols and other Austrian state securities were much in demand at advanced prices in Berlin. The same was the case with Turkish bonds.

No More French Control in Bulgaria.

On the outbreak of hostilities between Bulgaria and Servia the French financial agent, appointed years ago by the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris to superintend the Bulgarian Financial Administration at Sofia left in great haste Sofia. Bulgaria has now taken advantage of this fact by abolishing altogether the French control introduced in the interest of the Russian, French and English bondholders.

Edith Walker in Vienna.

Edith Walker, the famous American soprano, after many years of absence has returned to Vienna, the cradle of her fame. She was a favorite with the Viennese public long before she had become the great star which she now is for many a year.

Edith Walker years ago left Vienna because the late composer and conductor Gustav Mahler would not have her sing at the Vienna Court Opera House those parts which she considered were her parts. Later developments proved that this rupture between Mahler and Edith Walker, turned out to have been the very source of her ultimate

Now Edith Walker returns to Vienna in order to give a Concert for the benefit of Austrian-Hungarian actors and singers in distress. In an interview she explained that the terrible experiences which she had to go through at San Francisco during the great earthquake, have prevented her ever since from returning and singing again in the United States.

T. R. Willsson. Vienna, Nov. 1.

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.

American Opinion.

To the Editor.

The Continental Times has given me so much pleasure that I must write you a letter of thanks. The Continental Times has been the means of my gaining a deeper insight as to the treachery of England towards the United States in this conflict. She has "done" the United States and will try and "do" her again at another time.

The war loan is another form of working the good nature of the Americans. But I am proud to say that real Americans do not favor this loan, it is only the people of English birth and English connections. I hope our President is not judged too harshly in Germany, for he cannot help being pro-English as he comes from English people.

K. B. W. Long Island N. J.

Old Style and New.

To the Editor.

I enclose you an article from your paper (an Editorial). King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered on the 11 of June, 1903-not as you say May 1913. You are getting mixed with another affair. I have full accounts of the horrible murder. Draga and Alexander were murdered in their own castle, then thrown from the windows by Servian officers in pay of the present King. This murder was surely one of the most brutal the world has ever known, committed by a drunken lot. Americans do not seem to know about it-it might be well to give them the details of it. It is interesting because England would no longer be diplomatically represented in Servia for a long time, owing to the crime, and now is allied with Servia.

Cassel, Oct. 27, 1915. F. L. F. L. is wrong in thinking that we are "mixed up with another affair." That 1913 was printed merely means an error which the proof reader ought not to have overlooked. According to the Orthodox Calendar the murders took place on the evening of the 29th of May. King Peter was elected to the the throne by the Skupshtina June 2 (old style) and assumed royal rights and duties June 12, 1903. We give details of the cowardly assassination in another column. Ed.

Why Go On? To the Editor. I have read with the greatest interest your article upon the question of the futility of a further prolongation of hostilities. And surely the idea must appeal to every human being. The prolongation of the war cannot achieve any purpose unless it be the intention of the Allies to wage a war of extermination, such as rather appears to be the case. But it must be evident that in a war of attrition, both England and France must fare extremely ill. In both those countries the population of late has been on the downward grade, in France especially, but in England in a marked degree. In Germany, the country being much younger and the people therefore far more lusty, the birth rate is enormously greater than in France or England. And not only that, but the matter of reproduction of the race is one taken up in the most serious manner by the German Government. England and France have received a most tremendous "set back" owing to their immense losses of white (in contradistinction to colored) subjects in the prime of life. That will affect those populations for thirty years to come. The immense burdens imposed by the payment of a vast war indemnity will keep taxation in France and England at such a high point that marriage for the poor will become almost impossible. But in Germany the same is not the case. In the first place Germany has acquired millions of new subjects, in Belgium, Poland and the Baltic provinces. Secondly the national thrift of the Teuton, which is as a second nature to him, added to the sanitary conditions under which

the ravages of the war. Therefore I say, that, if it is to come to a war of attrition, it is the English and the French who will suffer the most and decidedly not the Germans. The continuation of the war under the existing outlook, which is undoubtedly that the Allies have not got 100 to 1 chance of winning, is purely race suicide upon the part of the French and English. It would be interesting to hear what readers of the Continental Times have to say upon this highly interesting subject and whether they agree with the ideas which appear to me to be fitting as regards the case of the futile continuance of the campaign

Hannover, Nov. 3. A Practical American.

the labourers live in Germany, together with

the above mentioned governamental precau-

tions for the race, will all tend in a very

short time to bring about an increase in the

population which will soon make up for all

"OPEN" LETTER TO THE C. T.

