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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

French in London. London, Thursday. Fieldmarshal French appeared yesterday at the Foreign Office.

Issa Bolletines Alive.

Rome, Thursday. The well known Albanian Leader Issa Bolletines, announced three months ago as dead, is alive and in best of health.

Wiener Tagblatt Celebrates. Vienna, Thursday. On Wednesday the Neue Wiener Tagblatt celebrated its fiftieth year of **publication**

Decoration for Enver Pasha. Sofia, Thursday. The King has confered the decoration of Saint Alexander upon the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha.

Youtful French Recruits.

Paris, Thursday. The Socialist motion against calling out the 18 year old youths for the army has been beaten in the Chamber by 405 against 115 votes

Minister No More. Geneva, Thursday. According to an official

Grain From Roumania. Vienna, Thursday. An arrangement has been made with the Roumanian Government whereby 500,000 waggon loads of grain, principally wheat and maize, will be sent to Austro-Hungary at a fixed price arranged beforehand.

Greek Reply. Rome, Thursday. The Tribuna says that the reply of Greece is little satisfactory. M. Skuludis considers that the demands made by the Entente Powers are derogatory to the dignity and independence of the Greek nation and infringing the declared position of Greece as strictly neutral. Greeks Need Corn.

Athens, Thursday. Greece is threatend with a serious shortage of corn. The usual supplies from Russia are not forthcoming and those from Roumania are insufficient. Supplies are expected from America but may take a long while to reach here.

Apostles of Peace, Washington, Thurday. Henry Ford the Millio-

naire Peace Apostle, together with two lady enthusiasts in his cause, visited the White House and were cordially received by the President. Ford will leave America for Europe on the steamer he has chartered on Dec. 4. President Wilson has received 20,000 telegrams since November 8, asking him to use his influence in the cause of peace.

A "Knock out" Blow.

Milan, Thursday. The Petersburg Correspondent of the Corriere della Sera telegraphs that the Sclav ideal has received a staggering blow in the destruction of its dream concerning Constantinople. Poland, Galicia, all the Russian people might have conceeded, so long as the the hope of Constantinople had not been destroyed. The Russians are now aware that owing to the German intermission the will of Peter the Great and two hundred years of Russian policy have melted into catastrophe.

FORTHCOMING EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

Outcome of the Journey of Lord Kitchener. Large Numbers of Transports Have Been Chartered. Italy Refuses Aid Greece Remains Spectator. London. Thursday. No sooner had Lord Kitchener returned than a Cabinet Council was called. Lord Kitchener's report to his colleagues may be taken as his being against the further pursuance by the English of the Salonica and Gallipoli expeditions, and in favor of sending all troops possible to Egypt. Lord Kitchener, it is said, will soon himself take a trip to Egypt and assume command. He was further forced to announce that the Italian Military Commander in Chief did not wish to join in any expedition, Egyptian or otherwise. Nor could he report anything that the Ministers would have liked to have heard from Athens. King Constantin is not anti-English, but above all things he stands for his country remaining strictly neutral, and he has the Army and the Government staunch behind him.

SITUATION OF ALLIES IN THE BALKANS FRANK STATEMENT BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT REGARDING POSITION OF GREEK NATION. WISH TO REMAIN NEUIRAL.

VIENNA

ZURICH

Anomalous Position. FIRST LANDED AT SALONICA UNDER MISAPPREHENSION. UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH CAMPAIGN WAS BEGUN. FUTURE UNDECIDED AND OBSCURE.

London, Thursday. The position of the | say they would prefer above all things, if Allies in Salonica is clearly told by the Athens Correspondent of the Daily Mail as follows:

There is but one thing sure about the present position in the Balkans, and that is that it is too anomalous to last unchanged.

The situation and future of the Allied armies in Greece have been so far rendered by force of circumstances undecided and obscure, and we shall no doubt have to wait for the end of Lord Kitchener's tour of inspection in the Near East before the prevailing uncertainty is entirely cleared up.

We first landed at Salonica under a misapprehension. It is important that these circumstances under which the campaign was begun should be kept in mind, for they are so unusual that they will necessarily influence the future progress of events.

The Greek Request.

We came because the Greeks had asked that a certain number of troops should be sent here to co-operate with their army against the Bulgarians. The first contingents of our force were already landing at the quays of this town, and still more were on the way when M. Venizelos was suddenly forced to resign and the Greek Government abandoned its engagement to march with us to fulfil their treaty obligation of succouring Serbia.

This change of face on the part of Greeks is the source and origin of the present inconvepiciti situation. With the imediate coabout 200,000 men had been mobilised at the beginning of October, we could have started a vigorous compaign with every prospect of success against the Bulgarians while the Serbs met the Austrian attack from the north. There were two chief objectives that drew us to the Balkans: first, to rescue the Serbs; second, to prevent the Germans from opening the road to Constantinople so that they may be free to depatch to Turkey by rail shells and other supplies of which the Turks have need. If the Greeks had marched with us, as M. Venizelos intended, we might still have been in time to fulfil these aims. But the Greeks having failed us, both of them are already lost; for at that advanced hour it was humanly impossible to bring enough of our own forces here to carry through the tasks unaided.

their choice were free, to keep out of the war altogether. If they are to obliged by force of circumstances to come in, they would naturally wish to be on the winning side. Now, unreasonable though it seems to us, the great part of the Greek people, as M. Venizelos himself admitted to me at Athens last week, believe the German side is the winning side. That is certainly the opinion of the King and the Greek General Staff. On the other hand, Greece is virtually an island kingdom. And her wealth is on her coastline, and whatever may be thought about the Germans on land, the fleets of the Allies are incontestably supreme afloat. Any day some unforeseen incident may put the question of peace or war sharply and unavoidably before the Greek Government. On the one hand, the entry of the Bulgarians into Monastir would sting the old territorial jealousies in Greece. On the other, should Servian troops retire across the Greek frontiers with a view to joining the Allied forces concentrated here, the enemy will probably either follow them or demand that they should be interned, which would at once place the Greeks in a difficult dilemma.

In Salonica.

The town of Salonica, whose experience of the passage of expeditionary forces goes back to the time when Xerxes marched this way from Persia, and was no doubt used as a base by Alexander of Macedon and as operation of the Greek Army, of whom a port of call by the Crusaders, has nevertheless been seldom filled by a more various and many-tongued population than just now. The men of three armies on a war footing-Greek, British, and French-not to mention a sprinkling of Serbian details, rub shoulders and exchange salutes in her streets. The Babel that fills the jostling quays and alleys is a confusion of Spanish which is the language of the Salonica Jews, Turkish spoken by the Mahommedan residue that remains from Ottoman days, Greek and English of assorted dialects. The restaurants, cafés, and hotels are, of course, making undreamt of profits. House rents have boomed tile £800 was asked the other day for a furnished villa for six months, and in the Gulf, within sight of the quay, a heterogenous fleet of ships of all the Allied Powers, with a great throng of transports, hospital ships, supply ships, tugs, and lighters, reproduces afloat the medley that prevails ashore.

