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HOTEL BRISTOL VIENNA

The Continental Times

Hotel Del Prado Jackson Park Chicago, Illinois

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SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Table listing special features like Greece and Turkey, Americans of Independent Thought, British Opinion in Doubt, etc.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Washington, Sunday. The Republican National Convention will meet on June 7 in Chicago, for the nomination of a President.
Sofia, Sunday. The position of the people of Salonica is of the worst possible.

Position in Salonica. Sofia, Sunday. The position of the people of Salonica is of the worst possible. Provisions have, owing to the calls of the English and French troops, risen to exorbitant prices.

Christiania, Sunday. At five last evening the Oscar II arrived in the harbor. The expedition remains here till Wednesday and then starts in two groups for Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Official news was received at Casewick House, Siamford, of the death of Lord Kesteven, at the age of 24. He was the third baron, and only succeeded his uncle last July.

"AMERICANS WHO DO NOT SWIM IN BRITISH WATERWAYS"

"LOKAL-ANZEIGER" UPON THE NON-PARTIZAN AMERICAN WHOSE OPINIONS ARE REFLECTED IN THE "CONTINENTAL TIMES." The Lokal-Anzeiger, under the above heading publishes a very neat and appreciative article, by P. R. K., concerning the fairness of the Continental Times in publishing the opinions of many leading Americans, who do not choose to follow blindly and slavishly at the beck of English dictation.

GREEKS MAKE ADVANCES TO TURKEY GREEK CONSUL GENERAL TO RETURN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

One of the most important pieces of news of the present times has passed the observation of many people. It consists in a telegram from the Constantinople Correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung which tells that Consular and Diplomatic relations are about to be fully restored between Greece and Turkey, after a semi-break of over a year.

So long as M. Venizelos was at the helm of the Greek Government, there was no chance whatsoever of any rapprochement between Greece and Turkey. On the contrary there were continuous broils, exceedingly damaging to Greek trade.

Greece, like Serbia, cherished an impossible political creed of which Venizelos was one of the most ardent advocates. It consisted in imagining that, sometime or another, Constantinople, Smyrna and all the Islands in the Aegean Sea must come under Greek rule.

Each day that passes shows more and more the wisdom of King Constantin and the well meant, perhaps, but utterly mistaken policy of Venizelos, whereby that statesman was willing to precipitate his country-as the King has said, already suffering severely from the wounds of two wars, into the terrible international conflict which is raging from one end of Europe to the other.

ENGLISH OPINION UPON OUTLOOK

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" EDITORIAL WHICH SHOWS UTMOST CONCERN REGARDING OUTLOOK IN NEAR EAST. TANGLED PROBLEM. EGYPT THREATENED. SUSPICIONS AROUSED BY OPENING OF ROUTE BERLIN-CONSTANTINOPLE. CHECK OF HITHERTO SUCCESSFUL BAGDAD MARCH.

London, Sunday. Under the heading of "A Tangled Problem," the Daily Telegraph writes editorially: The problem which confronts us in the Near East is as complex as it is menacing.

We are clear is, that in such a case the Allied troops would concentrate at Salonika, after blowing up all the bridges behind them. The safety of the army must be the first care of our military commanders, and, diplomacy or no diplomacy, it must be secured by an open assertion of force.

The Allied troops have fallen back from their advanced positions. This was inevitable as soon as it was made clear that no possible junction could be effected with the Serbian Army at Prilep and Monastir, and that it was no further use attempting to threaten the Bulgarians at Veles and Uskub.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN ALLIES AWAIT ATTACK.

It is little surprising to hear that the General in command of the fifth Greek army, which had been stationed at Salonica, made formal protest against the action of the Allies in forming defensive works around that town.

The evacuation of Oewghelis was a matter of considerable time, for the Servians had accumulated large stores there and in addition there were 2,500 wounded in the hospital. The English lost two field batteries and their casualties, not yet exactly known, must have been large.