The Latest Evidence of our Growing Influence. One Lanwarns Hawkins Sends us his Tribute from Beautiful Stockholm.

by R. L. Orchelle.

recognized means of literary warfare—offensive and defensive. The intellectuals and the non-intellectuals of Europe and America have been bombarding one another with open letters ever since Ithe war began. Many of the letters are "open" only in that they are seriously open to objection. Most of them attest the open mouth rather than the open mind. Their effect varies. In cases like the open letter of Georg Brandes, the great Danish critic, to Georges Clemenceau, their effect may be likened to that of a 42 centimetre-shell converting a fortress into a volcano. In other cases which I might mention, their effect has much been no more than that of a squib-much smoke, much smell, much hissing but little fire or light.

It is but a few days ago since I was forced to remonstrate gently with his Grace the Bishop of Bristol for writing to the London Times about us, and seeking to circumscribe if not entirely strangle our little circulation in England I was about to turn my attention to nobler and more permanent thingssuch as the plays of Strindberg now being given in Berlin, or Reinhardt's Shakespearean Cycle, when we were attacked in a new quarter-a flank attack, so to speak. This time it is not ecclesiastical shrapnel from Bristol, but a gas-bomb from Stockholm. In other words "An Open Letter to the Publishers and Editorial Staff of "The Continental Times." It is the production of a gentleman who exults in the remarkable name of Lanwarns Hawkins, and in the possession of an elephantine grievance against our paper, ourselves personally and Germany and Austria-Hungary in general.

As it was the first open letter with which we had been honored, we were disposed, after our first outbursts of hilarity, to treat it seriously or at least soberly. And I was deputed to frame a suitable reply to Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins and his ire. But after re-reading the crinkly, mimeographed sheet, I was impressed by nothing so much as by its fatuous stupidity—and my thoughts flew back to the exquisite theatre of the Kammerspiele, to Shakespeare (I had discovered to my dismay that there are even German Baconians!) and to the nerve-racking dramas of the intense Swedish dramatist. I found Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins exceedingly boring, his "Open Letter" exceedingly dull, his haphazard and indiscriminate slanders exceedbut I think we have a right to protest against an attempt to disembowel us with the wooden lath of a clown. Well, if Mr. Hawkins cannot serve as a correspondent, he may serve as a study in private English propaganda.

"Those who travel to any extent on the Continent of Europe," Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins begins, quite calmly, "soon become acquainted with a curious fact, namely that the Germanic countries are the refuse-sink of all the worst off-scourings of English and American society in general."

Though I have travelled to some extent on the Continent, I have not observed this indeed "curious fact." Paris seemed to be the place preferred by the gentry with whom Lanwarns appears to have been on such familiar terms-Paris, and the sunny Riviera-where their wealthy and sympathetic countrymen were wont to congregate in pursuit of the phantom pleasure. The orderly, law-abiding,

"Open Letters" have become one of the I honest, well-policed cities of what our vituperative friend calls the Germanic countries, offer few attractions to "off-scourings." I should distinctly warn "off-scourings" to keep away. Besides Lanwarns seems to forget that he is at present enjoying the hospitality of a Germanic country-namely Sweden, for with true British respect for the dignity of the smaller nations, he has elected to set up the hidden artillery for his open correspondence in the charming city of Stockholm. I shall not place too much weight upon the fact that his paper bears a British water-mark, nor cry out: "Aha! British gold!" Still, as proved by the many desperate attempts to issue an English White Book free of incriminating error, one cannot be too careful in one's enthusiastic endeavors to spread the true official variety of British truth.

