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ATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Peter Carp Against Russla.

Bucharest, Sunday. In the Chamber, the well known statesman Peter Carp has made a speech in which he came out strongly against Russia. Russians in Persia.

Teheran, Sunday. A russian force has reached Kashan and occupied that city. It will shortly start for a march against Ispahan.

Belgium and Peace.

Hague, Sunday. Belgium refuses to accept the conditions of the London Agreement, whereby none of the Allies can sign peace without the consent of the others.

Sailing Ship Sunk. Cettinje, Sunday. An Austro - Hungarian submarine has sunk a sailing ship laden with provisions off San Giovanni di Medua. The ship had a small cannon aboard and opened fire upon the submarine.

Italians to Help Servians.

Lugano Sunday At the recent Cabinet Council held in Rome, it was resolved that Italy must most certainly go to the assistance of Servia. Italy is preparing to resist the austro-hungarian offensive moment.

Against Munitions Export.

New York, Sunday. According to the Associated Press the movement in the United States in favor of the legal prohibition of the exports of Munitions of war has assumed such proportions that the President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Flood, has decided to call for an expression of opinion upon the subject.

Norwegian Losses. Christiania, Sunday. The losses sustained by Norway as regards shipping since the commencement of the war has been reckoned up as 108,600 tons, worth 47 million of kronen. Most of the ships sunk were on their way to Eng-

land with ore. British Losses.

London, Sunday. It is officially announced that the British losses to the 9 December have been 119,923 dead, 338,758 wounded, 69,556 missing. Amongst the officers 7,367 dead, 13,365 wounded, 2,149 missing. The whole makes up the total. The total losses are thus

A Cameroon Expedition.

London, Sunday. The Expeditionary Corps which is being prepared to be sent to the Cameroons is composed of natives from the french, british and belgian colonies under the command of white officers. The Corps is composed of 800 men and will be led by the english General Dobell. Its headquarters is at

Fourteen Times Stormed.

Czernowitz, Sunday. It would appear that the Russians have set themselves the task of capturing the town of Czernowitz, the Tzar having stated that it must be taken. Consequently the Russians have attacked no less than fourteen times in their attempts to take the city by storm. It has been a most costly operation for them and their losses have been immense. On each occasion they have been repulsed.

De Wet Released.

Johannesburg, Sunday. One hundred and nineteen prisoners, among them General De Wet. whose sentences for high treason ranged from six months to five years, with varying fines, were released to day. The fines were paid, but certain conditions had to be observed. The prisoners accepted the conditions, with expressions of satisfaction.

Lansing Asks Explanations.

Washington, Sunday. The Swedish Minister having represented to the United States Government that the parcels post between the United States and Sweden has been held up by British warships, Mr. Lansing has requested the British Government to furnish the United States Government with the facts in connection with the matter.

SINKING OF A LINER

Crete, Sunday. The Peninsular and Oriental passenger steamer Persia, from London for Bombay has been torpedoed off this Island. Four boat loads of passengers escaped.

TO AMERICAN ANCONA" NOTI

BARON BURIAN DENIES THAT FIRING TOOK PLACE FTER STEAMER STOPPED. MISCONDUCT OF CREW CAUSED LOSS OF JEE. AUSTRIA THINKS UNITED STATES CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION NOT JUSTIFIED.

the second American Note, concerning the sink exceedingly slowly so much so that it sinking of the "Ancona", is out. In the looked doubtful as to whether she was going preamble the Austrian Minister assures the to sink at all. But, in there being United States Government that his country people aboard, no in her boats were fully agrees that humanitarian considerations lowered. At 120 P.M. the "Ancona" sank. must be observed in times of war as far as In those 45 extra minutes all those aboard possible. This declaration is followed by a presentation of the results of the inquiry made by the Austro-Hungarian authorities, the principal points being the following. Refused to Stop.

The "Ancona" was sighted on Nov. 7, at a distance of 3000 metres and a blank shot fired as warning to stop. At the same time the signal was hoisted, "Leave the ship!" The steamer did not stop but attempted to escape. The Commandant of the submarine stopped for a period so as to remain out of range of a possible cannon in the stern of the ship, when the distance came to be 4500 the chase was begun, 16 shots were fired three of which hit. Meanwhile the steamer was making a zig-zag course. After being hit the third time, the steamer stopped and no further shots were fired.

Whilst the steamer was trying to escape some boats filled with passengers were lowered and capsized.

At 2000 metres distance the Commandant could see twelve boats filled with people being rapidly rowed away from the steamer. Another boat had capsized and was floating keel upwards. People were holding onto ropes hanging from it. Approaching, the Commander observed indications of wild panic aboard and that he imagined, but with the passenger steamer the torpedoing and sinds off. There were then at least ten life boats aboard the "Ancona," one of them filled with people was hanging in slanting position from the davits. But, as no further efforts were made to lower the boats, after 45 minutes the Commandant decided to torpedo the "Ancona" in such a manner that she would remain a long while afloat, and thereby on the one hand accelerate the disembarcation, and, on the other, that those aboard might have ample time to get off.

Torpedoed. In a short while a steamer appeared. presumably called by wireless from the

"Ancona." Assuming the on-coming ship to be a Cruiser, after having sent a torpedo through the "Ancona," at 12.35 P.M. at 800 metres distance, the submarlne submerged. The "Ancona" listed ten degrees to starboard. An attempt thereupon was made to lower the boat which hung on the davits but it capsized. The occupants were seen holding onto it. Meawnhile the "Ancona" once

Vienna, Sunday. Baron Burian's reply to | more came up on a straight keel and began to could with the boats available, have been saved. The weather at the time was good and the sea calm, so that the boats could have been lowered without danger. The loss of life is not due in first line to the sinking of the ship, so much as to the fact that attempts were made to lower boats when the steamer was going at full speed, and secondly that the crew merely considered their own safety and took no pains to rescue the people from the capsized boats. So also the responsibility for the shots that hit the "Ancona" whilst in flight and killed people aboard, as likewise the death of the people who sank with the ship are due to the misconduct of the crew.

Refering to assertions made in the Note of Dec. 9, they are in leveral instances incorrect. The informatio given to the Government of the Union, that at once a solid shot was aimed at the steamship, is not correct; nor is it the care that the submarine overhauled the steamer in the course of the pursuit; it is not correct that only a brief period was allowed fo the transfering of the passengers. On the contrary considerably more than the needed time was given. It is not correct that several shells were fired after the ship stopped. The passengers were given 45 minutes in which to leave the ship had to do, not with a transport as he had and a further 45 minus elapsed between "Ancona." That being so he decided to and the passenger could all have been saved allow the occupants plenty of time to get | had it not been for the ill conduct of the crew, who left them in the lurch.

Commander Punished.

However, the authorities of the Royal and Imperial Navy are of opinion that in view of the conditions of panic existing aboard the "Ancona," it was the duty of the Commandant, according to standing orders in the navy, to have given assistance aboard that ship. In consequence that officer will be severely reprimanded for violation of his instructions.