More important even than these is the discovery, or suspicion, of large Teutonic schemes based on the linking-up of the great railway line between Berlin and Constantinople. While the check to our hitherto successful march on Baghdad has profoundly disappointed us, we are beginning to realise that one of the problems which we may have to deal with hereafter is the defence of Egypt, threatened by the ill-omened conjunction of German and Turkish forces, and the large designs of the Central Powers in Asia Minor and Palestine.

OFFICIAL REPORT. (Balkan Front)

In the fighting about Bijelopolje 1,950 men were taken prisoner. Now the district north east of Tara about Mjokovac has been cleared of the enemy. The Austro-Hungarian troops, in their victorious advance, have during the past 5 days captured 13,500 prisoners in those districts.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

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Our Information Department.

"The Continental Times" is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all Useful Information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, Means of Transit, etc., throughout Europe.—In Germany: Continental Times, Augsburgstrasse 38, Berlin.

Business Section.

Imports and Exports. — Finances and Forwards

"The Continental Times" is one of the most interesting and original journals in the world. Its circulation has steadily grown not only in the country in which it is published, but abroad — not only in the neutral countries of Europe, but in the United States where the paper now enjoys an extensive circulation. In addition to being interesting the Continental Times also strives to be useful.

Though conditions in the business community of every land are at present far from normal, we nevertheless believe that communications should be maintained and the interest kept alive between the United States and Germany — so that the many pleasant and profitable commercial relations may be rapidly resumed after the war.

To further this end, the Continental Times purposes to conduct a regular business and financial section which will keep readers in both countries in touch with the conditions in the markets of the other. American firms with American markets will find our columns a very valuable medium for keeping their name and products before the eyes of the public. Bank reports, stock quotations, news of business enterprises will be given due attention, as well as all other items of use to commercial circles on both sides.

We invite the practical cooperation of all those who are interested in this project, and we trust that they will take advantage of the weekly Commercial Section (published every Friday) in order to keep in touch with one another. We hope that we may likewise count upon their support in this mid-rating by their liberal use of our advertisements and the securing of new readers.

The Publishers.

The Independent American.

The American as a rule thinks for himself, which accounts for the fact that, in the newspapers in the United States, the Editorial does not play a big role. But, in the present war, unfortunately, the usually shrewd "Citizen", has been badly misled. Owing to the astuteness of the most thorough going system for misleading the world has known, the American newspaper reader has been cheated and fooled, been absolutely misinformed, put onto a false track and altogether deceived in the most lamentable manner, as regards the truth concerning the world's war. 'Tis is a pity it is so but it is a stern, hard, and disagreeable fact.

But there are American's, whose strength of character has been such, that they in spite of all the traps laid to divert them into thinking as the Entente Powers wished, have insisted on drawing their own conclusions and have been courageous enough to swim against the stream of fanatical anglo-manianism which has swept over the United States at all events the eastern portion of the Union.

The Continental Times, as an American newspaper, has thought it its duty to place its columns at the disposal of those Americans who had the courage of their opinions and cared to express them over their signatures. This opportunity a great number of typically fearless men-yes men in the true sense of the term!—have availed themselves, of and our columns have been almost continuously filled with the contributions of the opinions of Americans of light and learning, who have told the truth in language clear and unanswerable.

In a recent issue, the Lokal-Anzeiger publishes an article in eulogy of the Continental Times which it considers has rendered the signal service of showing that all Americans have not been misled, but that there are many, a great many, who have been "true Americans", that is to say have shown their individuality and strength of character in defending, aye, and insisting upon telling the truth about Germany and the action of that country, both at home and in the war.

Attitude of Greece.

As straws show which way the stream flows, so do small political incidents at the present time demonstrate how events of much importance are running along and forming themselves. Of course it is may be a quite small matter to the superficial observer, that after a year of absence, the Greek Consul General to Constantinople should return to his post, and that a well known Greek politician and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Kallergi, should be appointed as diplomatic representative in the Turkish capital. But to the political expert it opens an entirely new field of possibilities, it means, at a so critical time as the present, when all are wondering which way the political stream is flowing, that Greece has decided upon the exceedingly wise policy of being, for the first time in long years, on good terms with the powerful Turkish neighbor. The results of such a policy cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the Hellenic Kingdom. Moreover, in view of the trend of recent events, it is of the highest political significance.]