PRIZREND MONASTIR SALONICA

Prizrend has fallen and left wondrous rich booty in the hands of the Bulgarians. Seventeen thousand prisoners and constantly augmenting. How many killed is not told. Fifty field cannons and mortars, 20,000 rifles, 148 automobiles and masses of other war booty. According to the Servian soldiers taken prisoners their officers decamped in large numbers leaving them in the lurch, and that is the reason they give for their having surrendered in such large numbers. Many of their officers they say have donned civilian clothing and are hiding in the adjacent villages.

King and Premier Gone.

The King and the Premier have fled and are reputed to be at Scutari, whence they are credited with the intention of making their way via Italy to Salonica. The diplomats after having been chivvied about "from Pillar to Post," have reached Scutari, and the English Vice Consul at Nisch, after passing through extraordinary hardships has managed to reach Salonica in an exhausted and distressed condition, with some doctors and nurses. A considerable portion of the journey was made on foot under terrible conditions owing to the unusual and heavy fall of snow.

Next Comes Monastir.

Monastir is as good as gone and will probably have fallen before these lines are in print. After that there is neither any part of either old or new Servia remaining in the hands of the Servians.

Next Salonica.

Then comes the all important question of Salonica. Already M. Clemenceau has; in his capacity as head of the Military Commission; declared the Balkan Expedition as doomed to failure. His words have had a startling effect in French political circles and with the French people. In the Figaro M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the well known statesman and several times Minister of Foreign Affaires, declares that Salonica is destined to be a second Antwerp, unless Kitchener can send half a million men against Bulgaria, to occupy Sofia. The British Minister of War would be the first to call out "Nonsense!" to any such a proposition for he has not the remotest idea, or indeed the slightest possibility of sending half a million of troops anywhere at the present moment. That two such clever men as Messrs. Clemenceau and Hanotaux should be united in prophesying disaster for the Salonica expedition is higly significant.

annoncement from Havre, the United States Minister to Brussels, Mr. Brand Whitlock, will not return to his post.

Bulgarians in Rustchuk.

Bucharest, Thursday. Large numbers of Bulgarian troops are concentrated in Rustchuk. They amount to some 40,000 men. Large quantities of ammunition are arriving.

Intense Cold in Bulgaria.

Sofia, Thursday. Unrecorded cold weather exists here, namely 25 degrees of below zero, Celsius. This was in Sofia on Tuesday. The lowest known before was 17 degrees.

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

Against Salonica Expedition.

Athens, Thursday. During his stay here M. Cochin in conversation with Greek Politicians expressed himself as most sceptical regarding the practicability of the Salonica expedition.

Hopes in Essad.

Milan, Thursday. According to the Secolo King Peter, King Nikita and Essad Pasha have met in Scutari and there plan a defence assisted by the Mallisores.

Kitchener Home Again,

London, Thursday. Lord Kitchener has returned to London from his long travel and immediately took part in a Council of Ministers, summoned to hear what he had to report.

Berlin-Constantinople Direct.

Frankfurt a. M., Thursday. On December 2 an International Commission will meet at Temeswar for the purpose of arranging for the direct train service between Berlin and Constantinople. To Gain Time.

Constantinople, Thursday. According to the Tanin, Greece, being desirous of gaining time, has sent an evasive reply to the last note of the Powers.

King Peter in Flight.

Sofia, Thursday. On the November, 28 in the middle of the day, Kind Peter. accompanied by the Russian Minister Priuce Trubetzkoi left Prizrend for an unknown destination. They were on horseback and had no escort.

Denis Cochin in Rome.

Lugano, Thursday. M. Denis Cochin has arrived in Rome. He was present in the Chamber when M. Sonnino made his speech in which he told that Italy had become party to the London Conference treaty with the other Powers.

Mines in Danube.

Bucharest, Thursday. The Indépendance Roumaine announces that mines have been laid in the Roumanian portion of the Danube, from Turski Smil on the Bulgarian Roumanian frontier to Kilometer 340, and from Galatz to the estuary of the Pruth.

American Servian Representative.

Paris, Thursday. It is stated that Mr. Lepillard of the American Embassy in Paris has been appointed Minister to Servia. The natural question asked is "where will Mr. Lepillard find the Servian Government?"

Getting Ready.

And so, ever since the return of the Minister of War all possible ships fitted for transport service have been requisitioned. It is stated, on the authority of the Wall Street *Journal* that preparations on a vast scale are being made for the sending of very large numbers of troops to the Orient. The same paper says that the British Government has chartered 100 large steamers from various companies, for the purpose of conveying troops to Egypt.

Warships Gone South.

At the same time from Mudros comes the news of the twelve British Warships, that had hitherto stood guard over Salonica, have suddendly and unexpectedly got up steam and have left in the Southerly direction, evidently bound for Egypt. From other sources, during the past few days, has come the reports of British troops being re-shipped from Salonica. It is therefore evident that when Lord Kitchener found that the Italian ally was unwilling to assist and the Greeks determined to remain neutral, he came to the decision that England must herself undertake the Egyptian expedition, and that on a grand scale.

WHERE IS PASCHITSCH? Geneva, Thursday. The Italian papers are asking, "where is Paschitsch?" For a week,

they remark, nothing has been heard of him. It is thought that he has long ago left Servian territory and is probably living incognito in Italy.

POLITICAL SCANDAL.

Lugano. Thursday. The Socialists have made 'a scandalous scene at the latest Parliamentary session calling out "Long Live the Republic." It was only with difficulty that personal conflicts were prevented.

A Long 120 Miles.

Servia is at the present moment already overrun by her enemies. The last of her troops are pressed back against her frontiers, while the Germans control the whole length of the transcontinental railway line from Vienna right through to Constantinople. The forces the Allies so far possess in the Balkans have been able to do more than support the heroic Servian Army in its stubborn retreat under the pressure of numbers, by holding back the left wing of the Bulgars between Prilep and the Vardar River, in the extreme south of Serbia. As for doing anything from here to hamper the Germans in the undisturbed use of the railway line for the transport to Turkey of munitions, that will considerably increase the difficulties of our position at the Dardanelles, it will be long before that is possible.

The distance from the nearest point where we are resisting the Bulgars to the railway is 120 miles as the crow flies, and in country like that 120 miles is a long way.

