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ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

Latest News.

Short items of interest from various sources.

Germans Gain in the Argonnes.
W.T.B. February 12th. A German attack in the Argonnes gained ground. 6 French officers and 307 men were taken prisoners; 2 machine-guns and 6 light guns have been captured.

British Shipping Loss—308558 Tons.

London, February 12th. *Daily Telegraph* puts the loss to British tonnage through the war at 225504 tons; 191102 tons of ships were sunk; 31017 tons were lost by mines and 3385 tons were lost by torpedo shots. German official reports however arrive at a much higher figure. According to this source 111 British steamers and two sailing ships of a total of 308558 tons were lost up to date. This figure corresponds with 4% of the tonnage of the British merchant fleet.

Russians Sink American Steamer.

Constantinople, February 12th. Two Russian torpedo boats, which appeared at Trapezunt opened fire on the American steamer *Washington*. Two Russian cruisers afterwards fired on the ship, sinking her within a few minutes. The mast-tops with the stars and stripes are still visible above the surface of the sea. The cruisers then directed their fire at the town and especially on the hospital, where two wounded soldiers and two other patients were killed.

The American Ship Purchase Bill.

Renter, Washington, February 12th. The Senate discussed the Ship Purchase Bill in an all-night sitting. Towards morning order was given to arrest several absent Senators and bring them to the House. The President declared he would not drop the Bill; he would rather call for a special sitting of the Senate. After 54 hours continuous discussion the sitting was adjourned with the debate not finished.

Another English Steamer Lost.

London, February 12th. The British Admiralty has issued a report announcing that two boats of the steamer *Oriole* have drifted ashore near Rye. It is feared that the steamer, which has left London on January 29th for Havre has been sunk by a German submarine.

French Airman Over Dutch Town.

Haag, February 12th. A biplane, coming from a southwestern direction threw several bombs on Flushing. One fell into the harbour, another one on the jetty without doing much damage. The biplane then disappeared towards the north. It is believed to have been a French machine.

Chased by Submarine.

Britisher hoists Dutch Flag.
Amsterdam, February 12th. The English steamer *Laertes* arrived at Ymuiden from Java. The Captain reported that before the mouth of the Scheide River he was attacked by a German submarine. When asked to stop, he hoisted the Dutch flag and put on full steam. The ship was shot at by the submarine and sustained some damage.

England bullies America.

James Robert Mann in the House of Representatives is angry over British insults to the United States.

Congressman James R. Mann, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives is mighty angry over the presence of a number of British warships prowling about almost within sight of New-York, with the object of stopping and searching all shipping issuing from that port. It was on the occasion of the holding up of the Holland American liner *Neu Amsterdam*, by the British cruiser *Corona*, that the Congressman expressed himself as follows: "How heart refreshing it is, to go back to the olden times of Grant and Fish, when we had the nerve to tell the French that they must withdraw their warships from the front of our harbors and not interfere with the freedom of our commerce. And upon that they stopped away. It is true we are a neutral power, still we have some rights and should stand upon them and see that they are respected."

The Congressmans words were received with loud applause. Mr. Mann is one of the best known politicians of the United States and represents one of the districts of Chicago. He is, by profession, an advocate and was formerly Alderman of Chicago. Undoubtedly the words of Mr. Mann reflect not only the opinion of Chicago, which is anti English, but likewise that of the entire western states of America.

Americans being Fooled.

Doctor Thomas C. Hall tells in the New York Sun how the United States is being misled.

Docile Subjection.

Led by the nose by the English press. Not German militarism but efficiency which is disliked.

The painful fact is gradually but surely dawning upon the American public, that it has been lamentably fooled by the English press as regards Germany and the war. The clever people in the United States are beginning to stand up and tell their less clever compatriots of the great swindle which has been worked upon them by their cousins over the water. Amongst those more enlightened men are the Rev. Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D., professor of theology, one of the great scholars of the United States. And, he has given an interview to the *New York Sun*; one of the many papers which are gradually coming round from their whilom anti-German attitude; out of which the following are a few statements.

Plain words.
Americans resent the charge that they are misinformed about the world war. And yet why do they not look up their past information in the light of recent events? Do they now pretend seriously to believe that "the German emperor caused the war," or that the crown prince "forced the emperor into war," or that "Liebknecht with 600 socialists was shot on the streets of Berlin," or that "the Russian steam roller will be in six weeks in Berlin," or that "Germany is only a historic memory," or that "Belgian children are running about with both hands hacked off," or that "the crown prince is killed" and "the emperor is insane" and "Breslau is taken" and "Cracow is burned?" Yet all these lies and a thousand more they received with a docile subjection from the hands of a London press.

German papers may not even enter Canada or England. Yet while I was in Germany I read the English, French, and Dutch papers and then passed them on to eager German friends quite freely.

Denies Any Misstatements.
I have yet to find a serious misstatement in any German official telegram, or an important omission of retreats or reverses. Have any serious minded Americans any such confidence in "Petrograd" or "Paris special," or the London "colonial dope," as it is called in London clubs? Moreover, if any careful Americans will take the trouble to go over the "Berlin reports," as given to us in the papers, and compare them with the actual official statements in the *Cologne Gazette* or *Frankfurter Zeitung*, they will be warned of a carelessness or worse in transmission that again justifies the charge that we do not know the facts.

If so grossly misinformed in the past about the goings on under our eyes; if we have been so carefully and deliberately lied to by our London sources, is it not just possible that the trend and inner meaning of this world struggle has been equally misrepresented to us? We get our opinions and our "facts" from the same contaminated sources.

Official Documents Closely Edited.
For instance, we are taught day in, day out, that Germany was the aggressor; and blue books, yellow books, and white books are cited, though I fear seldom really studied to maintain this position. But the official documents are elaborately edited to make out a case. Evident mistranslation, in some cases, and probable mistranslation, in others, mars them all, and in the early reprint of the English white book, most widely used, there is some misdating that looks like deliberate fraud, and has misled one of the most widely read analyses of it.

Refutes Tale of an Oligarchy.
The London press has dinned into our ears the "Prussian oligarchy." There is no Prussian oligarchy. There is a strong Prussian aristocracy, whose influence, however, has been steadily waning, as the records of the Reichstag abundantly prove, and whose power will be still further weakened when the government's promise has been embodied in law, according to which the three class system of voting in Prussia for the provincial assembly will be abolished.

The empire itself was founded on manhood suffrage, and the cities of Germany have more independence and more democracy than New York, and are infinitely better, more cheaply, and more justly governed. To talk of any oligarchy in Germany is to display gross and inexcusable ignorance.

Americans "Fooled," He Says.
What as a matter of fact has the attitude of political England been to the United States? There are two Englands. One is the England of our love and tradition, the England of the poets and painters with her religious and democratic services to all mankind. But we also know, alas, another England.

Can any sensible American listen with patience while the London press teaches us that an army made up of the flower of Germany's educated manhood in which professors of worldwide fame serve as privates and noncommissioned officers and in which there is no illiteracy and no intemperance is a "horde of barbarians" in comparison to an army of Turcos, Sikhs, London down-and-outs, Gurkhas, Cossacks, Tartars from the Amur River, Japanese, Tunisian Arabs and negroes from the Sahara?

And that civilization depends on the victory of Russia's illiterate and drunken peasantry under the command of the corrupt, arrogant and brutal autocracy whose leading spirit is the Grand Duke Nicholas-Nicholaievitch?

His View on Belgium.
Oh, but Belgium—that innocent suffering country! And the broken treaties! Germany broke no treaty that was indisputably binding upon anybody. For the conditions of the treaty of 1839 with the Prussian Union had hopelessly changed, and England had in 1870 recognized that fact.

Moreover Belgium was not neutral. She had entered into one-sided and secret military arrangements which liberated Germany from all moral obligation save to those general rights of a neutral power which Germany promised to restore unimpaired and to pay an indemnity for all wrong done.

Exactly the same attitude was taken by England in Delagoa Bay when she marched through a country whose neutrality she had herself guaranteed to strike the Boers in the back. And so also Japan forced her way through neutral China, whose neutrality she had herself repeatedly guaranteed, in order to strike Tsingtau behind.

German Efficiency Disliked.
What then in London dislike is not militarism, but German efficiency. Lord Roberts was, and Lord Kitchener is, far more of a militarist than Bernhardt ever aspired to be. Will England give up her navy and Russia and France their armies if Germany abandons her "militarism?" Russia was bullying France into a three years' military system, and France was insisting that Russia raise her army to 8,000,000, and rebuild her navy as a condition of the "peaceful alliance."

And England has had her "two power standard" for her navy. These are nice angels of peace to talk piously of German militarism!

Recalls Beaconsfield's Words.
Has England protected Belgium? Has Russia shielded the sovereignty and dignity of Serbia? If so, surely none of us want to be protected in just that way. Had Russia and England really been bent only on the high altruistic mission of protecting weaker states they could have reached their end more easily and with less ruin to the protected ones.