"These gentry," Lanwark goes on to say, "would seem to gravitate naturally to Germany and Austria, for in these two countries they constitute quite an appreciable percentage of the foreign population"—and he winds up his little prelude by the statement that "this phenomenon has long been familiar to the more solid and responsible English and Americans"-in which class, dear reader, you are invited by delicate, if unmistakeable inference to include Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins.

I have at various times called attention to the remarkable faculty of the English propagandist for making white appear black and black white Notorious examples are: the proclaiming of England as the protector of small nations, and of Germany, the most peaceful of the great powers, as a ravening ogre lusting for war. But the faculty, though supported by an organized press and a world cable monopoly, has been seriously overworked--like the diplomacy of Downing Street. It begins to creak, you see the stuffing protrude and hear the unoiled wheels. It calls its little amateurs into the breach where the little nations refuse to go. From H. G. Wells it comes down to Lanwarns Hawkins. To this end,-though not inclined to overestimate our feeble struggles for a little light and truth,-we think the Continental Times has successfully contributed. Hence the discomfiture of the Lanwarns Hawkinses who write open letters from Stockholm "to the publishers and editorial staff of the Continental Times."

Now, it is very easy to say on your typewriter that Germany and Austria are the variety to life and puts one on one's mettle, quasi-criminals, the remittance men and the undesirables generally." It is quite as easy as to say that the moon is made of green | cheese. But in the case of the moon you are able at least to back up your reckless statement by saying that the moon looks like green/cheese. In the case of Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins you have no excuse save your malignity, and your patriotism for your obviously preposterous and unwarrantable assumption. But after long inoculation by what reputable Englishmen brand as their "gutter press"—you are capable of calling Russia a defender of liberty and democracy. You would not hesitate to call Leonidas a coward and Solomon a fool. You begin to see that after all there is not much difference between Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins and Plato. In other words you are not only ready to accept the moon as green cheese, but as vermillion cheese, and even as a future British colony.

The unsuspecting Germans were quite amazed at the success of the Fleet Street campaign of calumny. They regarded it as something diabolically ingenious and subtle. Its cunning may be granted, but its plan and operation are simple enough. In petto and in private the official methods find an exact counterpart in the methods of our friend Lanwarns.

You first begin with some generalization, ex cathedra, such as "German militarism is the menace of Europe"-or "Germany is the refuse-sink, etc." The good name of your enemy must by all means be covered with obloquy. From generalities you proceed to motives which are to be represented as black and as sinister as possible: "Germany's desire to dominate the world," for instance, or our own yearning to obscure the snowy and translucent truth of the Allied press. From misrepresentation of motives you proceed to misrepresentation of acts: "Belgian atrocities," "ruthless disregard for treaties," "international law"—"humanity" and the like In the case of our little paper, though you cannot call us "baby-killers," you can say that we "are run by the German government for the express purpose of calumniating the Allies and in order to influence those English and American subjects still resident in Germany and Austria who are debarred access to the journals of their own lands, and whose only other source of information are (sic) the grotesquely mendacious columns of the German and Austrian press." By the way, is it not amazing to see how this idea continues to rattle in the heads of the Lanwarns Hawkinses?—that people in Germany are "debarred" from those sources of truth and light—the English papers and their New York echoes? One really grows weary of exploding this immortal myth. We may take it as an absolute proof that it is precisely the lands of the Allies that are "debarred" from the truth-hence the clamor in Parliament-and the furious outcry raised against the audacious and dangerous Continental Times which even ventures to tell the truth in English!