Just as it was a change of mind by the Greek Government that has thus hampered our Balkan campaign at its very beginning, so does a doubt as to the future attitude of Greece overhang our future operations here. Of all the anomalous situations that have grown out of this war that, of Greece is the most extraordinary. Though still a neutral State she has considerable and growing force of one of the belligerents using the second port of the country as their base, and a part of them has already engaged the enemy within a few miles of her frontiers. In Difficult Position.

It may well be difficult for the Greeks to form any clear opinion in so illogical a situation, but it would probably be a fair summary of their attitude at the moment to ¹ Roumanian territory.

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

GREEK MINISTRY STANDS FIRM.

London, Tuesday. The Greek Government refuses to cede to the last demand made to the second Note of the Entente Powers, in which that country was requested to withdraw its troops from any place where soldiers of the Allies were landed. In political circles here some wonder is expressed that so much urgency was given to a Note which really was not of first consequence and which was sure to create ill feeling amongst the Greeks. Practical people point out that the whole contents of the Note, which further dealt with the use of the Macedonian Railroad, was entirely connected with the Servian Campaign which is now over, and, as far as the English are concerned, given up.

ROUMANIA REMAINS STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Bucharest, Tuesday. The Government, since the scenes of public enthusiasm connected with the opening of Parliament, stands in the strongest possible position. In reply to Russian tentatives, a Note has been sent to Petersburg to say that Roumania proposes to remain strictly neutral and will oppose by force any violation of its territory from whatever side it may come. This is the answer to the Russian desire to send troops through

In Retreat.

Already General Sarrail has been compelled to withdraw his forces from Krivolak, what he terms décongestion, which in fact means that all the sacrifices entailed by the French in the march upon Veles were all of no use. The French forces have thus received their first repulse or let us call it failure, which must necessarily have a depressing effect upon the morale of the troops.

Exceedingly Serious.

A London despatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says: "The news from Salonica and Monastir concerning the military situation is exceedingly earnest. Having received reinforcements, the Bulgarians have resumed their march upon Monastir. Ten thousand Servians have been in contact with two Bulgarian divisions. Bitter fighting resulted in the relreat of the Servians. Upon this the French and English Consuls left Monastir for Salonica. Monastir has been evacuated by the Servians since Saturday"presumably the civilians are meant.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Baikan Front.)

West of the Lim, Boljanic, Plevlje and Jabuca have been occupied. South-west of Metrovica 4000 prisoners were taken and two cannons were the booty.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN REPORT. (South East Front.)

Early this morning we entered Plevlje. The occupation was only after severe fighting. The columns that have pushed forward over the Metalka-Sattel threw the enemy back to Priboj. The heights above Priboj were stormed and a third of the Montenegrins forces near Jabu lka beaten. Our troops were acclaimed by the Mohammedan population with the greatest delight. The retreat of the Montenegrins was in the nature of a flight.

South-west of Metrovica the Austro-Hungarian forces captured 4000 Servian prisoners. 2 cannons and a hundred horses.

The Bulgarians are continueing the pursuit towards Jacova.

(Italian Front.)

The Italian's have again attacked on the Tolmein Salient and been repulsed.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915

The Continental Times AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Russian Nurses.

A number of Russian Red Cross nurses have been visiting Vienna. They have been most courteously treated and are exceedingly satisfied with their stay.

Changes In Ministry. The Emperor has accepted the resignations of the Minister of the Interior, Baron von Heinold; that of the Minister of Commerce, von Schuster; and of the Finance Minister, Baron von Engel. In their places, Prince zu Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst becomes Minister of the Interior; the Governor of the Savings Banks, Ritter von Leth, Minister of Finance, and the Director of the austrian Credit Association, von Spitzmüller, Minister of

For Bulgarian Wounded.

Commerce.

The officers formerly under the command of former Budapest Honved district Commander, von Hadssy, now in the war, have collected the sum of 500 crowns which they have sent to the Bulgarian Red Cross. Collections made for the Bulgarian Red Cross in Hungary have amounted to the substantial sum of 200,000 crowns.

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

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"The German is the mode: n Torquemada. He will flay us and torture us that we may be saved, and he will commit endless abominations with a high moral purpose. He is a religions criminal. All criminals can be turned from the errors of their ways except the religious criminal. He must be stamped under foot." —Sidney Dark.

"We know that the Italian people are eager to take a full share of the danger as well as the glory of the great war, and a rank and specific declaration of the alian Government's intention to send an army to Salonika would considerably clear the air." -Daily Express.

"-Germany which was ready to promise King Ferdinand anything—the promise to be kept at some future date. We offered a just settlement . . . In such bargaining the honest man must always be beaten by the thief." -Ditto.

"If she remained neutral, we, the Allies, would see that in the terms of peace Turkey and Turkish territory would not suffer." -Str Edward Grey.

"Speaking for novelists I am in a position to assert that no people in the world are more persistent seekers after truth and more rabid on the subject of facts."

the classic recipe of Mr. William le Queux, who has specialized in sinister German "villains," and it abounded in thrills as subtle as those produced by a bottle swung in the hands of a Battersea hooligan. This masterpiece lies before me now-a crudelycunning piece of journalistic odiferousnessbespeaking its father in every line. The cover shows a gross, fat German with spectacles, bristling walrus moustaches, and a high-crowned cap-a characteristic specimen of English art and an English artist's idea of the modern German. The other side of this Janus-headed monster is a noble-featured Uncle Sam. You observe the delicate in inference, I trust!

Ever since the former Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail and half-a-dozen other papers (for the man possessed a certain faculty, said to be due to his race, of syndicating his talents) had the dust of Berlin shaken off his boots and back by the rude irruption of war into his poster-hung den in the Equitable Building, he has substituted for it the soot of London and the slime of Carmelite House. His knowledge of German he utilized in translating choice bits from the German papers-and, to give him his due-translating them not badly. But it was in his comments upon this news that his pernicious pen exercised its function of distortion, misrepresentation and "doctoring." So long as this process of poisoning German news continued, no word of reproach was uttered against the Wile, at least none except our own gentle admonitions to convince him of the error of his ways. He was accounted a patriotic Brit, a henchman of Harmsworth, and, though of mixed and uncertain origin, he did his work wellaccording to the standards and ethics of Carmelite House.

But the ruling passion was strong within him. As the employee of Harmsworth he was not content to serve only one master. He must needs syndicate himself. He began to write for certain American papers as well, and altered his tune as the occasion demanded. He even ventured to give little glimpses of the true conditions prevailing in England, just as he gave false glimpses of those prevailing in Germany. And the result? The poor man is immediately pounced upon by another, also somewhat hybrid, defender of British truth and morality, namely Mr. Hilaire Belloc whose military predictions all have the one military fault of always missing fire. Mr. Belloc in his little weekly, The New Witness, (Nov. 11, 1915) proceeds to transfix Mr. Wile, to denounce him as a traitor to the high and holy cause of the Allies, and-most cruel blow of all-to cast doubt upon his name and his nation-

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.