Were the allies now to be victorious Serbia and Belgium would come out of the war as humble vassal states of Russia and England, for even France will be too weak for a generation, if indeed ever again, to play alone the part of a great power.

Lord Beaconsfield is said to have remarked of Gladstone that he always played politics with false cards up his sleeve, and was, moreover, firmly persuaded that the Holy Ghost put them there.

England could not rob Holland of her navy, or France of her commerce and colonies, or the Boers of their gold and diamond mines without a pious prayer to heaven and a noble ethical reason on her lips. And so today she is picking Germany's pocket while Germany defends herself against Russia and France, and religious England has solemnly to persuade herself that she only wants the Gurkhas to sun themselves in Potsdam in order to wean dear Germany from Nietzsche and militarism.

The gullible American people has been fooled, but England cannot fool God or future history.

Americans "Fooled," He Says.
What as a matter of fact has the attitude of political England been to the United States? There are two Englands. One is the England of our love and tradition, the England of the poets and painters with her religious and democratic services to all mankind. But we also know, alas, another England.

This is the England that forced us into rebellion because she saw us gaining the carrying trade to the West Indies, which she wanted.

This is the England that forced on us the war of 1812 and burned Washington because she dreaded the swift ships that outstripped her own. This is the England that fitted out raiding vessels to prey upon our commerce while North and South were at each other's throats; the England that even led by Gladstone hoped for the success of slavery and the severance of the Union, because she dreaded so strong a rival overseas.

Tells of Attacks on America.
This is the England that under Sir Edward Grey has lashed the middle class of England in its provincial blindness to hate of Germany and love of Russia and Japan in the name of freedom and civilization! The sordid fears and wretched shortsightedness of this England will lead some day to her sad undoing, to the world's great loss and the sorrows of us all.

France and England have both attacked the United States. Both have tried to take advantage of critical moments in our history to stab us in the back. France dreamed of a Mexican rival to us. Germany alone of the three has been our consistent friend.

How many thousands of Germans marched with the armies of the North as compared with the tens of Englishmen? England hired Hessians to fight us, but Frederick the Great sent us almost our salvation in Baron von Steuben.

Possibility of German Success.
Today no more peaceful and useful class in the community exists than those of German blood. Yet at the bidding of a yellow London press we are being taught that the most highly organized the least illiterate, the most civilized, and musical and art loving nation in Europe is a nation of brutes, barbarians, wanton vandals, and ambitious Huns.

Militarism, Science and Ideals.
The neutral observer who knows Germany from his own experience will be at difficulty to understand what is meant by the word "Militarism" which he meets everywhere in the press of all countries.

If this word is intended to characterize a contrast between the public will and a regime alleged to be forced on the latter, proceeding from a small ruling minority and fettering it and forcing it towards the purposes of such minority a glance at the actual conditions will suffice to show that never in history has such contrast existed to a lesser degree in Germany than at the present times. On the contrary, the present war is being waged, so to, by instinct, by the elementary instinct of self-preservation and self-defence, and even with such force, that the said "regime" itself would hardly be able to direct the current of public instinct into a given course. Only a small number of the over 2 millions of volunteers have been, up to now, enlisted, and the readiness of the nation for financial sacrifice has been considered to the smallest part only.

But perhaps "Militarism" shall signify something different. Perhaps it means the predominance of brute, barbaric ideals in the nation itself, which delights in "fighting" and is therefore specially gifted for the rough trade of war. If this were so, it would be hard to understand how such a murderous tendency could, hitherto, be so carefully secreted, and the nation could occupy itself in so successful a manner with the most peaceful subjects, inventions and science, benevolent deeds, music and painting, and could develop its inner life in a steadily increasing manner. Surely, there has been no lack of opportunity for "fighting".

The only true meaning.
Or, again, "Militarism" may signify still something else, namely the tendency towards painful accuracy in developing the military machine, the delight in accuracy, order, discipline to the smallest detail. This, indeed, seems to be the only true meaning of the word in a good sense. And this tendency does indeed exist in the German nation. But is this not an advantage? Can anyone blame a nation for it? Must one, on the contrary, not praise it? What was it that enabled Germany to achieve in science, engineering and social legislation such deeds which have become models to other countries? Nothing else but this very gift for what is called "Organisation." German science is, indeed, in somewhat analogous to the German army organisation. Both come from the same source—an absolutely sound, serious conscientiousness, and from both speaks the one and same "Militarism."

Also Science is a powerful organisation, the individual is only her servant, she demands discipline, subordination and sacrifices for attaining the highest objects. These objects are pure, non-personal truth and therefore each scientist bears within his own small field of work a high responsibility towards the entire mankind seeking truth. He is responsible with his whole moral being for the absolute reliability of his scientific work.

The moral idea of Germany.
This modern form of the "moral professional idea" has taken root so deeply in no country as in Germany, and it is to this fact that it owes its strength. It is not our object to historically analyse the development of this idea. It is based, in the main, on religious premises. We shall only point out another form of the professional idea, which also has played an important part in history, namely the English idea, which in contradiction to the scientific idea has been called the economic idea. This "economic professional idea" was also, originally, the expression of religious persuasions; it was closely connected with the principles of Calvinistic Puritanism. The economic strength of the individual, and with it of the whole community appeared according to this idea to be a moral ideal, an object according to the will of God.

It is to the vitalizing power of this ideal, as long as it was alive, that England owes her economic leadership amongst the peoples of the earth and her enormous economic achievements. But for this very reason, she has not been able to keep pace with other organisations, the last object of which is a different one, namely "absolute truth". She, certainly, has had great scientists, but science, more or less, always remains a hobby or a pastime of an "individual", instead of becoming a wide-spread organism with own inherent life, in which the individual plays only the part of the cell in the body. The same as, at the beginning of the last century, no one, desirous of studying industry, would have thought of going to Germany,—so, today, no one who is devoted to science would go first to England.

British Responsibility.
Refusal to give money to reopen Trade with shattered Ally, makes 7,000,000 Dependent on United States.

London, Feb. 9. A prominent Belgian Banker, who has been on a visit here, has given the following interview to the *Associated-Press* and the same has been cabled to the United States.

"In all the history of the world," M. Franqui said, "there is no precedent for a community of 7,000,000 souls being faced with starvation and denied by the belligerents of every possible means of self-preservation. We indeed are the Ishmael of Europe. You in England say you cannot trade with us because to do so would be to trade with your enemy. You say you cannot open the port of Antwerp, our door of relief, because it would be of advantage to Germany. You say you cannot even send us money because it might reach your enemy. Thus the Germans, the French and the British have a ring of steel around our territory."

"The Germans say, 'If England likes to allow trade with Antwerp your industries will revive. If she does not—well, we are sorry, but we suppose you must take the consequences. See The Hague convention.'"

"While the belligerents argued, M. Franqui added, 7,000,000 persons were confronted with actual starvation, but with the formation of the American Relief Commission, relief became possible."

"We are proud of our thrifty race," M. Franqui said in conclusion; "but we are now at the mercy of the world. If mercy is not accorded us we shall no longer exist."

English losses.
It has been officially announced in the House of Commons, by the Premier, that the British losses in the army amount to 104,000 all told. About a month ago the losses of British officers in the army was given as 3871, out of which 1133 dead, 2225 wounded and 513 missing or taken prisoner. Fighting has been continuous and severe since that statement was given out and consequently the above figures do not represent the full losses. In November the English had further lost somewhere about 5000 men from the Navy, dead and 8100 from all causes. They had then lost 25 Naval officers dead, 37 wounded and 51 prisoners.

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Clear Brained Views.

We commend all readers of the Continental Times, to an interview which we publish today which Professor Doctor Thomas Cuming Hall has given to the New York Sun upon the subject of the rights in the present war. In it are given the reasonings of a highly educated and cultivated mind. Dr. Hall strikes out from the shoulder and he tells the American public in plain words that it has been fooled by the English press into believing all kinds of quite unfounded calumnies against the Germans. His argument is clear and logical and his knowledge of the subject with which he deals stands out clear in every line, eye in each word he speaks. There is the ring of sterling truth in what he says and throughout there runs an undercurrent of indignation which he feels at the miserable and cowardly charges made against the country which the Professor calls, "The most highly organized, the least illiterate, the most civilised, musical, art loving nation in Europe".

Our Open Tribune.

Readers of the Continental Times will have noticed that a number of innovations have lately been introduced into the paper, in accordance with the requirements of modern journalism. Amongst others there has been the establishment of "The Open Tribune," which has proved an immediate success. The necessity for such a tribune, through which our readers can freely express their opinions, had long been shown by the large number of letters reaching us, so full of information, ideas and opinions upon various subjects, well meriting the honor of publication. Undoubtedly that correspondence column will continue to form one of the most interesting features of the paper and all communications intended to figure under the rubric of "The Open Column" will be welcome. However, we would ask our readers to bear in mind the Shakespearean adage, that brevity is the soul of wit. In other words, that the cleverest writing is that which contains the maximum of interesting matter in the minimum of space.