Baron Burian, whilst not in general absolutely against the question of compensation, but draws attention to the evident fact of the Americans meeting their death because the Captain of the Ancona refused to stop, which he considers makes the attitude taken up by the American Government in that matter untenable. Nor can the Austrian Government be held responsible for the loss of life due to the capsizing of boats or of faulty conduct of the sailors of the Ancona, owing to which, to the great regret of the Austrian Government, american citizens perished.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ATTACKS IN COMMONS.

London, Thursday. In the course of his latest speech in the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson amongst other things said: It does not require a soldier to look round on the various theatres of the war to see how we stand. If you look to the East, are we in a position there to carry the war to victory, and, if so, how? If you look to the West, are you going to carry the war to victory there; and, if so, how?

There never has been an expedition in which there has been greater disappointments than the expedition in Gallipoli.

It is not for me to go back now into the origin and history of it. Great hopes were held out—(hear, hear)—and those great hopes have been falsified; but that is not what I am criticising at the present moment. The time will come when the miscalculationsthe gravest that have been made in the whole war-will have to be gone into and we shall have to know who was accountable for

them. (Cheers.) "Left in a Kind of Hell."

But what I am protesting about at the present moment is this: In the month of August you had your last operations in Gallipoli, and from that day until this we have not heard a single word about what has been happening there. And now we find it is heralded to the nation as if it were a kind of victory-(hear, hear).

We may well send our congratulations to all who were engaged in such an operation; but what the country would like to know is, his life.

if you were doing nothing in August, September, and October, and on up till Dec. 20 why were these men left in a kind of hell there, sometimes losing men by sickness at the rate of 1,000 a day while somebody or other was making up his mind as to whether these men ought to be left there or whether they ought not. (Cheers.)

FUTURE PLAINS.

Salonica, Tuesday. According to the latest news received here, the Entente Powers propose massing troops in Salonica where Joffre will take command and a general advance will be made in the Spring. In the meanwhile every effort is being strenuously made to persuade the Greek Government to enter upon the war upon the side of the

FIGHTING AT

SEDD-UL-BAHR Constantinople, Sunday. A stiff artillery contest has been going on for the last twenty four hours almost without cessation. Two cruisers and a monitor have been taking part in the fighting. The English landing place at Sedd-ul-Bahr has been shot away. A Turkish aeroplane was successful over the English trenches.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

London, Sunday. The Labor Leader publishes a strong protest against the introduction of conscription. It says that no right exists to call upon a man who is not a soldier by profession to go to the front and sacrifice

BRITISH CABINET ACCEPTS CONSCRIPTION

LLOYD GEORGE FORCES HAND OF PREMIER ASQUITH WHO ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY OF BRINGING IN MEASURE MAKING COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW.

the failure of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, coupled with the insistency of Lloyd George, who wrote a letter to the Premier threatening resignation unless Conscription for the ment appears to be willing to introduce a bill for the adoption of compulsory military service in England. It will, in all probability, be applicable in the first instance only to unmarried men.

It is stated that at the latest Cabinet Council held, the members of that group of Ministers who are in full harmony with Mr. Asquith and have hitherto resisted Conscription, have decided to bow to the will of the majority which is led by Mr. Lloyd George and which favors compulsory military service. Further, at that all important meeting of the Ministers, it was agreed that there was no immediate necessity for a dissolution of Parliament.

Asquith Prepared.

Therefore, at an early date, Mr. Asquith who has hitherto steadfastly resisted all suggestions of forced military service will propose to Parliament a measure for Conscription in a limited form i. e. for the unmarried men, and he will propose an urgency vote upon its acceptance. How the House of Commons will take the suggestion is a matter which is engrossing the attention of everyone, and opinions are widely divided.

The introduction of compulsory military service into England is a grand victory for the Northcliffe Press which has continously advocated Conscription. And as may be imagined that Press is making the very most of its victory.

One of the immediate and significant results of the impending introduction of Conscription as regards the unmarried, has who are applying for marriage licenses.

London, Sunday. All at once, owing to | However that is little likely to alter the situation for them in the long run, as it is fully evident, that once Conscription in a modified form has been introduced and it is found that it does not bring enough men, unmarried men was made law, the Covern- It will be only a very small matter to extend it to the married men.

English Press Opinion.

The Daily News says that both Messrs Runciman and Mac Kenna are entirely opposed to Conscription in any form, and that they will doubtless resign.

The Chronicle laments the decision and thinks it was taken too soon. That organ, which may be regarded as representing the Asquith section of the Cabinet, thinks that some weeks hence would have been a better time for the introduction of such a measure.

The Daily Mail exults in the triumph of its so ardently urged cause and says that the number of men who refuse to enlist is quite extraordinarily large, four times the size of the original Expeditionary Corps. Moeover that a million and a half of available men have already registered as munition workers in order to avoid service.

The Westminster Gazette is of opinion that the decision of the Cabinet to introduce Conscription will not have the effect of making an appeal to the country necessary nor yet cause a split in the Cabinet. With few exceptions the members of the House of Commons are prepared to vote for compulsory service.

In the Times, Colonel Repington, who has a speciality of speaking out his mind, throws cold water upon the whole scheme and says, the at even the introduction of Conscription is not sufficient in order to bring together the number of soldiers needed and keep the 75 Divisions at the front on a war been a rush to the registry offices of men | footing or to provide new Divisions for the Spring.

Conscription for America

Elihu Root Approves of Compulsory Military Service for the United States.

VOLUNTEERING USELESS Fundamental Faults of Voluntary System Demonstrated Lately in Great Britain. Universal Service is Fairest.

Strange as it may sound, and one of the most remarkable results of this war, "Conscription" is a word occupying the minds of serious people in the United States.

On that subject the Chicago Tribune writes: An American whose large knowledge and mature states manship are coming more and more into the thought of his countrymen during this anxious period, Elihu Root, has indorsed publicly the idea of universal service. We do not expect that his courageous and far seeing counsel will be accepted at once by the nation, but we do cherish the hope that its wisdom will be impressed upon us before it is too late. Americans will come to it the more quickly if they observe the conditions which have imperiled Great Britain's milltary operations, have cost her needless social demoralization, and in the end may involve her empire in disaster. They will come to it the more quickly if they read their own national history and realize that England's experience has been ours and will be again unless we amend our ways.

Voluntary System no Good.

The newspaper in question then proceeds to belittle the voluntary system noting the failure of Lord Derby's scheme and quotes the degrading results of the present British, so-called, volunteer system as follows:

In last week's New Republic there was a description of a recruiting meeting in Trafalgar Square. The writer made the impression that he had no convictions before he saw what he described and that he was endeavoring to forbid the conviction which was trying to take form in his mind after he had seen it.

A lean, hard, aristoctatic officer who had offered himself, taken his chances, and done his duty was whipping a crowd of sluggards with all the bitter rhetoric at his command. It remained a crowd of sluggards. It was evident that the one wish in the officer's mind was to have the right to lay authoritative hands upon the men who had the curiosity to hear what he had to say, but lacked the shame to be moved by it. The Sluggards.

Through the crowd were scattered men in uniform who had seen service and were back home. If a sluggard showed but by an opened mouth or by a nervous movement that he had been touched at all, the uniformed men were on him, giving his reluctance, his timidity, his unwillingness and hesitation the shame of public demon-

stration and, where a flicker of pride came to the rescue of the unfortunate, dragging him away to volunteer for the defense of the empire. Nauseating.