America Justified.

To the Editor. At last the government of the United States of America has justified in a manner adequate and comprehensive, its attitude as a neutral power in the present war. The American Note, (to England) published on Monday, is a document of great value and interest, not only from the standpoint of historical precedents, but also from that of international law. It will be regarded in the future as a landmark in the progress of the law of nations,-in so far as the principles of search of vessels at sea, of effective blockade, and of jurisdiction exercised by and redress obtainable in the Prize Courts of the nation making the captures or ordering detention of neutral vessels are concerned. The questions involved are discussed with great erudition and the conclusions arrived at are irrefutable. There is absent the spirit of controversy over minor incidents, but the great and accepted principles of international law are marshaled in force and with unusual lucidity. In spite of its great length, which follows necessarily from the exhaustive treatment of the questions, the Note is a masterpiece of hard logic and sound law, and holds the interest of the reader to its very last syllable, so excellent is the diction and the style employed.

The Note reaches its climax in §§ 34 and 35. There the government of the United States insists that the relations between the two nations must be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by the established rules of international conduct, and declares solemnly that it unhesitatingly assumes the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights. One is not stretching the imagination in naming this Note as the Declaration of the Principles of Neutrality.

Evidently the British press did not expect. a document couched in such vigorous and unequivocal language, so long has it been accustomed to American complacence and patience with its lawless conduct. The Times xpresses its disapproval with a sneer and comments on the "extravagant character of the language." The British Press in general is firmly opposed to the Note. No wonder: it has always opposed n easures tending to check British arrogance and British lawlessness. The American government was praised to the skies, when diplomatic questions arose between it and the Central Powers, but no sooner is England the subject of complaint in an American Note, then there is a terrible howl, and the action is of course attributed to the American desire to "twist the British Lion's (save the mark !) tail." That the Note was prepared with great care despatched to its destination only after long and earnest consideration admits of no doubt. The British Government would be wise not to believe that the Note could spend its force in a long protracted controversy, leaving the British cruisers free to continue their piratical conduct. Honor to President Wilson and honor to Secretary Lansing for their stand against the wanton and violent attacks on the integrity of the Law of Nations, by a government which boasts itself to be the protector of small nations and the champion of civilization. A Neutral.

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A Business and Financial Supplement.

With the ever dominating desire to satisfy its constantly increasing number of readers, the Continental Times will publish weekly, commencing from December IO, a Financial and Business Supplement. This step has been taken at the desire of many readers, both in Europe and America, who have suggested that in such manner the Continental Times, which has always striven to bring America and Europe politically more closely together, may go still further afield and likewise serve as a financial link between the Business and Financial communities of the two Continents.

The new Weekly Supplement will be headed: "News for the World of Finance and Business," and will form a regular part of each Friday's issue of the Continental Times.

The scope of our Business and Financial page will be twofold. To serve the interests of Americans, travelling or residing in Europe, by providing them with Commercial and Financial news both from European and American centres, and on the other hand keeping Americans in America in touch with what is transpiring in the Business and Commercial worlds on this side of the Atlantic.

Needless to say, the Continental Times Financial and Commercial articles will be absolutely neutral and impartial.

The columns of our Business and Financial page, will, as far as possible, contain all items of interest to the Investor and the Business man, thus making it a ready and reliable reference sheet which we hope will soon gain not only the favor of the many friends and readers we already have, but will extend its scope still further in yet broader circles, and become, what it is intended to be, the true mirror of the state of Finance and Business, both in Europe and America. ARRIVAL OF KAISER WILHELM IN VIENNA. THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT SCHÖN-BRUNN. HEARTY OVATION BY THE POPULACE.

Titled Prisoners.

HEREDITARY PRINCE OF SALM-SALM AND HEREDITARY PRINCESS IN BRITISH HANDS. RUSSIAN RED CROSS NURSES IN

THE CAPITAL. Vienna, Thursday. The event of the week has of course been the quite unexpected

appearance of Emperor Wilhelm here on a brief visit to our Kaiser. It was a clear cold morning when the Germain Kaiser arrived and strong North wind was blowing. But in spite of the inclemency of the weather the people were out in their masses to catch a glimpse of the popular Monarch. At most it was but a glimpse for the general public, for the little railroad station of Penzing had been cleared of all except the officials and only the Grand Archduke's and their suites and a few person-

ages were on the platform. Kaiser Wilhelm looked well, much tanned and was exceedingly alert, but thin compared to when the Viennese saw him last, sixteen month ago.

No Official Reception.

There was, by special desire, no official reception. The director of National railroads was there, Dr. Kolisco; and the President of police, Baron Gorup. At half past ten the Councillor of the German Embassy, Prince Stolberg zu Wernigerode arrived with the staff of the Embassy, also Major General von Klepsch Kloth and the Austro-Hungar ian military attaché to Germany, Colonel Baron Bienerth.

Within a few minutes of 11 o'clock there arrived the Heir to the Throne, Archduke Karl Franz Josef, in Prussian uniform, accompnied by Baron Lederer; and Archduke Karl Stephan, with his Gentleman of the Court Colonel Sluhar.

The Arrival.

The Court Train arrived punctually to the minute of 11 o'clock. The Kaiser immediately descended from his carriage and warmly greeted the Heir to the Throne and the other personages. With him came the German Ambassador Herr von Tschirsky, the Military Attaché Graf Hagenek, the Marine Attaché, Captain Freiherr von Freyberg and General von Plessen, chief of the military and marine Cabinets. No time was lost and the Kaiser well wrapped in a fur lined and collared gray military mantle emerged from the station, to be received with a tremendrous ovation of cheering, and took his place in the carriage of the Heir to the Throne and so drove rapidly through a solid mass of applauding folk to the Palace of Schönbrunn. There the meeting between the two Emperors was of the most affectionate kind, more so than ever before-which can easily understood when looking back on the events of the past fifteen months.

It Was Sure to Come!

The Continental Times has more than once drawn attention to the nefarious journalistic career of the German American newspaper correspondent Wile, or to give him his name of birth, Weil. And the volunteer Correspondents who fill our "Open Tribune" with such varied and valuable information, have very many times drawn the attention of all it may concern, to the unscrupulousness of character, lack of veracity, insincerity and callous cynicism, upon the part of the whileom Berlin Correspondent of the Daily Mail.