Those who have lived in Turkey are well aware of the enormous business influence of the Greeks in that country. Friendship with Turkey means immense benefit for Greece. If the Turk so wishes, he can accord the greatest facilities to Greek trade and commerce. And, it must be remembered always, that the Turk is a singularly tolerant and benevolent minded being. All religions and all races are tolerated in Turkey. The Jews that fled from the persecution of the Spaniards, found homes, and kindness from the Turks, at Salonica. The Armenians, who fled from the persecution of the Persians, fled to Turkey and have remained there ever since.

The Greeks have crowded to Turkey, not without reason. It is because there they find full freedom and scope for their energies, and there, thousands upon thousands of them, have amassed vast fortunes. Turkey, if that country wills, can grant the Greeks special rights in those islands which are almost entirely inhabited by Greeks. It is quite certain that the Greeks can obtain infinitely more out of the Turks by a policy of friendliness than by any attempts at coercion. The Turk is a proud man on the one hand, exceedingly generous on the other. You cannot coerce him, but you can get an immense deal out of him by taking him in the right way, namely by friendliness and appeal to his good qualities, which are very numerous. Those are facts which at last the Greeks have begun to understand, but they are of those political points that Venizelos was never able to grasp.

England in Doubt.

We publish today a highly interesting series of opinions given in the most reputable English newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, in which that organ casts the most serious doubts upon the general safety of Great Britain, according to the outlook of the military situation. Those opinions are given seriously and in editorial form, and from them we gather that the greatest concern is felt as to the outcome of events in the Near East. England, from what is to be read in that editorial, has suddenly wakened to the fact, that owing to the results of the Balkan campaign, the English forces at Salonica are in great danger, that the safety of Egypt is imperiled by what is termed, "The ill omned conjunction of German and Turkish forces." The editorial draws attention to the unfortunate Bagdad march and its lack of success. Greece is much inveighed against. Altogether according to the Telegraph, the English concerning the Balkans feel uncertain and confused as to the precise aims for which the campaign was commenced." All that sounds as bad as can be, and one feels astonished that the English Censor should have allowed the printing of such an alarmist article in any newspaper, and the more in one of such undoubted influence as the Daily Telegraph.

COUNCIL IN ATHENS.

Athens, Thursday. The representatives of the Quadruple Alliance have paid a joint visit to M. Skuludis. Immediately afterwards a Council of the Greek Ministers was called. Report goes that the Entente Powers have sent in a note which amounts to an ultimatum.

AEROPLANE FATALITY.

London, Sunday. The death is announced in an aeroplane accident near Birmingham of Second Lieut. Cyril Talbot Burney Croft, aged 24 years, of the 8th Somerset Light Infantry, attached to the Royal Flying Corps. It was stated by an airman mechanic that the machine was piloted by Lieutenant Mc Donald, who carried the deceased as a passenger. The machine ascended 1,500ft Later it descended towards the ground. He did not think anything was wrong with the machine. One complete circuit had been made, and the aeroplane was turning to do another when it got caught in the wind. The machine was about 300 yards up. Then the tail of the aeroplane seemed to lift right up, and it dived to the earth nose first, alighting in a ploughed field, being completely wrecked. The deceased was killed, being found under the engine and petrol tank. Witness had examined the machine and found everything apparently in order.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

WOMEN DOCTORS WHO WORKED AT FRONT EVER SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF WAR.

Success of War Dogs

HAVE BEEN VERY USEFUL IN RECONNOITERING WORK. RUSSIAN LIBEL UPON AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

We have the greatest number of women doctors in the field who have been doing splendid work. Amongst them is one who has just returned to Vienna and who has in due course been practising at nearly all the fronts. She is Frau Emmy Spindler, and she wears on her breast the well merited decoration of the silver medal for courage under fire.