This is recruiting for the defense of country by appeal to the free will of citizens. It leaves the mind with an emotion of nausea. After the cream of a nation has been skimmed, the voluntary system gets only the weaklings who have not the courage to refuse. It takes one kind of courage to go; it requires another to stand out boldly against gibes, white feathers, and insults and refuse to go. The weakest of the weak refuse and then are forced by public scorn which they cannot endure to do what their flesh cries out against and their souls consider with horror.

It is not necessary to expose a nation to this loss of its best and this humiliation of its weakest. With the best getting killed and the inferior material remaining at home in physical security and spiritual abjectness, the nation suffers the physical loss of its superior citizens and the spiritual deterioration of its inferior.

Universal Service. Universal service saves the best from the imposition of unfair burdens and unfair losses and the inferior from the deterioration in morale

which cannot be escaped if a duty has been avoided-Nothing but universal service, each man according to his ability and according to the country's need of it, can possibly be just to the men and women who are willing to suffer.

CENTRAL POWER CONSULS

ARBITRARILY ARRESTED Athens, Sunday. Of the many indignities which the French and English have heaped upon Greece, none has caused greater indignation than the arrest of the members of the German and Austro-Hungarian Consulates in Salonica. It appears that the arbitrary action taken by General Sarrail, which forms a gross breach of the neutrality of Greece, was taken in retaliation for the visit of enemy aeroplanes over Salonica and their having dropped bombs upon the camp where the Entente troops were gathered.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments have protested to the Greek Government which in turn has, through the Greek Governor at Salonica, General Moscopoulos, protested against the arrests to General Sarrail.

The arrests number 62 and those arrested have been taken aboard a French battleship.

AMERICA SATISFIED.

Washington, Sunday. According to information received from usually well informed sources the Government is quite satisfied with the Contents of the last Note from Baron Buria concerning the "Ancona."

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Austrian Reply to America.

The second reply of the Austrian Government to the second American Note upon the subject of the sinking of the "Ancona," is, like the first answer made, striking in its plainness and directness of tone. As such it will surely appeal to the Americans who prefer plain talk to artificial and tangled diplomatic methods and circumlocution.

Baron Burian begins by the assertion, which none will cast any doubt upon, that his Government quite admits that the rules of humanity must be observed to the utmost possible in times of war, and specially as regards non combatants. He places before the American Government the evidence given by the Commandant of the submarine, in which that Officier states that he called upon the "Ancona" to stop, and, instead of complying with that order the Captain of the steamer tried to make his escape, started on a zig-zag course and only brought his ship to a standstill when she had been hit three times by shots from the submarine.

According to the Austrian Note, wild panic existed aboard the "Ancona," attempts were made to lower boats full of passengers whilst the ship was going at full speed, and the natural result was that they capsized and many lives were lost probably or possibly amongst them those of Americans.

The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs draws attention to inaccurracies in the American Note of Dec. 9. First the statement that the submarine at first fired solid shot at the "Ancona", whereas the Gommander says that a blank cartridge was fired, as the signal to stop. The American Note stated that insufficient time had been given for the passengers to leave the ship. But they were given 45 minutes in the first place, and it was yet another 45 minutes between the torpedoing and the sinking of the "Ancona."

The Austrian Naval officials consider that the Commander of the submarine ought, according to the rules of his service, to have rendered assistance to the passengers of the "Ancona", seeing the panic existing abroad. He is therefore severely reprimanded.

The claim by America for damages, the Minister of Foreign Affairs considers unjustified seeing that the fault lies at the door of the Captain and crew of the "Ancona" Had the "Ancona" stopped as requested, no one would have been killed. Had the crew kept dicipline many lives would have been saved.

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

Conscription for England.

England is to have conscription! That is the latest and most sensational news which comes from across the channel. Up to the very last moment the Prime Minister and some half a dozen other members of the Cabinet had opposed a clique in the Government which has stood out for conscription. Lloyd George who headed the latter party has triumphed and he is strongly backed up by the Northcliffe Press. And so England, the country which has gone to war, according to all the professions of its leading statesmen, for the purpose of abolishing "Militarism", now accepts that form of national preparedness which it so violently condemned, but which is merely the natural condition under which modern nations are forced to live in the interests of self pre-

In England "Militarism" has long age existed in the acute form of an inflated "Navalism", whereby Great Britain had obtained a perfect domination of the greater part of the world, that over which the seas do flow. Great Britain now aspires to become a mighty military power as well. That must

give every thinking Englishman the gravest cause for serious reflection. To maintain a vast army enormous sums are required and in any case the wage paid each soldier must be almost nominal. Therefore the disillusion will be great to the future British recruit when he not only finds himself arbitrarily enlisted, but also forced to take that minimum pay which is essential for national economical reasons he should receive. The Australian troops, in Egypt, were recently receiving as high as from 6 to 8 shillings per day, and each English soldier, it was announced by Mr Tennant in the House of Commons, was costing on an average from two hundred to three hundred pounds sterling per annum. Of course if Conscription be introduced all such exotic scales of pay must forthwith cease, the Mercenary must give way to the purely National soldier, the man who lives and fights for patriotic reasons and therefore to all intents gives his services to his country free. That, as everyone who knows the English character will be sure to think, will not suit the Englishman at all.

As the Daily Mail remarks, "one and a half million of young men have already inscribed themselves as ammunition workers in order to avoid military service". The English have remained at home up till now, because they were not forced into military service. With Conscription they will emigrate in their thousands of thousands to the United States where forced military service does not exist.

At such a moment, when Mr. Asquith has taken the plunge, and much against his will assented to the introduction of a measure for Conscription to the House of Commons, the military expert of the Times tells the Government that even Conscription will not save the military situation, that the levies which will be available under the new measure for compulsory service will not be sufficient to fill up the ever increasing vacancies in the 75 divisions fighting on the many fronts at which the various British forces are now engaged. That opinion, coming from such a thoroughly qualified source-Colonel Repington being acknowledged one of the most competent military judges of his countrymust necessarily serve as a terrific as unexpected a cold douche to the Ministers who had evidently imagined that the one word "Conscription", would, if the worst came to the worst, be the panacea for all the ills, all the military reverses, all the national calamities which have so unexpectedly gathered around the head of Great Britain and driven "John Bull" almost to the verge of distraction. Even though it be true, it was not kind of Colonel Repington to have said that!

DOWN COMES THE FLAG.

The new Seaman's law is the clearest instance on record of a nation playing directly into the hands of its competitors. While every other nation is busy subsidizing its merchant fleets, we are made ridiculous in the eyes of the world by legislating our ships off the seas so that even our letters to Japan must go in a vessel subsidized by that government. It must have humiliated every American to read in the news dispatches recently of the shipment from Philadelphia of a cargo of steel for Russia in a Japanese steamer!