In a recent letter, one of our "Open Tribune" Correspondents told, that Wile or Weil gloried in his mendacity and when accused of lying, calmly replied, "That is what I am paid for!" It is very easy to lie, but with self respecting newspapers the Correspondent who is caught lying is promptly dismissed. However the code of morals in the Daily Mail is otherwise, and the notorious owner of that newspaper, gives the "detail" to his Correspondents "A thrill per day, I dont care whether it is true or not!" And he found just the man after his own heart in Wile or Weil.

But now there comes an awkward moment for Northcliffe, because his former Berlin Correspondent, who has been passing his time for over a year in writing untruths about Germany-knowing them to be untruths-has now been caught playing a most ignominious double faced game. Whilst he filled a column per day of the Daily Mail with abuse and untrue assertions concerning Germany, for the delectation of English readers; he was contributing to the American press articles in which he posed as antienglish. To use his own words, "I am paid for it!", but that is not enough in such times as these. Today it is a case with all men "To be or not to be!" So now two English writers have fastened on to Wile or Weil and the want to know "Who is this man whom Northcliffe employs? What is his nationality?" And the one suggests that he is of those that should be tried for treason. And they quote statements made by the conscienceless Correspondent in his American letters showing that he is double faced. In another column will be found the indictment of the English writers against Northcliffe's "former Correspondent in Berlin." It is very awkward for Northcliffe exceedingly incriminating for Wile or Weil.

Peace Gossip.

People here insist on hitching on peace deas to the Imperial meeting. That was sure to be. Kaiser Wilhelm's stay was but brief before he was off to pursue his continuously busy life.

Prince and Princess Free.

At last the steady efforts of the German Government to obtain the release of the Hereditary Prince of Salm-Salm have met with success. The Neue Freie Presse has received indirect information from Gibraltar that he has been released. The hereditary Princess Christine is the daughter of the Archduke Friedrich, and, when the war broke out they were captured by the English aboard a steamer cruising in the Mediterranean and taken to Gibraltar and there interned. The Hereditary Princess however was soon released upon the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The Hereditary Prince Salm-Salm, thereupon became the subject of negociations between the German and British Governments, for the purpose of having him exchanged for some English prisoner of social position. After long negociations an arrangement was come to, that the son of the late Ambassador to the German Court should be exchanged for the Hereditary Prince and this was carried out some days ago. The release of Lieut. Goschen was announced in the last issue of the *Continental Times*. He had been severely wounded in the head and had fallen into German captivity.

In the meanwhile, whilst the Prince was in the Gibraltar Military prison, the Hereditary Princess was living in the Spanish cuarter of "the Rock." They are now, it is understood the guests of Spanish Court with the relations of Her Imperial Highness.

During his confinement Prince Salm-Salm was treated with severity. The Hereditary Princess lived in the most private style and did not attend any kind of social entertainment nor once leave Gibraltar. The Hereditary Prince and Princess are expected back very soon in Austria and will go to Pozsony, where the Mother of the Hereditary Princess, the Archduchess is living. Only after that will they return to Berlin. -Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. "I am asking this . . . in the name of humanity. Surely the great ammunition factories and other exporters of war necessities can afford to contribute liberally, and others can canvass their neighbors for a dollar each." -Ditto on Belgian Funds. "But now that we have readjusted ourselves so completely that a sudden end of the war would disconcert us even more poignantly, no doubt purse strings will loosen up." -Ditto on ditto.

"Fifty Belgian Priests Killed. Shot one after the other without any form of inquiry.

TELLING A TRUTH. AN IMMINENT DANGER FOR FRIEDRICH WILHELM WEIL.

FALSEHOOD AND FORGETFULNESS

Our readers may have noticed that the *Continental Times* has on occasion paid particular attention to the activities of Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Weil of Harmsworth's *Daily Mail.* In fact, paying homage to the Anglicized spelling of Friedrich Wilhelm's surname, thus: Wile,—we seldom throught of him without recalling to mind Tom Moore's lines upon Sir Hudson Low, the petty persecutor of the fallen Napoleon—a true Brlt of his time:

"Sir Hudson Low-Sir Hudson Low, By name-and, ah, by nature so!"

For many years Weil, anglice Wile, had sat snug as a spider in Berlin, helping to spin the venomous threads by which Harmsworth strove to weave a rope strong enough to drag the English people into a war with Germany. He was the author of a book called "Men About the Kaiser"—a flippant, superficial book with an almost painful striving after smartness and oscillating between the spirit of the tuft-hunter and the yellow journalist, though not devoid of a certain admiration for his distinguished subjects. These, as soon as the war broke out, Became his victims in a second edition—cheap and popular.

Mr. Guile or Wile, is also the author of a book calumniating the German Americans — a very stupid book, in hideous covers of red and yellow, published for the edification of City clerks and Kensington cooks. It has the proper air of revealing dreadful secrets, without which no true detective yarn is able to lure the greasy sixpence from the pockets of the English prolelariat. It was cooked up according to

and more ality!-thus:

"A good deal of light may perhaps be thrown on Harmsworth's mind by the proceedings of his employee, Frederick William Wile. This person was at one time, we believe, his correspondent in Berlin, and since the outbreak of the war he has written for the Daily Mail notes on "Germany Day by Day" and other articles, one of the most fatuous of which was a little while ago examined in these columns by Mr. C. K. Chesterton. It appears, however, that, like Harmsworth's other young man, Mr. "Norman Angell" Lane, he aspires to a wider field of activity. He also writes for the San Francisco Chronicle, and this, which we reproduce from the Investors' Review of November 6th, is the sort of thing he writes :--

ENGLAND IS WROTH

OVER ITS FAILURES. Huge Expenditures of Life and Money Fail to Deal Enemy a Blow. Kitcheners's Amazing Words Heard with Incredulity by Britons. By Frederick William Wile.

London, October 2 (by messenger to New York)—At no period of the war have doubts and misgivings prevailed in England to such lugubrious extent as at the present moment. Not even the most incorrigible British optimist or pro-British sympathiser could by any stretch of imagination pretend that the situation in England or for England is either cheerful or encouraging. Disgust rather than downheartedness, is the dominant note. Nothing happens.

"It will be observed that though in the freer air of the great Republic the thing is put a little more plainly, there is a good deal in common between this slanderous abuse of England and the sort of nonsense that Harmsworth prints in attempted discouragement of his fellow-countrymen. Meanwhile who is "Frederick William Wile"? Of what nationality is he? Where was he born? Did he always spell his name that way? Is he now in England? If he is, he should of course at once be 'arrested for treason." Of course all that Harmsworth's henchman says of conditions in England, is, for once, indisputably true. He had merely stated facts obvious to the crassest intelligence not those seas of universal darkness flooding the lands of the Entente. Yet the fiery and bibulous Belloc would have him "arrested for treason!" O Truth, thou that dwellest at the bottom of a well, and risest betimes even to the level of a Wile, there is none so poor in all England as to do thee reverence. Thy shining features are strange unto Fleet Street and thy appearance there would be hailed with terror and with cries of "treason." For once extremes have met. R. L. O.