Interviewed Frau Spindler said: I have been, since the second of August 1914, constantly in the field. I was first of all in Serbia, during which time I had to take part in the retreat of the army of Petiorok. Then I went to the Galician front and a short while ago I was again under fire at Ikonzo. For some time past I have been told to hold myself in readiness to start for the Russian Polish front.

"Twelve women doctors, amongst them my small self, have been ever since the beginning of the war at the front, and we have done all possible so as to care for our brave soldiers on the field of battle itself. Our only title is „Medical Aspirant." The exertions of field work we are now well able to bear for we have become highly trained. During the colds of the last autumn, we became thoroughly hardened.

Exciting Episode.

If you were to ask me which was the most interesting episode through which I have lived during the war, I can tell you that it was during the time when I was temporarily a prisoner of the Servians. On the 24 September we were in a hospital station on the Danube, in the neighborhood of Semlin, in company of the regiment of General Desfours. Without our knowing anything about it, all the troops and officials had quitted Semlin and we had been left behind with fifty wounded. All at once we fell into the hands of Servians who had come over to the austro-hungarian side of the Danube. They wanted to take us, at once to Serbia, but we managed by tricks to prevent the Servians from carrying out their wishes, and to leave us with the wounded whom we described as being untransportable. After while the Servians retired to their own side of the water and we were relieved by our troops."

Kaiser Condoles.

The Emperor Franz Josef has sent a letter of condolence to Freiherr von Macchio on account of the death of his son. The Emperor telegraphed: "His Majesty hears with the utmost regret of the severe blow yourself and the Baroness have sustained of the loss of your son whilst still in his extreme youth, and we send Your Excellence and the Baroness the expression of our sincerest sympathy." Telegrams were also received from the heir to the throne and his wife, the Archduchess Marie Therese and Archduchess Maria Annunziata, the Archduke Leopold Salvator and the Archduchess Blanka and the Archduke Franz Salvator.

Lecture Upon War Dogs.

Herr Rudolf Singer has given a lecture upon the War Dog in the Burgkino Hall. He said that what are known as the „Post dogs" have proved themselves of invaluable service in scenting out the approaching enemy, in far quicker time than the outlooks could ever do. They announce the approach by growling and whining. The same class had rendered invaluable service with the railroad service and had also been utilised with success in the duty of transportation of prisoners. The sanitary dogs had accomplished marvels in the scenting out of the badly wounded, who might otherwise have laid where they were and died there. In most cases the dogs would, on finding a wounded man, bring back some portion of his clothing very often a cap and then would lead the men on to where the man lay.

A Base Libel.

The Russkoje Slowo publishes a base libel upon the Austro-Hungarian troops, in which it says that in the last engagement on the Stry front, the Germans had placed their machine guns in position in order to prevent the retreat of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers. That statement is a base libel by the Russian paper and is most likely inspired by the common habit amongst the Russians of coercing their men by just such means. The writer in the Russkoje Slowo must be quite well aware that the German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers fought side by side and not one behind the other, and that all the machine guns were fully busy in attending to the enemy.

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

ENGLISH PRISONERS

AT BLANKENBURG

London, Sunday. Trough the American Ambassador in London, Sir E. Grey has received the following report from the United States Embassy in Berlin of a visit paid by Messrs. Jackson and Russell to the British prisoners of war at Blankenburg on Nov. 25:

"Since my last visit to this camp, on June 10, practically no changes have taken place. The atmosphere of the camp is excellent. The British officers now have a mess-room by themselves, in which Mr. Russell and I took tea, together with the German officer on duty and the interpreter. In addition to Colonel Gordon there are now twelve British officers in the camp. The four who came since our last visit being Major Robert A. Gray, Captains Robin Grey, J. H. C. Coulston, and F. J. Graham Watson.