The Seaman's law has made Japan's control of the Pacific complete. It forces from the sea, as Congressmann Humphrey well said, "the few American officers and sailors remaining and leaves us without a single ship fit for a transport or naval auxiliary." And this at a time when the Nation is calling for preparedness for war. One lumber mill in Washington has just been notified of the loss of a customer that bought of it for the foreign trade \$100,000 worth of lumber per month. He has transferred his orders to British Columbia, where he can use ships for his cargoes that are not subject to our Seaman's law. There seems to have been good reason, therefore, for the prediction made by Mr. J. J. Donovan, President of the Pacific Logging Congress, in his recent address before that body at San Francisco, when he said: "Let no grandiloquent boasting of dreamer or demagogue deceive you. Our flag is gone from the Pacific. It will go from the Atlantic as soon as the great war er ds unless we radically change our laws along lines which will enable us to compete with the fleets of maritime nations."

An eminent foreign writer years ago sought to impress upon his countrymen the need of developing its sea power and reminded them that "a nation without navigation is a bird without wings, a fish without fins, a toothless lion, a stag on crutches, a knight with a wooden sword, a helot and slave among mankind."

Oh, for an era of constructive legislation. (Leslie's)

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

About one-third of the textile goods made in France is the product of female labor.

In the fiscal year ending March 14, 1914

A Field-Marshal never retires, but remains on the active list and draws full pay till the day of his death.

Canada welcomed 400,000 new seittlers.

More than 1,600 motorcycles have just been ordered by the Russian army from England.

AUSTRO HUNGARY

LIKELIHOOD OF THE CAMPAIGN MOVING INTO ALBANIA. QUESTION OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Albanians and Servians
HARSH TREATMENT OF WOUNDED
PRISONERS IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS.
SEVEN THOUSAND DIED OF TYPHUS
IN NOWO NOKOLAIEVSK.

Vienna, Sunday. From what is heard here we are very likely to come into contact with the Italiens in Allania. And if report is true our men are already marching on Elbassan and will ploceed to Valona. It is not thought that the Italians can do very much, as the difficuties of transport will be excedingly great and we have our submarines that have proved such a success and are now finely tuned up for good work amongst the Italian transports.

The question of the sphere of influence of Austro-Hungary is a matter of long standing and is the which has got to be settled one time or another. Here in Austria we consider the pretentions of the Italians in Albania as proposterous. Already the Mallisores, maybe the most important and influential of all the tribes of Albania are our fervent partisans and the Austrian influence is quite strong in Albania. Moreover the Albanians hate the Servians who are our enemies and with which country the Italians are allied. And anyhow now that the Servian campaign is over we can spare a lot of good and well seasoned troops try conclusions with our late and treacherous allies. And, as you can imagine, the hatred here against the Italians knows no bounds. So according to all accounts Albania is about to become a great battlefield in the near

Exchange Prisoner.

One of the invalid exchange prisoners coming from Russia has has just returned here and gives an account of his experiences which is interesting. He says that so long as he was still in austrian territory, that is to say in Zloczow, his fate was bearable. But in the end of September 1914 there came the necessity of the evacuation of the hospital. First of all invalids and wounded had to wait 24 hours in the station for the starting of the train. without being cared for in any way whatsoever. On the 5th of october having travelled in cattle waggons they arrived at Podwoloczyska. During an awful journey they received no medical assistance, although fourteen of them were severly wounded.

At Podwoloczy they had to stop three days in the station, quartered in a sanitary waggon, fourth class. On the way to Kiew, owing a sudden bumping of the waggon he once again broke his foot which had already been pierced by a bullet. He constantly asked that the bandage might be taken off, but his request was refused.

At last he arrived in Moscow on the 24 of October and there an examination of his badly broken foot at last took place, as also of another wound which had formed on the ankle. In being carried from one station to the other at Moscow, the unfortunate prisoners were made the subject for the jeers and derision of the populace. But their guardians appeared to think it was quite right and did nothing to stop the insults hurled at them generally by the men women and children alike.

In spite of his wounds not having healed, this prisoner, who by profession was an author, was, although still in great pain, once more entrained and sent to Siberia. They even wanted to take his crutches away from him, and in his lame condition he was walked to a station six versts away over ice

When the officers arrived at Omsk they were allowed 75 kopecks per day, the same amount going into the pocket of the sub-officer. On the tenth of December, they arrived at Krasniarsk and there five of the officers were given a vile wash house to live in

Divided Up.

In the prisoners camp the Russians proceeded to divide their prisoners up according to nationalities. This was done specially so that they might get the Sciave races together and use their influence over them.

There were 400 officers and 9,000 men quartered in the prisoners camp at Krasniarsk during the winter of 1914—5. The dirt and discomfort was incredible Any appeals for relief were merely laughed at. The officers were placed in wooden quarters the walls of which were infested with vermin. The soldiers were fed in the worst manner possible Both they and the officers were constantly mis-handled by the men in charge.

The sanitary possibilitiers of Krasniarsk were nil. Even the hospital was of the most primitive. Naturally, in consequence of all these things, maladies began to break out amongst the prisoners. As was certain, an epidemic of typhus broke out and carried away a great number of victims. It was just the same to the Russians as to whether they died or not. At Nowo Nikolaievsk, another camp, some 7,000 austrian prisoners. died of typhus.

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

REASON FOR

BALKAN CAMPAIGN.
Servian Officer Predicts that Issue of War will be Settled in Macedonia.

The New York Times has published an article from a Servian Colonel Popovitch which is not lacking in interest specially in view of subsequent events.

The Colonel after some violent abuse of Germany, goes on to say:

I take the liberty to explain, as I conceive, the causes and the intentions of the desperate Teutonic haste to the Balkans and Asia, and to analyze and throw light upon it from a purely military point of view.

As men who cannot be reproached for not thinking about everything in due time, the Teutons have noticed well that the heroic Serbian kingdom can give them two great useful, and, for them, indispensible necessities.

Across Serbia, through the fertile and beautiful Morava valley, a great railroad leads to Constantinople and Asia Minor. Serbia has a large and resourceful copper mine at "Bor," with ultra-modern installation, which already has fallen into the Teuton hands.

The Copper Mine.

And how much attention the Teutons have paid to this rich copper mine can best be seen from the telegram of the commander of the troops which occupied it sent to Berlin, that mining engineers and coke for melting be at once sent, "so that operation of the mine might be resumed immediately." as well as from the telegraphic answer from Berlin, which reacs: "Engineers have been waiting for several days at Belgrade, expecting your reaching of the mine. Carloads of coke are already moving from the coal mines in Hungary. . . ."

Another Idea.

As extraordinary organizers, the Teutons are hastening to Asia Minor, because that great human reservoir will give them sufficient numbers of men for ending the war whom they will scientifically hurl in front of the enemies' guns.

In face of such a situation it becomes imperative for the allied powers of heroic Serbia to earnestly throw, as soon as possible, large contingents of soldiers into the Balkan battlefield, and in that way to erect a great, invincible barrier against the Teuton movement toward Asia, and also to extricate as soon as possible from their iron fist, hard mailed like that of a drowning man, the large and abundant "Bor" copper mine, with its inexhaustible source of metal.

with its inexhaustible source of metal.