WAR DIARY.

February 4th 1915.

The German government has been quick to draw the consequences of the secret order of the British admiralty asking merchantships to fly neutral flags, and it has copied former announcements of the British authorities in a most admirable manner. The official organ of the Imperial German government contains this proclamation which is destined to be memorable for ever:

"1. The maritime territory around Great Britain and Ireland including the entire English channel are hereby declared to be hostile territory. Beginning with the 18th of February every hostile merchant vessel found within this territory will be destroyed and not allways will it be possible to avoid the dangers connected therewith for passengers and crew.

"2. Neutral ships also are running risks in hostile territory because in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British admiralty on January 31st, and on account of accidental uncertainties of maritime warfare it cannot always be avoided that attacks aimed at hostile ships also hit neutral ships.

"3. The course north around the Shetland Islands, the eastern part of the North Sea and a belt of at least 30 sea miles width along the Dutch coast are free of danger."

This is an exact copy of the announcement of the British admiralty declaring the greater part of the North Sea as hostile territory and warning neutral shipping to keep away from there. England has set the example, Germany is following suit. It is tit for tat. The neutral powers have been meek enough to submit to England's proceeding, now they will have to submit to Germany's proceeding. In the light of international law, both are wrong. But if England is entitled to disregard international law, Germany is compelled to do it by dire necessity. Hitherto she has tried to observe strictly all obligations imposed upon belligerents by international law, and has protested against flagrant violations of it by England, without effect. Now evidently the law of nations has been abolished by England with the tacit consent of the neutrals, and therefore Germany is entitled to disregard it also. This is the whole business in a nutshell. Of course, we will hear loud and vigorous protests from all sources, especially from England and America, about such awful breach of international law, of the barbarism involved by sending peaceful trading ships to the bottom of the sea without sparing crew and passengers and so on. But the time is past where such protests could be heeded. Germany is acting in self defense and she has given ample warning to all concerned.

The only question is this: Will Germany be able to carry out the threat involved by his announcement? It is no easy task to

Neutrals and the Submarine War.

U. S. Government will Wait and See.

The "first" Government answer which has become known to Germany's friendly warning to neutral shipping in British waters is that of Greece. King Constantine's Government in its answer expresses its thanks and hopes that England will not resort to the use of neutral flags for the protection of her shipping. The Government also expresses its conviction that the Greek merchant marine will continue to enjoy the protection of international law and of the declaration of London.

From the Scandinavian countries it is reported that two conferences on the matter will take place. One of these will be held with the object of continuing the recent discussions on the interests of neutral shipping by the three Scandinavian monarchs and their Foreign Ministers. Simultaneously a conference of naval officers of the three countries will be held at Christiania which is to bring about joint action with regard to the destruction of mines in Scandinavian waters.

No definite statement can be made as to the course America is going to take. President Wilson is reported to be still occupied with the question of an answer to Germany's warning and also with a note to England dealing with the use of the American flag by the *Lusitania*. It is generally believed that the wording of neither of the notes will take the form of an accusation of breach of international law. The Government is reported to see in the use of the American flag a stratagem of war only, but it desires to point out to England that the continuous use of a foreign flag might cause serious damage to neutral shipping. Germany will be asked in which way German warships will identify neutral ships in the war zone; the American Government holds the opinion that everything must be done to guarantee the safety of the American flag.

The Irish Danger.

Rotterdam, February 11. According to a cable received here the Canadian government is considerably perturbed concerning the reported possibility of an invasion of the country by the Irish resident in the United States. The latter are reported to be well armed, to have lots of money and thoroughly well organized. It is further imagined that America could do nothing to prevent such an invasion.

British Opinions on Contraband.

Change According to Britains Interests.

During the Boer War, some question having arisen as to the position of the British Government with regard to despatch of provisions to South Africa, Lord Salisbury, then head of the Government (January 10, 1900), thus defined it:

"Food-stuffs, with a hostile designation, can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."

During the Russo-Japanese War the Russian Government undertook to put food-stuffs on the contraband list. The British Government protested, and the American Government declared its total inability to acquiesce in the Russian position.

Lord Lansdowne, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, on June 11, 1904, instructed Sir C. Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that his Government observed "with great concern that rice and provisions will be treated as unconditional contraband, a step which they regard as inconsistent with the law and practice of nations." The British Government could not admit "that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even though it should be a port of naval equipment) they should therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war," unless "there are circumstances relating to any particular cargo to show that it is destined for military or naval use."

The present British Government takes a different view and declares foodstuffs contraband even if sufficient proof is furnished that they are not destined for military or naval use.

Notes.

Services are held at the Sundayschoolroom of the American Church, Motz Str. 6 (on Nollendorf Platz) every Sunday at 11.30 a.m. Bible class at 10.30 in vestibule of church.

The Ladies Union of the American Church meets every Wednesday at 3 o'clock at the American Woman's Club, Prager Platz 4, to sew for needy families. All American Women in Berlin are invited to join in this work.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Watson of Sächsische Str. 10, who have been in America for several months are expected home this week.

Mr. Edward Mücke, American Consul at Iquippi, Chile, arrived in Berlin, via Genoa last week to visit Con. and Mrs. Herman Schmidt.

Truth neither practised nor

permitted in London.

Do Soldiers Tell the Truth?

In spite of the censor we continue to get news of the great war—a sort of truth which it comes by way of the London newspaper offices, where the printing of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is neither practiced nor permitted. Hence some weird stories get into print. Such, for instance, as the Daily News prints from its special correspondent "in Belgium." He says "there is an abundance of corroboration for the statement that many Germans captured have been reduced to the necessity of eating grass," owing to the lack of supplies. To the best of our knowledge that part of Belgium where the German supply waggons might find it difficult to go, namely, where the fighting is heaviest, is mostly sand dunes, and the pasturage is bad—especially at this time of the year, when the frost has killed all the grass.

This story of Germans eating grass is a perennial. It gets into print about once a week. There seems to be something fascinating in it for the correspondent hard pushed for news. Of course someone tells it to him. Correspondents do not manufacture the absurd and improbable stories that they require their papers to pay telegraph tolls on. They are usually quite as honest and truthful as the average man; but they are deficient in the selective faculty.

Psychologists are much interested in a phenomenon frequently observed during war—the partial or total paralysis of the perceptive faculties during the heat of battle. Soldiers who are ordinarily entirely truthful and levelheaded will, after being in action, tell with the utmost assurance of things that never happened and never could have happened. They will affirm that they have seen these impossibilities with their own eyes, and will give the most vivid details.

Leslie's.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

Was he a seer?

To the Continental Times.

England, in spite of all her bragging and loud boasting, is in a tight hole. She is suffering enormous losses in Flanders, has been badly defeated by the Turks in Mesopotamia and forced ignominiously to withdraw. The fine army of the Sultan is on her heels, many companies having already crossed the Suez Canal. At such a moment the words of Matthew Arnold's celebrated warning come back to me:—

"The time will come when England will need all the available good will of other peoples. It behooves her to make preparation against that time. Rome was mighty, but Rome fell and no subject nation mourned her fall. They only turned to read her. Materialism, greed and the war of faction produced her fall."

Berlin, Feb. 11. 1915.

Observer.

Duty of Americans.

To the Continental Times.

It seems to me, that we Americans ought to declare ourselves forcibly, in case the Hitchcock Bill fails, to assure the Germans of our abhorrence of the sending over of war material to Russia and France, thus replenishing their exhausted stores and prolonging this hideous massacre. As it is, we already begin to feel apologetic, and I am almost ashamed to meet the inquiry:—"Why do the Americans treat us so?" Although no law exists to prevent this ghoulish business, if private traders will take the risk of confiscation,—still, as nothing can get into Germany and everything can and does go to her enemies, it is a flagrant breach of neutrality and a most unkind and cruel course toward the dual Empires fighting for their lives. James O'Donnell Bennett's Open letter to Conroy Doyle, which you are publishing, is I think the most valuable medicine for those hysterical believers in "atrocities", to take.

Meran-Tyrol.

J. L. S.

Please cut this out.

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Address

patrol around the United Kingdom and Ireland so that traffic is practically stopped. Under present circumstances it can be done only by submarine boats. Has she enough of the most modern type to carry it out successfully? I trust that the German admiralty would not have made this announcement if it was not sure of having the means to carry out the scheme. Then goodbye, England!