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

German Type. To the Editor:

I cordially agree with Mr. Orchelle's remarks re the German letters. It becomes more tedious and tiresome to me every day to read a newspaper or book printed in the Gothic characters. One is so accustomed to skim instead of to read nowadays—this applies, of course, to newspapers and superficial books —that it becomes almost intolerable to read either the written or printed German letters. This, I suppose, is due to eyestrain.

I was at school in Germany and was in a business house there for more than two years afterwards, but in spite of a very thorough acquaintance with the language, I could never understand even from the sentimental point of view the necessity of retaining these ancient characters. They are to all intents and purposes the same as the so-called "Old English" characters, so even the sentiment of monopoly vanishes. I often lay aside a book or paper now because I simply cannot plod painfully through these crabbed types. It may be lazy but there seems to be no object served by this unnecessary labor, and if those who know the language feel like this, many others must be altogether deterred A Lover of German Literature. Lucerne.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

GERMANY THE LAND OF FREEDOM.

A STUDY OF FACTS. By Dr. W. D. P. Bliss

(Editor of The Encyclopedia of Social Reform).

a multimillionaire has usually less liberty than the laboring man. The laboring man at least has his trade union. The business man who does not obey the trusts has nothing to help him. Some try to fight the trusts, but sooner or later, the trusts come to them and say: "Enter and obey the trust or take down your sign and put up your shutters." Nor are even the trusts free. They are attacked by legislators honest and dishonest. The German government does not atlack business. It recognises that combination, if just, is a good thing. It allows combinations-the cartels as they are called,-only it sees to it that they do not abuse either their employes or the public. Take the testimony of an American business man. Mr. George W. Perkins wrote before the war: "Thirty years ago, Germany was the land of the small enterprise. To day it is preeminently the land of the giant enterprise. The German Empire is not half as old as the United States of America; its population is but 65 millions as against our 90 millions: its area is but 200,000 square