It would be desirable that the responsible factors of the great entente powers do not forget these remarks of a common and humble man and officer of a friendly and allied nation, since they, to our regret, have turned deaf ears to the petitions and proposals of the two great Servian men, Nikola Pachitch and Radomir Putnik, who have plainly called attention to the danger and to the means by which the same could have been avoided.

Beginning of End.

'The center of gravitation of the European war is being transferred today to the Balkan peninsula, and from it the Teutons are straining themselves to draw the resultant of all their forces. It is up to the allies to destroy it by counter force.

In the Balkans there will be laid the foundation for the end of the great war, and one can with mathematical accuracy affirm in advance that victory and glory will crown that side which shall prove stronger in the military calculation of time and space.

In their Balkan political combinations the allies have not been good and clear headed calculators and have suffered a complete failure. Armed with this difficult and painful experience, they can, in the Balkan battlefields, correct their political mistakes.

The victory will, as always, bend itself before that side which shall be faster and more resolute. I think that nobody will blame me if I wish to see on that side the great and powerful Russia, the proud England, the beautiful France, and their small, infinitely faithful and in blood submerged allies, Serbia and Montenegro.

PROHIBITION AND TAXATION

It was Chief Justice Taney who enunciated the principle that the right to tax carried with it the right to destroy. This is one way to secure the abolition of the saloon. Hon. Thomas McDougall, famous twenty years ago as a prohibition advocate in Ohio, believed in a high tax as the method to drive saloons out of business. The effect of the increase of \$300 in the New York State retail license fee was to close 600 saloons in Manhattan and Brooklyn. They couldn't afford to pay the fee of \$2500 to do business. The limitation of licenses in the Bronx, one for an average of each group of 750 in population, has been reached, so that to obtain a license from the holder often carries with it a bonus of \$2000. The limitation of saloons to a certain number of the population, and the imposition of a heavy tax, are two effective methods of dealing with the saloons which even the strongest prohibitionist values.

Charlton Bates Strayer in Leslie's.

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 anonyis not responsible for the opinions of the mously, if so desired. The Continental Times contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

A Voice From Georgia.

To the Editor.

Is may possibly amuse your readers to hear the opinions of a friend of mine from a rather small town of some 5,000 inhabitants in the state of Georgia. I should explain that my friend is a fairly well-read man, and though, like most Americans, he has never been in Germany, he has nevertheless received dozen of letters from me during my 4 years' stay at Leipzig. So sheer negative ignorance would not explain his point of view—we must look for the explanation in quite another field. But first, the quotation-

You 'd better hurry back here before the Allies begin their real blockade of Germany. I'm pretty certain that all this talk of Germany joining up hands with Turkey and getting her food supplies up from that country is pure nonsense and a play to the gallery. Germany will be starved out, sure thing-I had it all in figures the other day from the Constitution, and if I can lay hands on it, I'll send you the paper. So you'd better come back to the land of milk and honey, before you begin to play "Home Sweet Home" on your protruding ribs. I hear they're making their war bread of bran and saw-dust and caraway sead now. And, that meat is so scarce you you could'nt get an ounce for a dollar or whatever you call the money over there.

The Allies have got Germany treed sureenough, and after a while she'll have to climb down. No nation can keep up the paceshe's been setting. I quite agree its wonderful, but there's that Belgium business and that's spoilt her game. And we do'nt want to see that militarism of hers triumph either.

When the Kaiser started this war he did'nt know what he was up against. He did'nt know that all the mills in the neutral countries would start in grinding out ammunition for the 'Allies. He didn't know that "frightfulness" in war would shock all the civilized countries. He was counting on Ireland joining in and jumping on England and all those Indian rajoos inciting their tribes against King George. He thought he had England nailed to the mast with his submarines and now I read that they are all a failure. And those Russians have only retreated so as to get the Germans on Russian soil and do them up there. No, the Kaiser will have to have another try before he can boss the world. Mark my words, Germany will be singing another tune as soon as her stomach begins to pinch. And you'll be shipping back here as quiek as a liner can carry you. I don't envy you with Prussian officers jabbing you in the back and the waiter serving you horse-steaks and sawdust bread "

Such are the bona-fide views of an intelligent American, a reasonable creature who can read and write and argue upon "facts." And such crude, stupid and ignorant ideas, I will venture to say, are the stock-in-trade 85 per cent our countrymen,—God bless 'em. They are crammed to the throat with their daily doses of lies and when you try to dispel this nightmare that overpowers them you are "prejudiced."

Germany's great misfortune is that English happens to be the language of the United States as well as England—and a million lies in English have a million times the effect of ten thousand truths in German. And with most of our people, reading is believing.

Leipzig. Thomas W. Magill.

A Defense of Mr. Ford.

To the Editor:

In the name of that open-mindedness upon which the Continental Times prides itself, I register a word of protest against the treatment to which the peace enthusiast, Mr. Ford, has been subjected. He has been regarded by the press in almost all countries as a legitimate object of bitter and often venomous scorn. However mistaken the method, I believe no one would question the excellent intention. At a time when the exertions of so many Americans to promote war are being justly criticised and resented, the efforts of a few Americans to promote peace are entitled to at least a kindly indulgence. Stockholm. John Wynwood.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

An uninformed or only partially informed Public Opinion, or one swayed by prejudice, passion and hysteria, may easily become a national calamity. Only careful and unprejudiced thinking can arrive at correct conclusions. Commendation must be given to those of the press who without bias or axes to grind, endeavor to present the actual facts to the public and ask for their careful consideration before making up their minds. Somebody will form public opinion, and if the best elements do not form it in the mos healthy manner, then the bad element will form it in the most unhealthy way. (Leslie'st)

STRANGE EXPERIENCES IN LONDON

ZEPPELIN RAIDS. NIGHT IN AN HOTEL WHEN THE DREADED AIRSHIP MADE VISIT TO THE METROPOLIS.

AIR-RAIDS MUST BE STOPPED ANGERED BECAUSE NO ATTACKS MADE ON PARIS. BOOMING ENGLAND IN FRENCH PRESS. BALKAN

CAMPAIGN NOT POPULAR.

A well know traveller, whose name for i obvious reasons we are unable to publish, sends us, via Spain, the following interesting description of his experiences during a stay in London.

I have, he writes, just left London after the last Zeppelin's raid and I can assure you that the sight in the hotel on the night when the raid took place was a very lively one.

I was staying in one of those big hotels of which the Londoners are so proud, notwithstanding the heavy spleen which hovers about the architecture of these vast | drive the Zepps on Paris by means of buildings.

When I first entered my room my sight was attracted to the card board, which was placed just under the deal of the clock:

NOTICE.

Visitors are requested to note that should the presence of hostile aircraft render total darkness advisable the electric light will be temporarily cut off.

The warning was not engaging. Any how as I had travelled day and night, I retired early. At half-past nine I heard what I thought might have been the noise of a bomb but took no more notice of it when about five minutes later the light in my room went out.

In five minutes, I was ready to come down and then the scenes were remarkable. The passages, the lifts, the immense lunching room, offered a queer sight with a few candles giving a glimming light. At the first alarm all the people had come down in the basement rooms and passages. These high spirited and brave gentlemen, so full of courage when they read about the French and Russians killing the Germans, were looking quite upset. A couple of them were roaming about close to me and one was saying: "Yes it is 10 o'clock now; the next tram down is only at 12.10. We had better take it."