"His Majesty's Ship 'Ayesha' with the landing crew of the 'Emden,' on board, has safely arrived at Hodeida (southwest coast of Arabia) and was received by the Turkish garrison with unbounded enthusiasm. After she succeeded in passing through the straits of Perim without being noticed by the English and French forces watching the entrance, the crew landed unmolested in view of a French armored cruiser." This report of the admiralty was received in Germany with hearty cheers. The fact of the landing corps, the 'Emden' left behind when she rushed forward to meet the enemy off Penang on the Cocos Islands, was to capture a three masted schooner lying in the harbor, to sail about in the Indian ocean sinking hostile merchant vessels, and finally to make the long trip of nearly 3000 sea miles without being captured by French, English and Japanese cruisers, and escape the forces at the entrance of the straits of Perim, landing right under the nose of a powerful French cruiser at Hodeida. It is and will remain for a long time, unparalleled in naval history.

Friday, February 5th 1915.

The Emperor, the Chancellor, the chief of the general staff von Falkenhayn and the head of the admiralty von Tirpitz are in Berlin. This was the signal for rumors of all kinds, even the most absurd. Of course, everybody knew everything from the very best source. If all "cousins occupying a high position" in the general staff or the admiralty or in the Chancellor's office, were really in existence and not only living in the imagination of idle talkers, the government would hardly be able to pay their salaries and conduct the war at the same time. Some "well informed" knew positively that Count Witte and Grand-duke Kyrill of Russia had arrived and were negotiating peace with Russia, others knew just as positively that the Chancellor was to retire and would be replaced by either deputy Erzberger or Baron von Heydebrand, Prussia's "uncrowned king", a third party more cautiously talked only very mysteriously of "most important events to be expected in a near future" and so on graciously ad infinitum. But all tongues had been set in motion without avail. There was no separate peace with Russia which is not yet ripe for it, although the time might not be very distant. The Chancellor does not dream of retiring. He came with the Emperor to Berlin using this opportunity to get into personal touch with conditions, preparing himself for the

regular meeting of the Reichstag four weeks hence. General von Falkenhayn and Admiral von Tirpitz are around the Emperor as a matter of fact, and the Emperor himself was to inspect Wilhelmshaven where some nice little surprises might be ready for our English friends, and then went to the front in the East. But "most important events might happen in a not distant future," surely.

Just at the right time comes the report of an interview granted by Mr. Winston Churchill to a London correspondent of the Paris "Matin." As usual Mr. Churchill talked very freely, perhaps a little too freely. "The ocean is free!" said Rt. Hon. "Winnie." "For the first time in all her history England can rightly say: the ocean is free! Never before, even after the victories of Aboukir and Trafalgar, was our shipping better protected than now... But Germany is tied. The choking of Germany will not be loosened by us until she surrenders to us without any conditions. We will throttle her until she is at our mercy. Even if France and Russia should cease to fight, we Englishmen would hold out till the last!" Very well! By what means is England trying to choke Germany? By blockading her coasts effectively with her fleet, as prescribed by international law? No. Her fleet is hiding somewhere. But she intercepts the trade of neutrals, declares everything for contraband of war which might be useful for the German population, ruins the trade of neutrals, declares parts of the high seas as hostile territory and tries to starve Germany's population to death, not by actual war with all the risks of such, but by unfair and ungentlemanlike means, like a coward hiding and shooting from ambush. Germany's policy as just announced by the proclamation of the admiralty, could not find any better defense than Mr. Winston Churchill's statement.

Most astounding figures are contained in a report of the American Consul-General in Chemnitz, Saxony. In spite of five months of war the export of goods, mostly textile goods, to America has increased in 1914 as compared with 1913. It amounted to £ 11 175 170 in 1914 against £ 10 958 610 in 1913. During the last three months of 1914 the value of goods exported to America was £ 2 201 634 against £ 1 445 548 during the same months of 1913!

February, 6th 1915.

The board of the "American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin" have unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the furnishing of arms and ammunition to the allies by American firms and have requested President Wolf jr., who is at present in America, to submit the resolution to the American Congress and the government. At the same time a petition of American ladies living in Germany has been laid before the President in Washington and the secretary

of state who are requested, in the name of humanity, to put a stop to the shameful practice of equipping the allies to protract this cruel war against Germany and Austria. Both demonstrations will certainly help to impress the authorities in Washington with the feeling of Americans enjoying the hospitality of this country.

The proclamation of the German government is being taken quite seriously by the British shipping lines, in spite of all attempts of the papers to ridicule it as a mere bluff. The White Star and 27 other lines have ordered their ships to remain in port.

The "Cologne Gazette" nails down as a serious symptom of paranoia the following item published by the "Iron Trade Review" of Cleveland, O.:

"Bodies Burned.

A new use for blast furnaces is suggested by a report from a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. "Since the fatal attacks on Ypres and the Yser a new source of interest has been created for Brussels people. Namely the trains of the dead. These pass through the suburb of Laeken, by way of Louvain and Liege, to Germany, to be burnt in the blast furnaces. The dead are stripped, tied like bundles of asparagus, stacked upright on their feet, sometimes bound together with cord, but for the most part, with iron wire. Two to three thousand pass with each train sometimes, in closed meat trucks, sometimes in open trucks, just as it happens."

A German relief committee which is to work hand in hand with a similar committee of Americans, has issued a call for funds to provide the starving Poles in Russian Poland, who have been deprived of everything they had by the war. Like Belgium, the country is destitute and devastated, villages and towns burnt down, the fields and crops ruined, the cattle taken away by the contending armies. Relief of some kind is simply a necessity. The German government is doing everything in their power to assist the poor population in the district occupied by German troops. But what it is able to do is insufficient, and in the territory occupied by the Russian armies, the people are still worse off. Both, the American and the Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin and Vienna, the Archbishops of Posen and Cracow, the Duke of Trachenberg, Dr. Lewald, Germanys commissioner general at the St. Louis World's Fair, the wellknown banker J. Guttman and others have joined the committee.

It seems that the conference of the finance ministers of the allied powers in Paris has been without result. Monsieur Ribot and Mr. Lloyd George had little consolation to offer to their Russian colleague Gozpodin Bark who tried in vain to seduce them to take up a joint loan. This, of course, would mean a guarantee by France and England as Russias credit is entirely exhausted. She might soon be at the end of all resources, except

men. She is lacking guns, rifles, machine guns, ammunition, equipments and money and the cholera is raging within her borders. If she does not get a very large amount of money she might be compelled to give up the fight or go bankrupt, or both. France is only little better off. According to reliable reports her losses of killed officers and men is estimated at no less than 450 000. This appalling figure might be right and would explain why the French government steadfastly refuses to publish any lists of losses. The French population does not know what losses the nation has suffered which is an almost unconceivable cruelty towards the relatives of those fighting for their country. The French people was already, before the war, losing in the number of inhabitants. If the best strength of it is being sapped to such a horrible extent, it will take a mighty long time until it can recuperate—if at all. This is the consequence of the war for revenge! Even a victory would be bought too dearly.

February 7th 1915.

Nothing can show clearer how dependent the American press, especially many New York papers, are from English opinion, than the manner in which the announcement of the German admiralty concerning the so-called blockade of the British coast is treated. The public press of all neutral countries, with some rare exceptions, is very reticent and waits for further explanations, assuming that the German government will do all it can not to molest the honest trade of neutrals. Even great Danish papers which are not specially friendly to Germany, admit that Germany is in a situation compelling her to take drastic measures, and that England has set the example. This is a truly dignified attitude as behoves real neutral countries and their press. Compare to this the almost insane howling of papers like the New York "World," "Times" and, more than all, "Herald" and "Tribune." They vie with each other to outdo the English papers in denouncing German piracy, highway robbery and the like, in threatening Germany with war by the United States and such nonsense. The men writing these furious editorials must be either Englishmen themselves or they have lost their heads entirely. This spectacle is certainly not very edifying.

The London "Morning Post", of course, has a special cablegram from Washington announcing a sharp protest of the American government against Germany. It is to be expected that cooler councils will prevail. But one question might be permitted: where is the protest of the American government against the English practice to lay mines in the open sea and to declare a water highway open to all as territory reserved for military operations and closed to all? If I am not very much mistaken, the American government pretends to be neutral?

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Latest News.

Short items of interest from various sources.

Austro-Hungarians Press Forward.
Vienna, February 10th. Fighting is in progress on the Dunajec and in the Carpathians. Several columns reached the upper Suczawa Tal and took 800 Russian prisoners.

German Airmen Active.
Agence Havas, Paris, February 10th. Several German airmen appeared in the district round Behune. One of them dropped manifestoes, addressed to the French soldiers.

Artillery Fighting at Soissons.
London, February, 10th. *Daily Telegraph* learns from Boulogne that the bombardment of Soissons by the Germans was stopped. Artillery duels, however, continue on the heights between the right bank of the river and the town. The village of Villeneuve-Saint-Germain suffers most from the fire of the German guns. The Aisne valley from Buey to St. Medard-Lessoissons is flooded.