To proceed: you next attack personalities. You calumniate the Kaiser because he is prominent-a shining mark-"Attila", "the modern Nero", etc. In our humble case you speak with noble irony of the "eminently suitable staff" and of our "unique qualifications." You must not forget to show your knowledge of German and your sense of wit by a discreet nse of "Herrs" and inverted commas. These things are sanctioned by long usage and are frequently effective. Thus "Herr Aubrey Stanhope", Mr. "Orchelle" -by the way I don't see why Mr. Stanhope ingly futile. A good attack lends zest and refuge of the "failures, the shirkers, the should be signalled out for a "Herr" and I the inverted commas. Your inverted comma is a great caster of doubt. It is such a simple means for giving a suspicious air to a word—or a personality—as when the Harmsworth organs write-German Official "News". It puts you on your guard. Our whole staff has been honored by inverted commas. And yet I think it rather cruel of Mr. Stanhope to bestow only a single inverted comma upon Lanswarn and assume that he drops his "aitches"-thus: 'Awkins. Lanswarn may be a Cockney and has no doubt dropped many things besides "aitches". but they are all there in his letter.

You may now venture upon warnings and threats after having proved, by dark hints and inverted commas, that your opponents are worms of the dust and dragons of the Prime. If you are a "defender of the liberties of Europe, a protector of small nations, respecter of treaties, etc." you will mutter ter-

rible things of "crushing" and "destroying" Germany and make a liberal use of adjectives such as "Huns" and "barbarians". If you are a Lanwarns Hawkins you will say that "they (the staff) are quite cognizant of the guerdon which awaits their activities should they venture themselves within the jurisdiction of the British or American Courts." The reference to American courts is interesting and ought to enlighten some of our own Anglo-maniacs as to the real attitude of the Lanwarns Hawkinses toward our country. For the first time we hear from the lips of a Brit and from the admirably neutral city of Stockholm, that Americans in Germany who do not happen to agree with the Allies are subject to prosecution in their

own country! There was one subject, one personality which one might have supposed that no self-respecting or even cautious Englishman would be so shameless as to mention. Perhaps none has—at least Sir Edward Grey has been cautious—but Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins makes bold to refer insultingly to our distinguished contributor Sir Roger Casement—a mau whose unblemished, humanitarian record, courageous action and clear prophetic vision constitute one of the brightest features of this dark international tragedy. Mr. Findlay, British Minister to Norway and potential Eliminator by Force and Blood Money of Inconvenient Political Personages, will no doubt agree heartily with his fellowcountryman that "Sir Roger Casement is urgently "wanted" in England by the Government authorities who are most anxious for a little interview with that distinguished Irish pay-triot."

I do not doubt the anxiety. I trust that the ruling English passion for indulging in the pun as displayed by Lanwarns is also given due credit by our readers. This brings me to another feature of the "Code of Calumny." (Copyright at Stationer's Hall),-delicate and even witty allusions to the venality of your antagonist. It has always struck me as monumentally amusing that the people who have endeavored to bribe or buy up whatever part of the world they have not yet seized and exploited, should manifest such a touching and virtuous solicitude and horror when they charge their enemies with like weaknesses. But all this is part of the system. After attacks upon the character, the motives, the acts of your inconvenient opponents, you reserve your last shot by assuring yourself and your readers that the arguments you cannot answer and the facts you cannot lie out of existence are due entirely to the wicked influences of German gold. That explains everything, according to your national standards, and shows

cal person yoursen It must, of course, not be forgotten that all disparaging reflections upon the iniquity of the enemy, must be carefully interspersed with adroit references to your own lofty motives, supreme virtues and unselfish aims. If you are a "defender, protector, respecter". etc., you will not fail to allude to yourself and your fellow saints as "champions of civilization and democracy." If you are a Lanwark Hawkins you will display your modesty by merely implying that you are of the "more solid and responsible English."

at the same time that you are a very practi-

This subconscious and naive modesty peeps out in other places. "This open letter", says the somewhat wordy Lanwarns," is not to be considered as an appeal to the Continental Times to mend its ways, but merely as a means of recording once and for all the true character of the publication, in order that the discerning may appraise it at its proper value and give it a wide berth accordingly." In I more savoury subjects.

other words, Lanwark's pupose is not moral reformation, but historical record. "Once and for all" he says with delightful conclusiveness. And with a vanity quite as amusing he goes on to say that his purpose in "showing us up" is for the benefit of the discerning-who, one might imagine, would be able to discern our wickedness for themselves. In fact our depravity is so conspicuous, so palpable according to Lanwark, that by all the laws of logic the discerning might well have dispensed with the luminous labors of Lanwark in order to give us a wide berth. We grant, of course, that it is a little unreasonable to expect logic.