Not Nice to Look At.

The women were looking the less terrified. But the men were not nice to look at. They stood all in a flock like sheep. The electric light was restored at 1.30 a. m. But nevertheless the gentlemen did not go up to their rooms until after 2 o'clock so as to make sure, the Zepps were gone.

Awful Violation.

The next morning the papers were full of the greatest indignation against these abominable raids which are the most awful violation of the rights of humanity. But, at the same time, there was a great song heard about the unshakable bravery of the Londoner etc.

Also a few papers were of the opinion that the government was not doing much to bring the Zeppelin down, although one had been certainly hit this time.

But the general cry was that the air raids over London must be stopped by retaliating air raids of the Allies over Germany.

This means that the French airmen must be ordered to go and retaliate for the English.

Of course the English have the best airmen but then they like best to leave the job to these good French.

has ordered in Paris twenty French aviators who are actually defending London and ten others who are in Dover.

The French Shy.

Anyhow it seems that the French do not like to risk their lives to save their masters and the defense of London up to date remains very poor.

The great rage of the English is because there is no raid on Paris. They complain bitterly about this in the papers and they try to French air raids over Germany, but up till now the attempt has failed.

A Terrible Fright

The announcement of the new campaign in the Balkans has given a terrible fright to the English. It is as if a motor car had been rushing through the shop of their splendid tradesmen!

A Reverend gentleman belonging to the Church of England about 60 years old, was still feeling quite safe three months ago. At that time he used to say. "Well, if Russia, France and Italy stop the war we will go on ourselves for ten years, if necessary. And if need be, I will enlist, and there are seven millions like me ready to enlist and fight.

When I last saw him he was quite down hearted and all over the place He did not speak about his enlistment, but murmured "Do you think they will succeed in crossing the Balkans?

"What do you think," he said, "about the infamous behavior of Roumania and Greece? And Bulgaria we thought she would come in for us!!

"Of course the Allies will do their duty and we hope that France will see that her interest is to send at once 500,000 men to the Balkans. Russia and Italy will also

"We must stop those Germans and give our protection to the small countries."

Very Angry.

The greatest fury in the press was raised against the Daily Mail when that paper published a map showing that the way through the Balkans was the road to Egypt

The Daily Chronicle said that the publication of such a map was the greatest blow that came over England ever since the beginning of the war! And, that Lord Northcliffe should be court-martialled for high treason.

The Shop-Keeper Mind.

In the mind of these clever shop-keepers, none of the Allies could ever guess that the Balkans were the straight line to bring the sword home to the heart of England!

And, they imagine that the Russians, the French, the Italians, the Roumanian and the Greeks will all rush to kill the Germans over and over again, whilst England tries to keep out of it as far as prosible.

Unfortunately Russia, Italy, Greece and Roumania do not seem to like the new dance and it seems as if England was going to dance it by herself this time.

Of course, the French government has at once resolved to send to the Balkans a great army. But this was resolved by the Government only and not by the nation. Although the French Government conceals absolutely all its manoeuvres, there are a good many

More than that, the British government influential men, (and their number is now increasing every day) who wonder why the French should send into the Balkans their men who are so much needed to he the front in France And the people regin to think that England should to her business

To Explain.

The English government about three months ago started a great campaign in the French press. The movement was initiated by the Times and the money was lavishly poured out to all the reviews, the newspapers of Paris and of the provinces. Meetings were also organised in all the principal towns, to explain what England had been doing.

Ever since the beginning of the war, the French Statesmen, Ministers or officials were brought to London and were shown the big armies of Kitchener, the grand fleet etc. And, when they came back to Paris, there was a great tam-tam in the Temps and other organs of the French press, to celebrate the power, the courage, the magnanimity of England.

Muddling the Ally.

To cut short! England has always, since the war originated, tried to muddle up the French and the Allies, and to replace, her effective help by a press campaign.

This was all very well for a few months, but now everyone in France knows that the English hold forty kilometres of trenches and that some French troops are mixed up with them. Every one knows that in several cases, as at Ypres, and on the Yser, the English were completely routed and that the French saved the situation.

Not to be Trusted.

It is perfectly well known to all the French officers that Joffre cannot use the English because they cannot be trusted.

There are now 800,000 English in France. But they are all in the second and third

They are making trenches as far back as Dunkirk, Calais, St. Omer, Abbeville and St. Valery sur Somme.

French are Killed.

But those who are killed at the front are the French. The game now seems to have gone long enough for the taste of the French. Of course the English government says that it saved France from Bankruptcy. But But the French blood is shed and will never be repaid and he French gold has gone

The English say that they have been supplying ammunition, clothing, meat and coal to the French. And quite true it has been for months, when France was able to pay cash in good gold. One French Intendant alone that I know, having his office in St. James; bought over 100 million francs worth per month from England.

But since the gold has gone, England all at once fell short of ammunition, and clothing, they had awful strikes in Wales, and had to stop the supply of coal. However, the bluff of the coal strike was stopped by the French government which humbly represented that without coal France was bound to stop the war, as the French coal mines were actually in the hands of the Germans.

The Dardanelles exedition was started with jubilation by me French. But its result was a bitter pill and the call for a nice trip to sonica was a little too much for a go- many French. Anyhow the French government does its best to obey orders coming from London. The French people are now aware that their government is entirely in the hands of the English. Many of them know that Delcassé was the man of

England also Viviani, Millerand, Ribot, to

A Bit too M....

name only the heads. The Bad Omen.

But what is a bad omen for the English policies, is that Clemenceau (the first in date of the French statesmen sold to England) is now turning against the English-of course it may be only a manœuvre to get a post in the Ministry, when he will be again, more fervently than ever, the servant of England.

The Little Bluff.

From time to time a small article appears in a French paper announcing that conscription is going to be enforced in England. But the English press plays about the conscription the usual little bluff. Half the press (Times, Daily Mail, Evening News etc.) stand energetically for conscription. The other half (Daily Chronicle, Daily News etc.) proclaim not less energetically that conscription means revolution. And all the lot together know perfectly well that nobody wants conscription in England.

However, all the English bluff is now unsufficient to win and keep the friendship and the confidence of the French who have

The French newspapers, of course, are concealing the German and Bulgarian operations in the Balkans, and they are full of what is going to be done by Italy, Russia, Roumania. In the mean time the French government has been sending troops to the Balkans, but the invitation to the dance is not greeted by Italy nor Russia, and the French seem to have had enough of it and all the more that the French are again going to the front in Servia, whilst the English keep in Salonica.

"John Bull."

Last December "John Bull" (the popular paper from which you can best gather the mental level of the English Subject, was showing a nice figure of John Bull with his dog looking straight forward to the German and addressing them with the words "Have you had enough!" Of course, no they had not had enough . .

In May Mr. Bottemley, and in June Mr. W. Crooks M.P., back from a trip to the front were claiming: "We are short of after all nothing at all is saved and the ammunition but when we get the ammunition the world will see something! . . ."