vides power plants where the American a worse state of affairs exists. There, popular truths. German theology, of every rewarded. Mr. H. Stewart Chamberlain, who farmer is dependant upon irrigation, with a teachers are not so often driven from their school of religious thought, is known for unusual opinions as to forms of dress or knows Germany so well, can speak of the chairs for the freedom of their thoughts; large proportion of the water sources, mode of living, sometimes even of what its daring and radicalism. Most modern men who have "imbued German industry they are scarcely allowed to think at all. owned by great monopolizing companies. heresies come from Germany. In the United constitutes personal morality, there is in with such a daring, German trade, with a The German State railways serve the farmer, Said an American Professor at a conference States, we have a comparatively few city spirit of speculative boldness, German finance where the American railways rob the farmer. called this year to promote freedom of majority not from excommunication by Mother clergyman receiving princely salaries, while with nothing short of genius pure and State railway charges in Germany include teaching in America-note the objectthe large majority of the clergyman receive simple." To those who know, the talk of terminal charges, where the American elevator "For the vast majority of colleges, the mere salaries on which it is barely possible to crushing individuality in Germany, compared companies add another variation in the question of existence overrides all other live. In almost every denomination in the with the situation in other countries, is alrobbing of the farmer. In Germany 8 Agriquestions in the relation of teachers and in-United States, it is these obsequious preachers fashionable, and in German homes unconmost laughable. Liberty does not come with cultural Universities, 250 training schools, stitution. What follows? They naturally go of the rich, who rule the denominational lack of law which breeds confusion and 197 winter agricultural schools, besides with the crowd. They do what is expected machinery and give rise to the charge so dismay for honest endeavor; it comes with special schools of which there are 1,320 in of them. They are born that way and continually made, that the American churches laws which secure reward to ability to honto torment or annoy his neighbour. Prussia alone, make the German farmer the they'll starve if they don't. But what is exhave given up Christianity for Mammonism. Those who are willing to look and to esty aud to toil. most scientific in the world. The result is pected of them? I find that in three cases Of the Church of England, Karl Marx wrote, learn from facts, will thus find that, in the German Agriculture. out of four, the man is expected not to take that Germany, though the soil is naturally years ago, that she would willingly sacrifice deep things of the soul, in the great things A German proverb says "Hat der Bauer far from the best, produces more than twice up current, vital, social and economic issues, thirty-eight of her Thirty-nine Articles, rather of the intellect, in the necessities of business Geld, hat's die ganze Welt ;" (If the farmer as much per acre of oats and of barley, If he does the president tells him this is a than one thirty-ninth of her income. The and of labor, in the right to speedy and has money, everybody has.) The German as the United States, and more than three difficult subjct: better keep off The fact is that Germany is a very nursery of impartial justice, in the right to vote and State has not forgotten the interests of the grinding, oppressive power of vested interimes as much wheat per acre. One reason every kind of new thought. This is especially have your vote influence public policy and soil. In Great Britain, a small class of the for this is that Germany leads the world in ests is more expressed towards this group true of advanced scientific thought. In the legislation, in the personal things which landed aristocracy almost rules the land; but scientific fertilizers. than towards the dozen who are fired." At often express individuality the most, Geryear, 1910, there were issued in the world She uses more potash salts than all the this is not a state of freedom. France and the same conference, President Pritchett of some 15,540 technical and scientific books. many, the land of the world's wisest and rest of the world combined. She has made some other countries in Europe have many the Carnegie Foundation, declared that in Of these 2,000 were French; 2,100 were in most advanced laws, is also the land of the the discovery of extracting nitrogen from small proprietors, but the division of the nine cases out of ten, the trustees of English (English and American); 10,400 were greatest amount of personal liberty. Thus soil has gone to such an extent, that many the air, instead of having to import it from American colleges are chosen for financial German. He who does not read German Germany, as measured by facts is the land own so little land that, either, they have to South America, one of the most momentous reasons only. Do we wonder that money is not up with the world's advance thought. of personal freedom. talk about Russia's liberalization at the very lation under arms. If you were better pre-POLITICAL. "Had the Servians been allowed, with the time when the Russian government is throwpared it was only on account of certain help of Russia and France, to endanger the ing labor leaders into prison, exiling her qualities in your character, of thoroughness, integrity of the neighboring monarchy much Liberals to Serbia, instituting new pogroms An American's Apology to Germany. of punctuality, of scientific versatility, of longer, the consequence must have been the against the Jews, and proceeding with a genius for organization, which are just as gradual disruption of Austria, and the subrelentless Russification of Finland. We are conspicuous in the arts of peace as of war. (By Roland Hugins.) jection of the whole Slav world to the Rusconstantly invited to admire "the soul of the Each of the chancellories of Europe plotted sian scepter, with the result that the position Slav" as exemplified in Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky (In the Magazine "The Open Court".) for selfish national advantages-advantages of the German race in central Europe would and Turgenieff, as though the intellectuals of which had very little real significance for the Americans, you should understand, were | the incidents of a brief crisis should be given have become untenable." Russia were not a small class among one masses in any country-and bent its chief more weight than all the antecedent issues out You knew that the Pan-Slav movement, hundred and seventy millions which suffers efforts to forming alliances which would of which the crisis arose? Well, such is the engineered from St. Petersburg, menaced a living martyrdom in revolt against the shift the balance of power in its favor. To mind of average America. You must remember Austria directly and yourself indirectly. What dominant and unhuman autocracy. What that system of rival alliances must be ascribed that we stand outside of the whirl of world nonsense then to say that Russia entered the G. Lowes Dickinson recently said to Engthis collapse of civilization; for fundamentally politics, and are not accustomed to penetrate war out of sympathy for her little Slav lishmen might be addressed with even more the conflict on its negative side is a war of the shams of cabinets and the intrigues of brothers, the Serbs! Russia had recently force to Americans: "Since there has been in mutual fears, and on its positive side a war diplomats. In particular the editors who watched the humiliation of her little Slav Russia a class of thinkers and of writers that of imperial ambitions. Thereby the system control our newspapers and magazines, and brothers, the Bulgars, with composure, and class has given all its energy to destroy the stands forever condemned, as must any system who to some extent do "mould" public even with satisfaction. For Bulgaria had power and discredit the ideas of the Russian which causes the slaughter of hundreds of broken loose from Russian influence, but opinion, are usually without a sound Eurogovernment. Persecuted with a horror of thousands, and brings heartbreak to a million pean perspective, and often display, in their the Servians were Russian tools. Furtherpersecution of which Englishmen can form homes. The war itself is the great tragedy. quick but cocksure judgments of affairs outand here is a point ignored in most of the but the palest image (for such experiences lie The wreck of any national ambitions is a side our borders, a schoolboy naiveté and a "histories" written by Englishmen an Ameoutside our ken), exiled, imprisoned, tortured, paltry calamity by the side of it, and the provincial gullibility. They think of states as ricans-Austria under pressure from your by hundreds and by thousands, they have fulfilment of no national hopes can com-Persons, who act on single and sentimental government modified her demands on Servia never ceased to protest, in season and out of pensate for it. before she mobilized on August 1. She conmotives. season, against the whole conception of the The Fundamental Truth. ceded the only point on which Russia, even state which animates the soulless bureaucracy Two Types. But once granting the fundamental truth on you. from an imperialistic standpoint, could be of Russia." But that is not all. America is not entirely that the world of to-day is a militaristic Germany was selected as the culprit because interested, the territorial integrity and sover-The Responsibility. made up of half-educated journalists and world, the part you Germans have played in eignty of Servia. But Russia, certain of the people who follow their opinions. Men of And so the American, forgetting Russia, it has been a notably inoffensive and honocooperation of France, and confident of the culture and travel, who take a more sophisticand with his eyes on Germany, France, Belrable one. You have kept the peace for forty support of Great Britain, moved from first ated view of international affairs, have joined gium and England, declares you the aggressor. years, while every other great nation went to to last for war. She was the first of the in your condemnation. They, too, hold you May I presume to give you my personal war. You have seen England and France powers to mobilize. She persisted in that "guilty." And this, I think, traces to one view of the burden of responsibility? In one each add, by military aggression or threat of mobilization despite your warning that it cause: a failure to understand the true nature sense, the ultimate sense, I cannot exempt it, four million square miles of colonial terricould be interpreted in only one way. It you from all blame. Your government has, and policy of Russia. The "bear that walks tory to their possessions, while you added was then that you saw parley was futile: you like all the governments of Europe, been like a man" has been quite shouldered out one million,-mostly worthless land. You sent your ultimatums, and mobilized to meet concerning itself with the Balance of Power, of sight by England. You as Germans realize saw your legitimate projects for 'expansion the double menace. that the controversy which led directly up to and with imperialistic projects. It has dembalked again and again by English and There are Americans who, by some freak anded a voice in world affairs, its place in the war was a Russo-German quarrel. You French diplomacy, in Africa, in Asia, in the of reasoning, declare that France was "atcomprehend the politics of the Balkans, where the sun. The creation of a great army, and Balkans. You watched the growing menace tacked" by you. France, who had lent herself bribery, assassination, and savage "exterminespecially the building of a big navy, were of Russia, as, financed by French and British body and soul to the designs of the Russian A Naive View. ations" serve in lieu of diplomacy: You know not wholly unconnected with these ambitions. gold, she increased her half-barbarous milautocracy! France, whose answer to your that it was Russia's unyielding mobilization Does it seem preposterous that so simple, In this you were merely part of the European lions. And when Russia threw down the inquiry about her position was to call up on two frontiers which precipitated the presystem, for the world to-day is a militarist challenge you accepted it. You were fighting her reserves! No nation, however confident sent struggle. But Americans do not sense world. You were no deeper in it than Engfor yourselves a preventative war, and for of its strength, would prefer to fight Russia these things. From the beginning of the war land, which spent far more money on its your ally Austria-Hungary a defensive war. and France together rather than Russia alone. military and naval equipment, nor France, Russia has been systematically and shame-Your statesmen were entirely honest when You know who made the "attack." rather than by their causal connections, or that | lessly whitewashed. We are being fed with which had a greater proportion of its popu- they said in the German White Paper: (To be continued.)

In America the business man who is not [till it in connection with some other ococcupation, or without proper tools-sometimes being too poor, even to have a horse or hire one, so that they drag the harrow with their own hands. Such conditions do not breed an independent yeomanry. In the United States the farming class is dependent on the railroad, the elevator company and the middleman. America produces marvelous crops and the middleman reaps the profit. The American farmer has to borow money at usureous rates of money-sharks who have the one freedom there is in America, the freedom to charge all that the traffic will bear. In Germany, the farmer under the Raffeisen system of small cooperative banks, is dependent only on himself. The essence of this system is that each bank is limited to a small district where each member is known to every other member. Each member has unlimited liabilily, and therefore, the collective credit is of the best and these cooperative banks can obtain capital on the most favorable terms. The extent to which these cooperative societies aid the German

discoveries of modern times. She gets (phosphoric acid as a by-product of smelting, thus using what other nations waste. All this, through the aid of the government, puts the German farmer in a state of economic security and therefore of independence and comparative freedom. But Germany believes most of all in free thinking.