Turks Cross Suez Canal.
Constantinople, February 10th. The advance guard of the Turkish Army drove the British outposts back and several Turkish companies even crossed the Canal. An English cruiser was severely damaged by the Turkish artillery.

American Senate Against England's Misuse of Flag.
Milano, February 10th. *Corriere della Sera* reports from New York that a resolution has been introduced in the Senate asking the State Department to protest against the illegal use of the American flag by English merchant ships.

Plenty for All.
There are ever pessimists about who see everything in black colors. There are those who imagine that Germany is in a bad state concerning money and her food supply. Let them just read the speech of Dr. Lentze, before the Prussian Landtag, and their eyes will be opened to the truth. The financial situation of the country, according to the Minister of Finance, is sound to the core. He reminds us that Germany is the one country that has not been compelled to adopt the humiliating Moratorium, which all the other nations at war with her have been unable to avoid accepting. Thanks to the admirable organising powers of the Reichsbank, a credit system has been adopted throughout the country, which not only stemmed any possible financial trouble arising out of the war, but has acted in such manner that perfect confidence has been restored in commercial circles. England had based vile hopes on being able to starve out Germany. Such expectations are doomed to utter failure. In this country nothing is left to chance, all is provided for beforehand. And, in order to avoid prodigality and waste of the all important breadstuffs, the government, as a measure of providence, has undertaken to establish a control, so that not only will every man, woman and child have daily bread sufficient till the end of the war, but that prolific harvests may be provided for in future years.

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Zeitungskiosk Bubenber.
Ferd. Wyss.

Lugano-Paradiso: Hotel Daetwyler.
Luzern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.
Olten: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.

Italy.
Rome: Wilson's Library, 22 Piazza di Spagna.
Naples: George Michaelson, Galleria Vittoria.
Florence: American Stores, Corner of Via Cavour and Via Alfani.

Any difficulty in obtaining the paper should be notified to the head office at Augsburgstrasse 38 Berlin W. 50.

Japan and China.

By Dr. Edmund Freiherr v. Heyking, Real Privy Councillor, Late German Ambassador at Peking.

Marquess Ito, the most eminent statesman of Japan came to Peking in the autumn of 1898 when everything there was topsy-turvy. A short time before the young Emperor Kuangshü, following upon a few week's continuous proclamations of rash reforms had been divested of his powers and imprisoned by the Empress-Dowager Tzihsi, whom he himself was going to have locked up. Yet in name the Emperor was still the sole ruler, as the Empress Dowager who had usurped all power carefully avoided assuming any responsibility. Just as great was the confusion as to who was the head of the government of the giant empire.

Marquess Ito came on an extraordinary diplomatic mission. It was stated that his task was to conclude a close alliance with China, but the real intention was evidently to shape the alliance in such a way as to give it the character of a guardianship lest China should continue to cede or lease territories to European Powers, as she had done a few months before.

Shortly after his arrival Marquess Ito paid me a visit. He had requested a special audience of the Emperor, which had been granted. But in the chamber of reception the old dowager empress was sitting behind a screen

listening to everything he wanted to tell the Emperor in confidence.

Marquess Ito left Peking without having achieved anything. But undoubtedly he had seen there many things that have guided Japanese policy towards China since then. He had seen that the reigning Manchu Dynasty was doomed. The prestige of the throne was shaken too much by the encroachments of European Powers. When the boxer rebellion broke out soon afterwards with even worse humiliation of China than had ever been her lot a radical revolution swept away the Imperial throne in Peking.

Of state-preserving conservative elements there were none in China when the great revolution broke out. There was only an unorganised, unwieldy population. In this leaderless, unorganised mass of humanity the disgust with the failure of the Manchus was an extremely fertile soil for the revolutionary doctrines of the students returned to China from Europe, America and Japan. These young, rather immature, men, who had become estranged to Chinese conditions and had picked up at the different universities the most advanced and most radical political theories succeeded in usurping as much power as was required to all at once turn what had up to then been

an absolutist, despotic monarchy into a red, ultrademocratic republic.

The constitution they gave to their republic was allright for unlimited Parliamentary discussions and divisions but all wrong for securing life and prosperity to the country. Then happened what always happens in such cases: a nation desirous of enjoying too extravagant a liberty and unwilling to face the demands of reality all of a sudden gets a master who returns to the old method of government under preservation of the new democratic form.

Juan-shi-kai was the despot who shaped the fate of China. For a time he watched impatiently the goings on of Parliament and when he could not stand it any longer he abolished Parliament.

Juan-shi-kai has since then taken measures securing tranquillity and order in China. That this implied the merciless persecution of all leaders of revolutionary movements goes without saying with a man of the character and post of Juan-shi-kai. But the great goal of the dictator had always been, to keep off the interference of the Great Powers.

The jealousy of all Great Powers

who were determined not to tolerate any division of China had always protected China from intervention by any single Power. Even Japan, the country most interested in the outcome of the Chinese revolution seemed willing to stand back.

The advent of the European war however has changed altogether the position of China in relation to Japan. The protection hitherto afforded to China by the jealousy of the Great Powers has disappeared since the Powers are having other things to do now than to worry about the integrity of China. China finds herself defenceless, faced by the long harboured and well prepared aggressive plans of Japan. For what ever the states-

manlike sagacity of Juan-shi-kai had achieved, he had been unable to make an efficient army in a country lacking military tradition and fighting spirit.

To Japan the present war has given the long looked for opportunity for armed intervention in China. The chance yearned for has been offered to Japan by the world war and she has promptly effected her entry through the door of Kiautschau.

Of course it is necessary to differentiate between the deeper causes of events, which have been in operation for some time and the direct immediate motives through which the events have actually come to pass at a particular moment. Perhaps the Japanese Government might have hesitated after all to take a hand in the present world war, had it not been that their engaging themselves in warlike enterprises had given to Japanese statesmen a welcome opportunity of

getting out of a bad scrape

relating to inner politics in which they had got themselves. In connection with navy contracts, disclosure of an extensive system of graft embracing high circles had been made which had led to the fall of the ministry. The prestige of the Japanese government; nay, even of the Imperial throne had been severely shaken by these scandals. The Japanese Ministers thought that by appealing to the jingoistic instincts of the nation they could escape from the painful discussion of the events and so they hastened to declare war upon Germany.

More Praise.

Many sided elogiums of the bravery and bearing of the Austro-Hungarian troops.

From all sides comes praise of the Austro-Hungarian troops. Dr. Kaempf, President of the Reichstag has been interviewed by the *Este Ujsag* and says:—"As regards the role which Hungary has played in the present war, in my eyes the Austro-Hungarian troops have formed one solid unit, and I see that that solid unit has fought bravely and heroically, the Austrians just as well as the Hungarians fight for mutual interests. We feel the greatest sympathy for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with which we are united in a union for life and death, and here also, I can make no distinction between the Austrian and the Hungarian. May we together fight till that victory, in which I firmly believe."

On the same subject the *Kreuz-Zeitung* writes:—"Taking a brief view of the late fighting of our allies, it is striking how they have always been able to resist the over-weight of the Russians and beat them. With pride we must look upon the wonderful resistance which has been shown by the Austro-Hungarian troops, who in spite of all the disadvantages of fighting a mountain winter campaign, have shown so much freshness and offensive spirit, that they have been able to undertake storming operations lasting many days at a time, and that under the most difficult conditions."

President of the Abgeordnetenhaus von Bëothy says:—"I can but be proud to say that our troops in spite of the severest calls upon their strength are filled with a splendid martial spirit. Our men can proudly stand side by side with the best troops in the world. Their temperament is such that there is the greatest trouble in keeping them back."

England's flag trick.

Is there not a man?

While all English papers protested that the British Admiralty never issued orders to British merchantmen for the use of neutral flags, the *Lusitania*, on her way back from New York, hoisted the stars and stripes near the Irish coast. That this was not an isolated case was shown by a communiqué of the London Foreign Office, in which the use of neutral flags by ships of a belligerent nation is defended by the argument that it is being sanctioned by the British Merchant Shipping Act. If England permits other nations to use the Union Jack, the latter, it is contended, have to allow their flags being used—or abused—by England. But according to international law a change of flag after the outbreak of a war, for the purpose of escaping capture, is not to be recognized. England however insists that British law shall replace international law. We wonder, how long the world will stand this sort of thing. Is there not a man in the world outside Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey? Is there not a man in the United States? Have the United States become a British Colony again—in fact, if not in name?

A healthy situation.

No moratorium, finances in good order, food supply assured, says minister of finance Dr. Lentze.

If anyone had any doubts as to the thoroughly excellent conditions existing in Germany, at the present time, a reading of the Speech of the Minister of Finance Dr. Lentze in the Prussian Landtag, is to be recommended. The financial year of 1913, said Dr. Lentze, had closed with a surplus of 24 millions of marks and 92 millions upon balance of the railroads. At the commencement of the war Germany found herself face to face with extraordinary difficulties concerning financial credit, all of which have now been set aside.