> The world since has seeing something indeed, but not what the English were boasting about.

The English plan has always been when they succeeded in making that awful war, to look at the French and the Russians killing as many as possible of those Germans who had been clever enough to take over the best part of their trade in the world.

On the Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, the Attorney General speaking to a large meeting said: "In this war, the part of England from beginning to end will be the part of a peaceful mediator." (In Daily Chronicle, Aug. 3, 1914.) Expectations.

They expected that after the war Germany would be smashed and the English would have come in friendly way to their rescue and thus get the best of the situation. But the treachery of England's neutrality would have

been too great and the English government was afraid to see France and Russia making peace with the Germans, England then becoming the common enemy of all. They therefore decided to take a friendly part in the war by the side of the Allies, Sir Edward Grey at the same time assuring Prince Lichnowsky that England would always assist Germany in any case.

Tyranny over the French.

This game was long ago brought to light for the Intellectual people of France, Russia and Italy, and England's mask is now falling to pieces.

But nevertheless, they have brought into power in France political men who now exert over the French the most awful tyranny ever The occupation in France of the Pas d

Calais and Nord departments by the English is a dreadful burden to the French population. The English behave as if in a conquered

All this is known in France. But the English plans are kept invisible.

About Calais.

They have 800,000 men and a considerable amount of artillery around Calais, Abbeville, Etaples etc. It does not matter to them if France is offended—they will keep (or they think they will keep) the line of Dunkirk, Calais, Arras, Abbeviile and St. Valery. Their coast being thus sufficiently protected, they will go on with the war. They expect that their slaves of the French government, will fight on for years and also the Russian, since no one is to make peace without England.

The possible taking of Paris, Lyons, Orleans etc. does not after the plans of England. But what alters it badly, is the operations in the Balkans and that is why the English are sending the Russians, Italians and French to the Balkans to fight for India and Egypt. But the result of their efforts is doubtful

They have asked the U.S. to fight for them, they have used the influence of the Pope, of the great Rabbi, of the Duke of Nemours . . . and what not else!

They will never have conscription. But their recruiting is over. They have sent to the front all the men who were put to the alternative of "starving or serving."

Their last poster for recruiting was beyond belief. This is the best:

"You will enjoy your beer better with your pals in the army-Enlist to-day".

France Under Tyranny.

Fancy this encouragement to drink . . when the King has stopped drinking officially! Meanwhile France is kept under a terrible tyranny. I said before, "how the English behave in the parts of France they occupy." But every one who dare complain is at once refered to the French Intendance by the English officers. The Intendance is supposed to make inquiry in the case under complaint, but really the people who complained are threatened and in some cases court-

That is the situation of France and England. But this pure and angelic Nation of Britishers has such a great magnanimity that she forgives the French! . . She supplies to France frozen meat and takes the French cattle. She keeps the wheat from America and the French eat a war bread with 25% of rice and barley combined so that the price of the loaf owing to the absence of competition for wheat, will be one penny less in England than last month.

I am afraid that all this will end with a great Revolution in France. But this, o course, will depend on the Chief of the

Army and Joffre.

order to give a more primitive strength to conversation.

The Cossacks, naturally, are not sent into town in order to amuse themselves or the inhabitants. The chief reason for their coming lies in the fact that they are to give assistance to the police in case of possible riots. On such occosions a band of Cossacks dashing into a crowd of rebellious peasants or workmen bent a making a demonstration, are able to celebrate satanic orgies with their knouts, the redoubtable nagaika. Yet it is quite possible to persuade these terrors on_ horseback with the proper form of concrete persuasion. Let us say that a small meeting of workmen and workwomen is taking place somewhere tn a field or wood on the outskirts of the town. It is assumed that the meeting is of a "conspirational" nature. Some agent provocatour reveals time and place to the police. So a detachements of Cossacks is sent out in order to bring these people to their senses and to apprehend as many of them as possible. If a workman is seized upon by one of these bearded and gallant defenders of the law, he digs deeply into his pockets and purchases his liberty with a ransom of thirty kopecks. But if be is wise enough or prosperous enough to press fifty kopecks into the hand of his captor, he may have the escort of the cavalryman to the edge of the town, so that he may be immune from further molestation. So there is a common meeting ground even for Cossacks and "conspirators."

This looseness of discipline cannot, of course, prevail to the same extent in the large cities. "Understandings," such as indicated above, are possible only now and then,

(Continued on Page 4)

THE COSSACK AS HE REALLY IS

IDEAS WHICH EXISTED CONCERNING THE NOBILITY AND CHIVALRY OF THE RUSSIAN IRREGULAR CAVALRYMAN EXPLODED.

(By Nitchevo.)

The disastrous campaign in Manchuria purged the mediaeval mind of Russia of many ancient misconceptions. Among other shattered bubbles was that of the fearlessness and invincibility of the terrible Cossacks. Hapless Persia, to be sure, soon offered them a shining opportunity in which to recover a little of this lost prestige, but in this there was but scant honor for their arms. The present war will still further dissipate the halo of warlike prowess which legend had woven about these riders of the steppes.

For many centuries the Cossacks had been feared and hated not only in foreign countries but in their own. When white-faced messengers came running through the streets of Russian provicial towns announcing the approach of a troop of Cossacks towards the gates of the town, there was little jubilation among the inhabitants. The townsfolk knew that the wild horsemen were certain to play their notorious and brutal tricks. Or they would come in order to "pacify" the inhabitants, or to "protect" them, or, in official language, "to provide for all contingencies." Surely there is no other land in which the natives might more justly cry out in desperation: "Do Thou, O Lord, preserve us from our friends!"

No sooner would a sotnie or half a sotnie or a still smaller body of these audacious horsemen make its appearance in a town, then the population would scamper in fear and haste to their houses and their hovels. The Cossacks at first would be fairly quiet. They would spend the first day or two in prowling and nosing about in order to make a so-called "reconnaisance of the terrain." They were a picturesque lot, small doubt of that,-these slender and supple horsemen. Their perspiring bodies exuded a rude virility, their whole appearance bespoke a kind of primitive simplicity. Very telling was the effect of those jaunty little caps which they wore tilted against their ears (na bekrènj)and beneath their brutality you were often able to discover a stratum of doltish goodnature. Even some of their worst outrages were not devoid of a certain rough humor. But one glance at their narrow eyes staring and brooding out of their ferocious Kalmuck visages-which appear all the more savage because of the long coarse hair which they cut in straight and level lines,-will chill your heart with premonitions and with possibilities of evil dwelling in those rugged breasts. The pious peasant will pray that one or the other of these boons be granted him-either that he may be spared the pestilence of these fellows, or that these fellows may be visited by the pestilence.

Getting to Work.

Having absorbed the local atmosphere and made themselves thoroughly at home, the Cossacks next proceed to make certain overtures to the populace. They brag loudly that they are going to introduce a little life into the dusty and sleepy stagnation of this

particular provincial town. Their first appearance in this role is on horse-back in the market-place. They spear up loaves of bread on the points of their lances, or a trussed chicken, or possibly the petticoat of some peasant girl. They kick over baskets of eggs, plunder fruit-stalls, invade grocer's shops, help themselves to the goods, refuse to pay, thrash the grocer and his neighbors and assault girls on the open street. Many of these heroic deeds are accomplished whilst the heroes themselves are drunk. The officers follow out a similar programme, but on more "elegant" lines, more elegant,-that is to say, less openly.