Our worthy readers and advertisers are not spared by this comical creature. He addresses them by terms more forcible than fitting-"disgruntled degenerates". They are "decadent, seditious and prurient",-like the paper they read-pray, observe the singularly felicitous use of "seditious" in connection with our journal. But somehow, something had been missing from the vocabulary of vituperation employed by the perspiring Lanwarns. It is the greatest, the most-used and the muddiest missile in the literary arsenal of Fleet Street. No attack upon Germany or her friends is complete without it. But Lanwarns was merely reserving it for his final blast. "The Continental Times", he writes, ragingly, "could only exist in the central empires of Austria and Germany. It is a typical product of that Teutonism which has given the world German militarism, German diplomacy, German morality, German art, and all the other bestial manifestations of German "Kultur." "Kultur", you see-with quotation marks.

We are inclined in our moral darkness to accept this as something of a compliment. But the question remains: of which kultur is Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins to be considered a typical manifestation?

These attacks upon our little newspaper are, to be sure, only a proof of its increasing power and circulation. The paper, we know, is like most human enterprises, far from perfect. But the facts it presents are reliable and the point of view it assumes is sincere—and despite the cheap and easy slander of mercenary motive, inspired only by a preference for the truth and a respect for justice. For that reason, Englishmen abroad not only read it, but even write for it. It may indeed claim, in view of the universal degradation of English journalism by Harmsworth and his crew, that it is the only journal in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

I acknowledge that the sensation of coming upon the truth written in the only language with which they are usually familiar, must be a disconcerting and unfamiliar experience to the Lanwarns Hawkinses. It engenders in hem a disorder of the spleen which works like madness in the brain and a kind of staring stupidity and comic amazement not unconnected with their great reservoirs of selfconceit and self-righteousness. It starts the worm conscience gnawing within, its upsets smug complacency, it induces doubt and distrust of the originators of the giant Crime and Conspiracy. It calls for frantic, panicstricken reserves and reinforcements of hypocrisy. It suggests clamorous but clumsy attempts at denunciation to which the Lanwarns Hawkinses succumb-as when they seek to hold up the dykes of disaster by writing malignant "open letters" to usand "the leading journals of Great Britain and America."

And now having done with Mr. Lanwarns Hawkins and his type, I shall leave him dangling where I have hung him by the ears, and turn my attention to other and

TRADITIONS AND IDEALS.

Dr. Yolland on the Perversion of Fine old English Standards. The Deluding and Degrading of an Entire Nation.

I have a very vivid recollection of a dis- ponents declared the advance of civilisation cussion that took place some years ago in the study of a famous Oxford professor. We spoke of the relative standards of manners of the Middle Ages and of today. I remember that my preference for that of the days of chivalry evoked passionate protests on the part of the host and of some of the guests: and I was outvoted. I based my preference on my belief in the genuineness of the ideals professed by the knights of old, the symbolical representation of which is incorporated in the Arthurian circle: and I maintained that a strict adherence to the principles underlying the establishment of the Round Table was essential to a restitution of the ideal standard of manners which had made possible the existence if only the symbolical existence, of the Gawain of the original romances. My opponents met my statements with the argument that the advance of civilisation had necessarily softened manners and debrutalised man: but I urged that the increasing claims made on human energy by the endeavour to keep pace with the advancing tide of luxury and competition had on the contrary, opened the way for the assertion of the lower instincts of humanity; and added that the first test to which humanity was subjected would prove the truth of my

The terrible war which has broken over Europe seems indeed—unfortunately enough to have justified the views which I then propounded. It has let loose the worst instincts of man, just those instincts which my op-

had curbed and reduced to impotence. The root cause of the war was selfishness,-a desire to prevent the self-assertion of a dangerous rival: it involved a definite denial of the sentiments which prompted Gawain to wed the hag Ragnell. It was hidden with a definess of suggestion which no Gawain would have stooped to employ. It recalls the lessons of the Green Chapel without the background which enabled the temporary failing of Gawain to provide the text-"honi soit qui mal y pense"-for a sermon in knightly virtues. It takes its origin from one of those inherent foibles of human nature which the advance of civilisation has merely developed and perverted: it proves that the best traditions and ideals of a nation ought not to be relegated to books and lectures, but made the living forces inspiring its actions and guiding its conduct.