No Moratorium.

First and foremost the establishment of a moratorium, with all its evil effects upon the credit of the country, was avoided. And that important achievement was due to the invaluable help given by the Reichsbank, which organised a credit system and instituted practical economical measures, in the interests of trade and commerce, which in their way were equal to those magnificent feats of the German armies in the field. And this country is the only one engaged in the war, which had not to adopt the credit disturbing and paralysing measure, the Moratorium.

New war industries.

The war, instead of proving a disturber in the employment market, soon made it needful for such a number of new industries to be developed, that today the unemployed does have well nigh ceased to exist. At the same time, the agriculturists, who had naturally to suffer from the scarcity of labor, were remunerated by the ready markets found for their produce, at good prices. And further there is the important asset, that all the money given out and voted, has been spent in the country.

The Minister of finance drew attention to the wondrous good work the railroad authorities have accomplished, from the highest official to the smallest employe. The state controlled railroads had fully risen to the immense calls made in the furthering of troops and munition of war, and at the same time the ordinary freight traffic had remained at 95%, as compared with normal times.

The Food Supply.

All attention was shown when the Minister came to the important question of the starving out of the country, upon which England had built such hopes. About this Dr. Lentze said:—"It is our luck that owing to years of organisation of our agricultural interests, we have come to the point that there is a sufficient production of breadstuffs and meat to supply the entire country (applause). The measures of control which have been taken are merely those which are dictated by the desire that the supply may be assured and that provision be made for a full harvest in coming years. If the supply of breadstuffs are economically controlled, there is plenty for the supply of the entire people. (Loud applause). On the other hand the heads of cattle, sheep and especially pigs, must be reduced, as there is not sufficient meal supply to feed them.

Exchange credit institutions had been opened throughout the country and had worked with the utmost success. Chilean nitrates had been supplemented by artificial fertilisers, which can be made in Germany, and money credits had been placed at the disposal of the manufacturers so that the supply might become sufficient for all wants. And the Minister closed his highly interesting speech by an appeal to all to work together in unison for the cause of the fatherland.

Austro-Hungarian Army.

Has done its duty in the noblest manner. Greatest difficulties overcome.

The wondrous courage and endurance displayed by officers and soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army has, long ago, come to be thoroughly realised and appreciated by the German ally. This is echoed in the *Vossische* as follows:—

The task of the Austro-Hungarian army, which fell to it from the beginning, has been all the while fulfilled in a manner which reflects the highest honor upon those forces. The Austro-Hungarian troops had to deal with an enemy with great numerical superiority and constantly defeated it. That the Austro-Hungarian forces were compelled to retire, for strategical reasons, has nothing of defeat attached to it. They had to deal with

A record of Gold.

Over two milliards of gold in the Reichsbank. It is the duty of all to pay in what they have to the State.

During the past week no less than 31 millions of gold has been paid into the Reichsbank compared to 17 million the week before. And, as a result, the gold reserve of the country amounts to two milliards and well nigh two hundred million of marks, a result which represents a quite extraordinarily substantial state of the public credit. That is to say that there are in the vaults of the Reichsbank 900 000 000 marks more of gold than this time a year ago. In reply to the call for gold, which it is the duty of every patriot to pay into the national treasury, school children have enlisted their services with such remarkable results that several of them have brought in over a thousands of marks of the yellow metal and thousands have brought in hundreds of marks worth. München-Gladbach has sent in 270 000 and Rheydt 191 000 marks in gold. There are still some three milliards of gold stowed away throughout the empire. No other country can make such a showing of substantial prosperity.

In face of such brilliant results as the above the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"For a long time past the German State authorities have appealed to people to pay in their gold to the national banks. To a great extent this appeal has been in vain."

In such manner are the English deceived.

A Witness to English Cruelties.

We give in the following the sworn statement of an impartial foreigner, an American, who has served in the English expeditionary army.

State of Illinois,
County of Cook. ss.

Robert F. Meyer, now residing at 4050 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say:

That he was born on the 2nd of March in the year 1886 in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, that on the 10th of September, 1914, he was by deception enticed to enlist at Liverpool, England, in the 14th company of the Grenadier Guards, under the name of Frederick Meyer, and that he, with his regiment, was landed at Ostende, Belgium, on the 17th of September 1914.

Deponent further says that he received a gunshot in the neck in the battle near Reims on the 19th of September 1914, and was brought to England and into the Millbank Hospital, Rochester Road in London, England, where he remained from his arrival on the 20th. of September until the 25th of September, 1914, on which last date he was transferred to the Caterham hospital in Surrey, England.

Deponent further says that during his stay in the Millbank hospital, he saw there wounded German soldiers, and among these were at least eight cases of mutilation, as follows: three had had both eyes gouged out, the tongues of three others had been cut out, and the ears of a further two cut off.

And deponent further says the eight soldiers mentioned bore other wounds, which apparently had been received in battle, and that four of those mutilated told him, that they had been mutilated by English soldiers. During my stay in the Millbank hospital, I was with a Thomas Perry of my regiment, who saw the same cases to which I herein refer.

Sgd. Robert F. Meyer
Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th of December, 1914.
Sgd. D. S. Douglass,
Notary Public.

Unrest in Egypt Growing.

Constantinople, February 10th. News from Cairo indicates that the approach of the Turkish army has increased the unrest among the population. Hatred against England becomes more and more manifest. Several priests, who substituted the name of the "Sultan" Hussein Kamel for that of the Caliph were beaten by the populace. A troop of Mahomedans is said to have destroyed the anglophile Arabian newspapers offices and killed three editors of the *El Mokatam*.

the utmost difficulties, in a land which was rendered almost impassable by the rains. Those difficulties were overcome by means of almost superhuman exertions. After the retreat there came a renewed march forward. The Austro-Hungarian army remains intact, ready to execute its duty and to carry out all the calls made upon it.

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Real American Opinion.

It is not easy for people outside of the United States, to judge what American opinion really is. To be able to do so it is essential to understand the press of the United States. For instance the *New York Herald, Times, Sun,* are not American papers in the true sense of the term. That is to say they do not represent public feeling in America, but merely reflect the opinions of cliques, and are dominated by Non-American influences. As a true American paper can be taken, for instance, the *Washington Post.* That powerful and independent organ, voices American sentiment as it is echoed in the Capital where President Wilson resides and Senate and House of Representatives assemble. And the *Washington Post,* in its Editorial Column, publishes widely different expressions of opinion concerning England and Germany, to those we have become accustomed to hear voiced by the European controlled newspapers published in New York. The *Washington Post* handles the English without remorse. It calls a spade a spade and it calls Britains foreign policy "The cold, calculating, ruthless policy of playing one nation against another, of egging small nations into disastrous wars, of inducing possible rivals of Great Britain to grapple with and destroy one another, all for Britains good." And the *Post* concludes:—"The United States shall not be made a cat's paw of the Island Kingdom."

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WAR DIARY.

February, 1st 1915.

The German submarine boats, U 19 and U 21 have suddenly appeared in the Irish Sea and sunk the steamers "Ben Gruchen", "Linda Bianchi", "Ikaria" and "Takumaru" (Japanese steamer); several other big ships are overdue. This is a very unpleasant surprise for the English, who will soon realize that this war is no child's play. They are trying to starve the German people to death by cutting off all supplies regardless of international law and now they are getting a dose of their own medicine. Technically speaking, the achievements of the German "subs" are wonderful. Again, English naval men and merchants are wondering and speculating how these boats were able to reach the Irish Sea. They can and will not believe that they travelled all around the English and Scotch coast. Besides, they are beginning to suspect that the boats have found a base of supplies in some small Irish harbor, with the assistance of the Irish population. I do not know how true this is. The German boats are there and doing their best "to make it hot" for the English. The hotter the better. Of course, we will hear a great howl about German recklessness sinking harmless merchant ships, but such wail on the part of the English has been heard too often to make any impression.

Meanwhile they feel the effect of the war in many other regards. Transoceanic ship freight rates and the prices of wheat and other cereals are climbing in a most astonishing way. French industries are in a still worse condition. By occupying the northern part of France, the Germans control between sixty and one hundred percent of the total French production of iron and steel. Poor France must buy all it needs at war prices from England, which is doing a good business in such products, and Belgium is gradually being deprived of her stores of copper, iron and iron ore by the Germans, while the English fleet is bombarding and destroying the flourishing towns and villages along the Belgian coast. This is the English way of conducting the war against Germany. At the same time the English government and press, working in perfect harmony as usual, are threatening

Too Sensitive.

The Germans are apt to be too much influenced by foreign opinion.

English callous.