Plenty of Life.

No doubt of it-there is plenty of life wherever and whenever the Cossacks appear. They carry out their forays grinning, shouting, yelling, laughing and howling,-the shop-keepers and the market-women scream, whimper, blast them with oaths, the young women shriek. These sallies are often followed by a general fight in which the inhabitants are beaten and knouted by the Cossacks. Or a wild panic takes place which bears a remarkable resemblance to the outbreak of a

At other times, you may observe an idyll of perfect, nay, poetic peace. The Cossacks may be seen seated or lying about in lazy attitudes singing in a sorf of half-subdued voice the monotonous songs of their native steppes. The songs are soft and moving and are usually accompanied by an accordion player. The groups of soldiers are surrounded by circles of curious and listening children who dare not approach too closely. They are deeply interested in the narrow leather belts decorated with silver buttons,

and in the broad red stripes which flame up | and down the legs of their grey trousers. Young girls peep timidly from behind the curtains at the windows of the neighboring houses. These wild men terrify, yet fascinate The Bad Word. The Cossick speech is gross and of the

earth earthy, when not of the mud muddy. The word most frequently in their mouths is the foul and senseless oath so prevalent in Russia. It is usually alluded to as the "bad word" in Russian literature, but it may be traced through Russian conversation like some red and dirty thread. This peculiar curse, of which we have an analogy in English, is of Tartar origin and dates back to that remote time when the Tartars overran Russia and the law was vae victis. And the conquerors insulted the conquered by foul allusions to the virtue of the mothers that bore them. It came in time that the Russians, who learned so many things from the Tartars, as Russian civilisation fully attests, did not scruple to adopt this gross and insulting expression. It is conjugated in every possible tense, and endless are the changes rung upon it. It officiates on occasions of anger, of joy, of surprise admiration and bewilderment. It is dragged in to enliven a story, to embellish a point, in argument. The bedraggled creature that slinks along the Nevsky Prospect will scream it into your ears, the soldier mingles it with every three words he utters. The officer shouts it at the raw recruit, salts his speech with it in the mess-room, and sometimes and slips unconsciously from his lips in the company of ladies. Even the "Intelligentsia" uses the ignoble term, not out of coarseness of soul, but merely in

Thrashing the Women.

I recall an intimate and good-humored alk I once had with a Cossack in the combrtable and quite modern Ujazdow mllitary lospital at Warsaw. In the akward but ex-Pressive manner of the true Russian "barbaian", he described to me the way in which he and his comrades "worked", whenever, they were sent out to quell these little demonstrations of popular feeling. With particular gusto he related how they dragged the girl students into the yards in order to strip them and apply the lash "We are really sorry for them sometimes", he remarked.

I stared hard at this modern, amateur Tamarlane. His little, darkbrown eyes, apparently without pupils, flickered with a hot red light, and the few sparse hairs upon his lips bristled erect about his grinning mouth with its significant leer. And the thught passed through my mind: Since even this animal is capable of a human emotion, how must it be with the frail young girl that falls into the clutches of such as he-after her fervent enthusiasm for liberty has persuaded her to join the procession and cry: "Down with the autocracy!" - - all under the influence of a child-like conviction that the miracle of Jericho may be once more consumated?

The Real Character.

But after the great tragedy upon the theatre of the Manchurian plains, these heroic braves, these stars of the great mediaeval Russian show, were suddenly exposed as a sort of stuffed stage supernumeraries. Even in the face of tremendous multitudes, when all their pride was at stake, they, often conducted themselves like hares rather than wolves. It was a great disillusion for Russia to observe the morale of its hairy darlings crumble away. It was something which not even the most sceptical and cynical Russians. that is to say those most closely initiated into the nature of things Russian, would have

The demoralization want still further There were many instances when the Cossacks refused to attack or fire upon the native insurgents, and whole regiments were kept out of action for fear lest they should refuse to obey the orders of their officers.

On that memorable day when lhe first Duma opened its doors and, drunk with its new and unaccustomed liberties, spoke out all if felt and even intensified the effect by means of the megaphone of unrestrained oratory, a Cossack deputy stood upon the balcony of the Cadel Club in the face of a cheering multitude ten thousand strong. And these were the daring words he spokewords which even in that mad and shortlived period of free speech and new-fledged liberty created an immense sensation:

"Let the Cossack return to his plough. Help us to tear the shameful uniform from his back, so that he may once more become a human being."

ROCKEFELLER DEMOCRAT.

If my father had been amongst you as I have been, no comment in regard to my attitude would have been made, for of all men he is most democratic and approachable, as hundreds of those who know him will testify, and in that atmosphere of democracy I have been reared. Born and brought up in the country, at an early age he learned what hard work meant. When his period of schooling had been completed he went into active business for himself, and during the many years following when he was actively engagaged in business, he was constantly in close personal touch with the working classes, among whom he found many of his best and truest friends. At his country place on the Hudson there are constantly employed several hundred men of different nationalities; many of these employees he knows by name; he is constantly mingling with them in their work, interested In their progress and in their home life, and it is not an infrequent sight, at the close of the day's work, to see him returning home in his automobile with half a dozen or a dozen Italian and Hungarian workingmen crowded about him on the seats and standing on the running board as he gives them a lift on their way home. When motoring

usually in the suburbs. Whenever there is about the country he may frequently be an occasion for disquiet ("disorder" is the found talking with group of men at the country story in a little village, and when he comes upon school chadren returning from their school he delights to load as many of them into his automobile as possible and give them a ride on their way.

I recall not long since the death of a colored teamster who had for some years been in my father's employ. My father was among the first to visit the bereaved family in their humble home above the work stable that he might express his sympathy with them in their sorrow, and as he stood at the grave his tears were mingled with the tears of the other mourners as he paid his last tribute of respect to a faithful employee and a true friend.

When called as a witness in New York by the Industrial Relations Commission last winter, my father stated very clearly his attitude toward workingmen. Briefly, these were the three points that he made: that he believed that labor and capital were partners, not enemies; that in any industry with which he was connected he would gladly welcome the workers as stockholders, and further that it would be his wish that those who work with their hands be given representation upon the Board of Directors so that they might come to have a closer knowledge of the problems with which the management of the corporation is confronted.

The word "fear" is not found in my father's vocabulary, nor does he know what the sensation is, and yet he has the gentleness and tenderness of a woman. Although he has been accustomed to think in world terms in the development of the business and philanthropic enterprises to which his life has been devoted, there is no person in his household too humble to receive his frequent kindly and personal thought. Criticized, maligned, and condemned these many years, not only for his business success achieved through hls ability to gain the confidence and co-operation of men, to bring all parties into harmony and to effect economies in every possible way, but also because of his philantropic endeavors, there is still not the slightest trace of bitterness in his character and he holds in his heart nothing but good-will toward every man.

(John D. Rockefeller Jr.)

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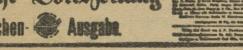
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