Luckily enough, the falling off from those traditions and ideals has affected but a small fraction of the nation of which they form the imperishable inheritance. The lofty ideals which give the Round Table its spiritual significance still live in the minds of most Englishmen, particularly of those who regard traditions as something more vital than a mere means for enlisting sympathy with a dying cause. A great English writer remarks, with that truth to nature which is one of his chief merits, that there are plenty of people who will suffer and even die for religions, but very few who will-live for it. So with traditions. Unfortunately those Eng-

lish statesmen who provoked this war seem to have relied on the absolute truth of Dicken's observation, and to have applied it to their coutrymen's reverence for tradition. And the flower of England's youth is perishing on the battle-fields of Flanders, France and Gallipoli for the sake of traditions which their leaders have used as a decoy. "Our Government is careful to protect and save our live stock," writes the Countess of Warwick," but the prospective fathers of our future generation are being consigned to the slaughter-house." Surely this kind of materialism would have been abhorrent to knights whose one ambition in life was to fulfil their duty of service to God, to their king and to woman. We hear so much of shattered ideals, of breaches of tradition: but I doubt whether those Englishmen who take their national traditions seriously have been in a position to see that the policy of their Government, based though it may be on paper on an appeal to the innate reverence of their countrymen for the noble traditions of a glorious past, has been the greatest sinner in this respect. The monkish elaborators of the Arthurian cycle were at great pains to give the whole the character of a treatise on worldly conduct, and to make it the fountain of those principles of chivalry and Christianity which should guide the actions of a nation awaking to a consciousness of its national importance: even Geoffrey of Monmouth has this object in view when he sets the story of Arthur and his knights before the readers of his History of the Kings

Is the British nation of today to recede from the standard of chivalric conduct

century? Is it true that the clashing interests of a life based on a selfish materialism have debased the virtues which enabled even Surrey to speak of "our sweet enemy France"? Has the conception of national honor and national manners really faded into insignificance before the exigencies of private gain? No; what has happened is that a small minority, powerful and unscrupulous, has worked on the blind reverence of a misled majority, and has persuaded men of ideal disposition to take up arms for the defence of what is after all but a mockery of the traditions in an unquestioning admiration of which they have been brought up. The traditions and ideals of English culture remain the same, only the appeal to the chivalry of the English nation is false and misleading. The principles which called into action the unselfishness and magnanimity of Gawain and his fellows still live in the heart of the English people: but the present-day commentators, the interpreters of public opinion, have applied them to a corrupt use in enlisting them in the service of selfish and unworthy interests. Through the machinations of their political leaders, the English people have fallen into the trap laid for Lancelot; "His honor rooted in dishonor stood,

And faith unfaithful led him falsely true.' "Weed the garden of its weeds: let the wheat of its own innate strength oust the tares that would choke its vitality." We who have been brought up to esteem at its true worth the value of traditions may well ask ourselves whether the seeming breach of English tradition is irreparable. Our answer must be a negative one. What is so deeply rooted in the soil of national life cannot be destroyed enjoined on its forerunner in the thirteenth | by the ephemeral growth of an inconsistency

which thrives on the surface of an artificial would. We cannot accept as final the misinterpretation of men who have deliberately set themselves to throw dust in the eyes of their own countrymen with the object of securing their help in the destruction of a chimaera of their own invention. We cannot acknowledge as universal the perversion of an interested clique. In a conflict between national ideals and their perversion from egotistic motives, the final triumph of the former may be delayed by artificial barriers of mystification and untruth: but it cannot be prevented A nation accustomed to regard traditions as living forces may for a time be infatuated into a misapprehension of a given state of things: but it will never consent to a permanent sacrilege of its most treasured inheritance.