Murdered thousands of women and children in the Boer war. The world was shocked, the Briton indifferent to criticism.

I hope the Germans will excuse me, if I make the suggestion that they are too sensitive, that they pay far too much attention to opinions from outside regarding themselves. This war is full of lessons to us all, that each one of us feel "Since frivolity and the Tango have been given up and the terrific aspect of an international war has made every one of us serious beings, every day brings with it renewed knowledge, increased experience.

From the English, there is a great object lesson to be learnt. It is regarding their absolute callousness to any opinions concerning themselves. On the other hand their absolute faith that whatever the English do is right and their total indifference to any expression by anyone, specially by people of other countries, to the contrary.

The British, as we all know, have, from the beginning of the war, been carrying on a campaign of systematised lies and calumnies concerning this country. The *London Times* has a standing head, which reads:—"German Atrocities". Beneath that heading there are, daily published the most fantastic and impossible news "items" concerning the misdeeds of the German soldiers, which we all here, know to be entirely devoid of foundation. And such news(?), with malignant intent, is diligently cabled over to the United States. In such way, Germany and the Germans have been calumniated to such an extent, before the American people, that the latter has finally begun to grow suspicious.

The latest howl of the English against Germany, has been concerning the visit a few Zeppelin Airships made on a given night some little time ago over the British coast, which had the effect; to use the words of an American who has just returned from Britains coast, of giving every Englishman goose-skin throughout the British Isles. It was just a sort of trial, in view of bigger things to come, a probationary trip. A few bombs were thrown and some damage done. Immediately the English papers came out with big headlines in which the words "Huns" and "Barbarians" figured prominently and the cable to the United States was kept hot with messages. It was told that a woman and a child had been killed. And I find people here, Germans, quite upset and distressed, lest perchance it might be thought that something wrong had been done, just because the English told them it was not right to come and wake them up in the night with bombs. And then there was the woman and child, poor helpless beings, hurt!

Does anyone for a moment imagine, that if the English had airships; which they have not; and that they could fly over towns in Germany and drop bombs where they could, that they would not do so? Why, of course

they would, and without delay! It is unfortunate that in times of war, innocent people must necessarily suffer. But that the English should be so exceedingly sensitive upon such matters in view of recent historical events, does not seem logical. That awful system, inaugurated by Lord Kitchener, of itself is one of the most cruel systems of revenge enacted upon innocent civilians the world has known. Before me, I have a cutting from the *Daily News* of the 9th of November, 1901, at the time of the Boer war, which reads as follows:—

"In the month of November, there died in the concentration camp, 1964 children and 328 women. In the concentrations camps instituted by Lord Kitchener, there are 54,326 children and 38,022 women. The rate of mortality is greater than in a cholera epidemic."

Again, in Reynolds newspaper of the same period:—

"In the concentration camps the wives and the children of the Boers are dying off like the flies, owing to the confinement in too close quarters, bad food and the pestilential stink in which they are forced to live. Out of every 1000 of the interned, on an average, 383 have died."

Your soldiers have fired with artillery upon women and children fleeing from their destroyed homesteads, although you knew there were no men amongst them. At Graspan your soldiers took a troop of women and children prisoners. When a troop of Boers arrived and attacked the English soldiers made use of the women and children to shield themselves, and, when they saw that they could not resist they shot the women and children down with rifle and cannon.

The above, to which I could add much more, of a similar kind, is quite sufficient to demonstrate to all, that the British, in any case, are not in a position to hurl an anathema at the Germans, because of the unavoidable harming of a woman and a child during an airship flight, to undertake which needed, upon the part of the occupants of those Zeppelins an amount of courage and initiative which ought to appeal to those sportive instincts which the British profess to hold in such high esteem.

In those days of the Boer war, when Germany and the entire civilised world shuddered and was filled with horror at Kitchener's diabolical and merciless means of punishing his enemy by virtually murdering their women and children, the English remained haughty and callous. They admitted the death of 14,000 women and children, in those horrible concentration camps. The Boers claimed that 20,000 was the more correct figure. Even the lower figure demon-

strated one of the worst slaughters of the innocents the world has known. But the English never once expressed the slightest feeling of regret, for that barbarous treatment of those women and children, which was intentionally meted out, in order that the Boer race should be exterminated. If there is any doubt upon that subject it is dispelled by the despatch of the notorious Winston Churchill, then War Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in which he said:—

"There is only one means of breaking the resistance of the Boers and that is the severest suppression. In other words, we must kill the older ones in order that their children may respect us."

And yet today, that same Churchill is one of the first of those, who prate so senselessly and foolishly concerning German atrocities which he does not give an atom of substantiated evidence to support.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

Quite Absurd.

To the Continental Times.

The frantic efforts of the English newspapers to find terrible charges to make against the Germans are most amusing. In a *London* leading paper I read, under the head of "German Brutality" that the Germans are giving employment to the Belgians to work in the mines and pay them two marks a day. That they are employing the French to cut down trees. That at Charleroi there are still 250 wounded French who are treated well. That the German soldiers in Charleroi conduct themselves correctly. The most terrible charge made, is, that the Germans shot down two inhabitants at Solesmes, because they were carrying arms. Franc-Tireurs of course! It was a public execution as an example to others of their kind. A hostage encouraging the enemy was also shot. Isn't that natural? One asks oneself therefore, why the heading "German Brutality."

Tuesday, Berlin. Common Sense.

English humbug

To the Continental Times.

England has pretended, as the traditional protector of the weak, to have interfered in the war exclusively for the reason of saving poor little Belgium. Now, admitted that this had really been her thought and sincere purpose, what a nonsense such an idea, seen in the light of practical reality! How could England, even if she had landed her whole army days before the German inroad began, ever have saved Belgium from its predestined fate of becoming the great battle field of the war, as it so often had been in history? Belgium would have been devastated in any event, for it would have been ridiculous to assume that the Belgian and English armies combined could have stopped the innarching German army, or at least could have prevented enormous battles on Belgian soil. Seen from this angle, Belgium has protected England, and not vice versa. The cruel irony of England's hypocrisy stands out more clearly than before when one considers that England

February 3rd 1915.

The German government publishes, without comment, the following order of the British admiralty: "On account of the appearance of German submarine boats in the British and Irish channels all British merchant vessels should at once fly neutral flags and cover all distinctions like marks indicating the names of shipping companies, names of ships etc. There should be no flying of house flags. This order is to be kept secret."

This is the most stupendous revelation of the war. It means nothing less than the hauling down of the British trading flag, as the "Lokalanzeiger" calls it. It creates an entirely new situation obliterating all rights of neutrals, because from now on German warships have no means to distinguish neutral from hostile merchant vessels, except by boarding them and investigating the papers. It remains to be seen what steps the neutral powers will take to protect their interests, and what the German government will do to meet the new situation.

America is having troubles of her own, also. Part of the public press, especially pro-English papers like the *New York "World"*, "Herald", "Times" and "Tribune", are furious that the German-Americans under the leadership of congressman Richard Barthold have founded the so-called "Neutrality League" whose declared object is to secure for America a real upright policy of neutrality, not a sham neutrality. Its first and chief purpose is to compel the American government, it est the President and Congress, to pass a bill prohibiting the exportation of material of war to any and all belligerents. They assert that it is ridiculous to speak of strict neutrality while material of war of all sorts including guns, rifles, cartridges, shells and shrapnels for \$ 500,000,000 are being manufactured for, and delivered to, the allies. But what makes the English-Americans so mad, is the audacity of those German wretches to declare that they will use the best weapon in the hands of American citizens, the ballot, at the next election if the attitude of the U.S. government be not changed quickly. The last election, in November, already showed from what direction the wind was blowing. The democratic majority in the house of representatives, which

used Belgium as a kind of border-land which the enemy must necessarily invade and wreck. Belgium, by entering into any agreement whatever, with any of the great powers around her, doomed herself to the sinister fate which now has justly overtaken her. If she had had a secret arrangement with Germany, she most likely would now have been overrun by the French and the English. Dr. X.

Then and Now.

Amongst the many "howls" of the English, to which we have become so accustomed, I read a quite special "howl" regarding the demolition of the library at Louvain, with the usual accompaniments of "Huns" and "Barbarians".

But, if one takes the trouble to read history of a hundred years ago, we find the wanton destruction of the Congress Library by the British as follows:

"The British having occupied the Capitol, the leading officers entered the House of Representatives. Admiral Cockburn of the Royal Navy, who was co-operating with General Ross, seated himself in the Speaker's chair and called the assembly to order. "Gentlemen," he shouted, "the question is, Shall this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned? All in favor of burning it will say Aye!" There was a general affirmative response. And when he added, "Those opposed will say Nay," silence reigned for a moment. "Light up," cried the Admiral, and the order was repeated in all parts of the building. Soldiers and sailors vied with each other in collecting combustible material for their fires. The books on the shelves were used as kindling for the north wing, and the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, which had been presented by the King to Congress, were torn from their frames and trampled under foot."