Dr. Eliot's War Opinion.

Academic freedom is a phrase of German origin. Ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, recently found himself, able to say "The German people do not known what politicai aod social liberty is." This appears, however to be his war opinion, since in 1913, he wrote very differently. Then he said "Two great doctrines, which had sprung from the German Protestant Reformation, had been developed by Germans from seed then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education developed from the Protestant conception of individual responsibility, and the second, was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industries, in society, in government, liberty with order, under law." Of German academic freedom, he said (in 1913) "This academic freedom meant emancipation from tradition, and prejudice, and from authority whether governmental or ecclesiastical The Teutonic peoples set higher value on truth in speech, thought and action than any other people

are not taxed without representation, nor 3,000,000 farms of, 50 acres or over; Gergreatest industrial rival and ask you to pursue 1913 Dr. Eliot spoke the facts. No thinking mocked when you vote a protest ticket has personal acqaintence with literally scores many has not 700,000 farms of 25 acres or the study further, for apparently the industrial has been so wide, so deep, so unfettered, so of clergymen in the United States, who have There is certanly something to be said for over. Yet German science and organization motto of Germany is "Unite and Conquor" free, as German thinking. In the United lost their churches through preaching serhaving just laws and for having them enenable her small farmers to compete with while the industrial policy of the United States every year, almost every month, some mons unsatisfactory to the rich men in their the large farmers of other countries. By States is "Dissolve and Perish." Under this professor is driven from his chair in unicongregations, or furnishing their support. three classes of whom we spoke at the bethese cooperative societies, they are able to versity or school for the sin of daring to policy, German business has pushed forward A leading radical clergyman in Germany, ginning of this article. For them, of course, purchase expensive machinery. Electric and the business man has found free vent think contrary to the financial interests of who is in a position to know, tells the the lack of law is a gain. . ploughing has been used in Germany for for his every effort and his utmost powers." his institution. In Germany, such a situation writer that such a situation in Germany is "No rogue ever felt the halter draw, is almost unthinkable. In the smaller 15 years, tho in the United States, it is only all but unknown. Nor again is this because Trade Genius. With good opinion of the law." beginning. The German government procolleges or schools in the United States, German clergymen do not dare express un-Unconventional Habits. In Germany, discovery and invention are

rules and that scholarship and, sometimes even truth, take second place? Did one ever hear of a conference in Germany, to preserve freedom of teaching? And it is certainly not becanse the professors in German universities do not think freely. In almost all branches of thought they are the most daring and advanced thinkers in the world. In religion, all schools of thought go to Germany for for their progressive thinking. In economics and in the science of government, the Socialists of the Chair are equally well known.

Real Free Thought.

It is the same outside of the university. A large share of the free thought and free literature of the world comes from Germany. Occasionally, it is true one hears of a Socialist paper being suspended in Germany. But in America, radical papers are hounded by the Post Office out of, existence. Radicals, agitators, labor leaders, beyond all possibility of denial, are more often arrested and imprisoned for their utteran ces in America than in any civilized country, unless it be Russia. The lack of free sperech in America is one of the great questions of the day . . . Some Radicals consider it the greatest question. He who doubts this has never read the Radical press of America. So it is with

Freedom of Preaching.

People talk of the evils of a State church. miles as against our 3 000.000 square miles: farmer may be seen in the fact that there . . . they love truth; they seek it; they woo The writer of this article does not beleive in were in Germany Jan. 1, 1915, no less than yet Germany's foreign trade is much larger it. America is more indebted to Germany a State church. But a State church, as it you pay for meat; you are not robbed when today than that of the United States. This 26, 191 local agricultural cooperative societies, than to any other nation because the range exists in Germany, is liberty itself compared you travel by rail or on a street car, nor astounding result has been achieved by Gerof which 19,576 were cooperative credit soof German research has been wider and with a Money church, such as we have so burned or drowned when you travel by many in a comparatively few years I cieties. Compared with the United States, deeper than any nation." many of in the United States. Liberty of water; you are not mulcted by your gas hold no brief for Germany; I simply want there are few large farms in Germany. In American Tyranny. preaching in Germany and in the United company and lied to by your metre; you to call your attention to the methods of our 1910, there were in the United States, Every American scholar knows that in States is perhaps as 100 to 1. The writer

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

He who questions the freedom of German thinking simply writes himself down as unacquinted with the best scholarship.

Social Freedom.

The same freedom, exists in every day German life. Those who know Germany superficially do not usually realize this, because some things which you can do in other countries you cannot do in Germany and this attracts attention. In many German cities, you cannot play a piano which will disturb your neighbours between 7 in the morning and 9 at night; you cannot air your bedding at the front window; you cannot hire a servant or change your residence without notifying the police. These and similar regulations strike the notice of travellers and those whose conception of liberty consists in the right to do these things, consider Germany a land of too much law. But this freedom from disturbance by ones neighbours, the fact that when you employ a servant, you can know whom you are employing; with the fact that people of shady morals or unpaid bills, can not move by night, shows why many people believe that in Germany you are free in many personal and social ways than in any other land, You are comparatively free for example from being poisoned by your grocer, from being sold water by your milkmen, or your stockdealer; from being given stones when you ask when bread or disease-germs forced,-always excepting the interests of the

On the other hand, if one happen to have Germany a freedom from the tyranny of the Grundy, found in other lands. Upon the streets of German cities, one sees dressing, healthy and esthetic, even if not always ventional ways, such as few would dare venture upon, where every individual is free

surprised at this war. Yourselves, like Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, who have been living for two decades under the shadow of a possible European conflict, saw in the outbreak of hostilities the clash of deep historical forces. But Americans were literally bowled over with astonishment. They had been listening to the soothing assurances of pacifists, and the insincere professions of statesmen, until they were hypnotized into believing that a world war was "impossible." And when the war did come they hit upon the most obvious explanation : that some nation had conspired in its own interest to upset the sacred status quo. America immediately set herself up as judge to determine who was "guilty," and straightway fixed the blame

the surface case was against you. You had backed up Austria-Hungary in an attack on the small nation Servia. You had sent out twenty-four hour ultimatums and made the formal declarations of war on both Russia and France. You had drawn in England by violating the neutrality of a little country England had pledged to support. And so the surface case was complete; and this is precisely the case which your enemies rigged up against you in their White, Orange, Yellow, Gray and Blue Books. America accepted the indictment at almost face value.

so naive a view of European politics could seriously be entertained? Does it appear ridiculous to you that the significance of events should be judged by their sequence in time

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The Vision of Plato.

and historical fact?

the sword

Strife?

way,

of Greece,

and thou

guards.

lands



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.