All the talk of conscription as a necessary factor in a struggle which was none of the nation's seeking and with the ultimate results of which the nation as a body has nothing in common on the active side, is a deliberate insult to one of the most sacred traditions of English people. Not to speak of the absurdity of introducing a revolutionary iunovation of the kind in the midst of the greatest war the world has seen, without asking the country to express an opinion on the subject (a measure the carrying into effect of which must result in consequences of incalculable gravity) the present Government seems to be contemplating a coup d'état that involves the subordination of a tradition always in the forefront of British self-consciousness to the passing exigencies of a situation created by the wilfulness of a selfish minority. Budapest, Oct. 19, 1915. Arthur B. Yolland.

(To be continued.)

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS.

Gefangenenlager: Hameln. Davenport, Benjamin, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Davidson, Georges, Priv., R. D. L. 18. B. 6. D. Day, John, Priv., K. O. R. L. 12. B. 4. D. Domlin, John, Priv., D. L. D. 13. B. 6. D. Dompter, William, Priv., " David, Charles, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Dougal, Priv., Gordon H. Davis, Georges, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. Divan, Edward, Corp., Davis, Patrick, Priv., 2, R. D. 3. D. 8. B. Decoq, Daniel, Priv., Delaney, Patrick, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D. Dodd, Robert, Priv., 3. L. R. 7. B. 3. D. Donner, John, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D. Dooley, Thomas, Priv., 3. R. J. 8. B. 3. D. Dumally, Peter, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Doddes, Joseph, Priv., Doodbonne, Morman, Priv., " Duvale, Henry, Priv., D. C L. 11. B. Donnison, Samuel, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Donuster, John, Priv., Drake, Georges, Priv., Suffolk Regt. Drake, Joseph, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Decker, Sydnay, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. Dennison, Sam, sailor, M. S. Darling, W., Priv., M. I. Downan, Ernest, Priv., D. C. L. I. 14. B. 5. D. Duwo, Thomas, Priv., Donnin, Edward, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Dultson, William, Priv., S. F. 20. B. Dawson, Joe, Captain, D. L. J. 18. B. Dixon, Robert, Priv., Duncalf, Samuel, Priv., 3.[Lanc. 7. B. 3. D. Dunne, Thomas, Priv., N. a. D. 18. B. Davison, Charles, Priv., Douvry, Wallace, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Davidson, James, Priv., Dourd, James, Priv., Donelly, Georges, Priv., D. L. J. 10. B. 6. D. Davies, Harry, Corp., Dalton, Lowice, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. Calder, Fred, Serg., Durh. S.Y. 18. B. 6. D. Cranford, Joe, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C. Creber, John, Serg., Durb. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C. Cannon, Jules, Serg., Leinster 17. B. 6. D. Cutts, Will., Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Colles, Will., " Coles, Arthur, " Inf. 18. Br. Coydon, Alard, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. 2. C. Coker, William, , Campion, John, Corp., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Cutts, William, Priv. Colson, Thomas, " Coure, John, Lance-Corp., Forester 18. B. 6. D. Clegg, Frank, Priv., 18. Huss. 2. Brig. Cooper, John, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. O. D. Cooper, William, Priv., D. L. C. 18. B.

Cunningham, James, Priv., Leinst. 17. B.6.D.3.C. Cronthier, Thomas, " D.W.F.18.B.6.D.3.C. Corbett, George, Serg., Colanan, Thomas, Priv., 82.S.L. 7.B. 3.D. 1.C. Curting, Henry, Priv., M.I.D.D 85, B.43.D.21.C. " E. Kent. 16. B. Castle, Will.,

Clinton, James, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Clarke, Bert., Priv., 18. Hus. 2. B. 3. D. 1. C.

Comery, William, Lance-corp., "

Cobley, Andrew.

Carr, Ernest,

THE HARM OF IT Question of the Minimum Wage. Unequal Competition With Other States. Not an Academic Argument.