Berlin Feb. 9. 1915. Historicus.

Where is "Fair Play?"

Where is English "fair play" gone to. I read the *Daily Telegraph*. It professes to give American opinion and quotes from the *Herald*, *N. Y. Times* and *Sun*. The first is a paper owned by a man who has lived in Paris forty years, who personally directs his paper but in no way represents American opinion. The second paper is owned by the notorious Lord Northcliffe, the third is the plaything of a few American plutocrats. The *N. Y. Times* says that all American people stand like a rock against Germany. What nonsense! Why don't the English correspondents quote the opinions of the *Washington Post*, out and out anti English and pro German. Why not the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Chicago Record*, both more than friendly towards Germany. Don't the 42 newspapers under the Hearst management, all pro German count for anything? What about the *Evening Post* of New York, one of the very few self respecting newspapers of the commercial capital of the United States, also quite friendly to Germany. In such a manner the British public is deluded and lied to by its own newspapers. Berlin, Feb. 8. 1915. American.

the United States with all sorts of things if Congress should pass the President's bill providing for the purchase, with the aid of the government, of German and other foreign built ships to encourage American trade. Bulldozing the enemy and neutrals, betraying the allies—this is honest John Bull in his glory! Better informed English merchants are beginning to understand that Germany's economical and financial armament is too strong to be shattered soon. E. Holden, president of the big *London City and Midland Bank*, stated at the annual meeting of the stockholders, that the Imperial German Bank had a very large supply of gold and Germany would be able to raise another loan of five billion Marks which would enable her to carry on the war for another six months. He could have added that she could raise the same amount in six months intervals as often as she pleases, because the money remains in the country.

The death sentence of the German businessmen Ficke and Gröndler in Casablanca has been executed by the French authorities although general Liauthey, the French resident general, had given the American charge d'affaires his word of honor that he would first appeal to President Poincaré. What will the American government do in the face of this flagrant breach of good faith? Will Secretary Bryan be again content to simply protest as he did in many previous cases of complaint against England? President Wilson and Secretary Bryan ought to have learned by this time that mere protests have no effect at all, be they made in London, Paris or Petersburg.

Colonel General von Bülow commanding one of the German armies in the West, has received a company of foreign newspapermen, among them several Americans, and addressing them remarked: "We expect courage of a soldier, honesty of a merchant and love of truth of a journalist." A good many American newspapermen should remember this truism.

February 2nd 1915.

The German admiralty announces publicly, and the government has notified neutral powers, that neutral ships are warned not to approach the west and north coast of

France while English transports are bringing troops and large quantities of war material from England to France, which will be prevented by German forces with all means of modern warfare.

British naval men acknowledge that officers and crew of the German submarines act very gentlemanlike in the performance of their duty by giving the crew of merchant vessels full time to save their lives. They are reported as being very polite and always expressing their regret for being compelled to cause so much inconvenience to the sailors. Nothing else was to be expected of German officers and soldiers.

The English press has seen light. According to reports from London the press generally admits that the latest step of the German government to control the consumption of breadstuffs will suffice to provide enough food for Germany, so that the policy of starving her out is doomed to be a failure. But they add, that, by this step, bread had been stamped as an instrument of war which would justify England to seize all neutral ships with breadstuffs on board because it would find its way into Germany in one form or another. With other words: if Germany alone cannot be starved, try to starve the neutral countries around her. This is the true English conception of the right of neutrals!

The American senate has killed, after obstruction by republican senators with the assistance of eight democratic members of the American house of Lords, the President's bill to purchase foreign ships and to establish an American merchant marine worth speaking of. The bill has been referred back to the committee which means a first class burial. All further attempts to resurrect it will be futile. So the English bluff has been successful in the American senate! What a pity.

The British war department has issued an order permitting prisoners in concentration camps and prisoners of war to read newspapers. Very nice. But only English papers are admitted. The war department must have a very high opinion of the German private soldiers if it expects them to read and understand English papers. This is heaping insult on injury. "But Lord Kitchener is an honourable man."

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

Supplement

The Dastards!

Jewish victims of the Russian Pogroms of ten years ago, served up as German atrocities of the present war.

With Malicious Intent.

Aimed to tarnish the fair fame of the German nation before the world. Atrocity mongers shown up!



A terribly mutilated face.

Russian soldier; head smashed in after having gouged his eyes out.

Grandfather and two grandchildren, murdered by a bloodthirsty, hate-inspired soldatesca.



Three Russian soldiers massacred by the Teutons.

Peasant from the neighbourhood of Warsaw; skull dashed in by rifle-butt.

A non-combatant, executed by the invaders.

One of the greatest signs of weakness upon the part of the enemies of Germany is, that they find it necessary to resort to perjury, calumny and vile lies in order to try and stultify the fair name of this country in the eyes of the world. The "German Atrocities" cry had almost died a natural death. The voice of common sense had almost prevailed, in finally believing the testimony of unbiased witness, to the effect that they were all invention, or else wilfully set about by unscrupulous agitators for some one or other biased reason.

Of late, however, Russia has been made use of as a new incubation locality of "Atrocities". It was supposed by the stupid inventors of such atrocities, that none would think of investigating in far away Russia. So, they sent out to the world, a number of photographs, realistically true to nature, of miserable people who had been brutally butchered, and labelled them "German Atrocities". But those photographs were at once discovered to be the representation of the results of Russian pogroms, and the individuals, whose mutilated corpses were represented, unfortunate Hebrews, victims of the traditional Muscovite hatred of their race.

False calculation.

The rascals who had thus tried to deceive the world and build up yet another anti German cry, had made the false calculation that all the people of the world are fools. Luckily, only a majority of the inhabitants of the universe are so stupid as to be taken in by any device, however shallow. But, there exists

О томъ, что въ Бѣлостокѣ подготовлялось грандіозное кровопусканіе, не могли не быть освѣдомлены, кромѣ царскосельскихъ инициаторовъ, министры внутр. дѣлъ и военный, но оба не приняли мѣръ къ его предотвращенію. Губернаторъ Кистеръ довольно откровенно заявилъ представителямъ еврейскаго населенія о неизбѣжности погрома, но самъ не смогъ перенести позора своего малодушія и ушелъ въ отставку, опровергнувъ только официальную версію о причинахъ погрома. Мало того, что гражданская власть устранилась на все время погрома, но послѣдній настолько инсценировался, что представилось возможнымъ описать программу погрома въ



Бѣлостокъ.
Тѣло еврейки, подвергшейся истязаніямъ.

Бѣлостокѣ берлинцы могли ознакомиться съ событіемъ, предотвратить которое могла бы развѣ депеша Вильгельма къ Николаю. Но, какъ извѣстно, это было бы „вмѣшательствомъ во внутреннія дѣла“ дружественной державы. Поэтому три дня гримилась дома, избивались старики, женщины и дѣти; самая изощренная пытка блекли предъ изобрѣтательностью распушенныхъ солдатъ, и полиція безучастно созерцала сцены, одно описаніе коихъ способно было бы вызвать слезы негодованія на самыя сухія очи. Теперь установлено, что полицеймейстеръ Бѣлостока, расположенный къ евреямъ, Деркачевъ, былъ убитъ по наущенію пристава Шереметова, который за погромъ получилъ мѣсто въ Петербургѣ, гдѣ и былъ тяжело раненъ немного спустя террористомъ. Войскамъ данъ былъ благодарственный приказъ генераломъ Хитрово, военный губернаторъ получилъ орденъ. Здѣсь, въ Бѣлостокѣ, произведена была первая широкая попытка военнаго погрома, повторенная потомъ начисто, такъ ска-

a small minority of people who have sense and who remind the fools when they are being deceived. So it is now. The people who know observe and keep their eyes open as they pass through the world, at one saw that the photographs, issued for publication with such malicious intent, were falsifications. We publish those pictures. The fact that in almost each case the bodies bear, upon the breast, the Tallith or Hebrew shawl of prayer, gives the immediate clue to the fact that they must be Jews. Further investigation and comparison shows that they are the same pictures which were published concerning the Pogroms in Russia of 1905 and 1906. And still further inquiry showed that one of the photographs represented a Jew killed at Bielostok in 1905. The one in the centre of the upper has not been identified, but doubtless belongs to the same series.

Moral murderers.

In such a manner have rascally unscrupulous enemies, sought to calumniate Germany by insidiously and treacherously, with knowledge aforethought, setting before the world at large, false testimony of the most damnable kind. One wonders that people capable of such debased and disgraceful action live. They deserve to die, for they are morally murderers, caught red handed trying to inflict a fatal blow, to stamp as barbarians natives of a country, which it is little to say, has done more for the advance of culture and civilisation, during the past century, than any nation existing throughout the world.