While the country is running wild in the direction of so-called progresive legislation, it is well to stop and think before such measures are enacted into law. If the country had given to the destructive La Follette Seaman's Act, when it was before Congress, the same attention it has given to it since its passage, the measure never would have been passed. Minimum wage legislation is another case in point. For everybody to have work, and for everyone to receive a wage sufficient to maintain one in health and comfort is a very desirable end. It does not follow, however, that one individual can be compelled to supply that need to others, simply because there is a relation between them of employer and employee.

Practical Objections. There are other practical objections to the minimum wage, which cannot be set aside. In the first place, a statuteary minimum wage puts an embargo on home industries. Manufactures and merchants in a State having such a statute are forced to an unequal competition with other States which have no such law. Any State, therefore, which possesses a minimum wage statute puts an embargo on its own industries in favor of extra-state competition. In the second place, the compulsory minimum wage drives out of employment the inefficient worker, whose latter state then becomes worse than the first. In every employment there are some who are not really worth a minimum wage. These have to go in favor of the more efficient.

Its Results.

Nor is this an academic argument, for such has actually been the result where the minimum wage has been tried. For example, a brush-making concern in Massachusetts employees when the minimum wage law at a wage reduction of \$40,000 a year. over the world.

Corker, Albert, Priv., N. a. D. 18. B. Carter, John, " Durham L. J. Cowen, Edgar, Lance-corp., Sherw. F. 8.B. 6.D. Collier, Charles, Corp., Buffs 16. B. 6. D. Cooper, Will., Priv., Coudon, Gilbert, " Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Cook, Thomas, " D.C L.J. 14.B. 5.D. 2.C. Clowes, John, " Lanc. Fus. 12. B. 4. D. Collier, Frank, "D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. Clark, Will., Corp., Warwick 22. B. 4. D. Campbell, Joseph, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6. D. Carter, Albert, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. Clément, George, Corp., Midd. 18. B. 5. D. Clapplew, Arthur, Priv., Kings Own Inf. 13. B. 5. D.

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Cox, John, Corp., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 3. C. Coverdale, Will, Priv., R. J. 7. B. 3. C. Cope. John, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. Collino, Reginald, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. Cade, Willie, Priv.,

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Young, George, Priv., D. C. L. 14 B. Young, Harry, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6 D. 3. C. Young, Michael, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6. D. Zebedee, William, Priv., Dorset 15 B. 5. D.

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Žil**O**HOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOH

Other concerns in the same industry had to drop their unskilled help, and an investigation six months later showed that two-thirds of these had not been able to get work at any price, while others had got positions, where the statute did not apply, at wages less than when discharged from the brushmaking factories.

POLISH UNIVERSITY

REOPENED

The Austrian authorities have decided to re-open the Polish University at Warsaw during the month of November. This decision is the more remarkable as it has been taken after an understanding on this subject had been arrived at between the German and Austrian educationel authorities. In fact the Berlin Ministry for Education had already previously exercised a pressure on the Warsaw local authorities for hastening on the opening of the Polish University, and this important step will now be taken in fullagreement with the highest educational authorities in Vienna and Berlin. It augurs well for the expected realizitation of the hopes and wishes of the Polish people.

"C. I. V."

Mr. Nevison the War Correspondent Tells of the Naval Division Called "Churchill's Innocent Victims.

London, Nov. 4. In his lecture on the Gallipoli expedition Mr. Nevinson paid a high tribute to the troops in Gallipoli; to the Lancashires, that splendid 24nd Division, which had held part of the advanced line; to the Royal Naval Division, the R.N.D., as they were technically called, though on shore and among themselves, they were more familiarly known as the C.I.V.-"Churchill's innocent victims"-and also to the Australians and New Zealanders, declaring that he was not one of those who had spoken as a rule with great enthusiasm discharged over hundred of its unskilled of our Colonies and of our socalled Empire but he felt bound to say that the sight of went into effect. Then it so reorganized these Australians and New Zealanders had its working force as to carry on its output | filled him with a new hope for our race all

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