"Colonel Gordon still occupies a room by himself, being attended by his own officer's servant, who was brought to the camp in order to replace the R. A. M. C. soldier who is to be sent back to England in December. There are also four other British soldiers who are doing duty as officers' servants, all of whom appear to be contented. At the time of our visit some of these men were playing hockey in the snow on the tennis-court."

"Captain Coulston, who has been in various hospitals since his capture, was recently transferred from Beeskow. One of his legs is still shorter than the other, and his wound has not entirely healed, but he is able to walk. [His condition does not apparently entitle him to be repatriated, but it does not seem probable that he will be fit for active service for some time to come.

"The officers had no complaint to make, and the only wish which they expressed was for more space in which to exercise. Adjoining the grounds within the barbed-wire enclosure is a wood, in which they would like to walk, but on making their wish known I was told that this could not be granted at present, at least, as to do so would present increased opportunity for attempts to escape."

SECRET OF THE KITCHENER JOURNEY.

In the Tageblatt is published a highly interesting despatch from the Correspondent of that newspaper in Sofia, in which an explanation is given of the trip made by Lord Kitchener. The Correspondent has obtained his news from a trustworthy Diplomat. It would appear that grave differences of opinion exist between the French and the English upon the question of the Balkan Expedition. At no time had the French or English any intention of giving assistance to Serbia, their policy being solely and entirely based upon the possibilities of being able to save the situation by getting Greece to take their part and join Serbia. As all know that intention failed, as the King of Greece is fully convinced of the victory of the Central Powers. Kitchener was sent to report and, on reaching Salonica, at once telegraphed home that Italy must be persuaded to come to the rescue. The reply came that Italy, itself in great troubles, could not spare a single man.

ADVENTUROUS FLIGHT FROM RUSSIAN PRISON.

Vienna Thursday. A Lieutenant belonging to a Galician infantry regiment, who has succeeded in escaping from his Russian prison at Woronovo, a small place twenty-five kilometers south-west of Tomsk, has related the thrilling story of his escape. He says:

"I was dressed like a Russian workman. I succeeded in travelling by train through Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk, Ceita Stretiensk, to the River Amur. Here I took a river steamer to Blagoweschtschensk, and got to Chabrowsk. Thence I took the train again to Vladivostok. I often changed my clothes. Sometimes I was a business man, sometimes a tourist, sometimes a workman. My idea of proceeding from Vladivostok to America by way of Japan proved impossible of execution. It seemed hopeless to go on, so I decided to return to Blagoweschtschensk, from whence I believed I could reach the Chinese railway, west of Mukden, by way of Ajgun and Zizikar.

"Afterwards I changed this plan, and succeeded, by the help of various persons who interested themselves in me, in reaching Harbin by river on the Amur and the Sungari. From here on I had to wander on foot through Manchuria, making for Kirin. At last I reached the Chinese railway close to Kirin and rode to Changchun. From here I proceeded by rail to Tientsin and Peking.

"My wanderings lasted sixty-four days. I was in constant peril of every kind and was twice arrested. I only escaped a third arrest by a frantic flight. From Peking my journeyings proceeded through Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Honolulu, to San Francisco, Chicago and New York. After surviving all these adventures, I didn't intend to be frightened from attempting the homeward voyage by the English Blockade! And sure enough, I got through!"

The Open Tribune

To Our Readers

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

Kipling's War Dope.

To the Editor of the Times:

I take the liberty to enclose a letter published in one of the Los Angeles papers, showing that all Americans are not pro-English.

I am an American woman born in California and read with great interest the letter of Miss Kuhne Beveridge. My sentiments are exactly the same and I sincerely regret the position our President has taken up in this most terrible World War in which Germany is fighting so gallantly for her existence.

(Enclosure.)

To the Editor of the Times.

Without any desire to start "something" or minimize Mr. Rudyard Kipling's war dope, I wish to call attention to a remark in his last effusion appearing in today's Times, viz., that "one has but to look into the faces of those women long enough (meaning, I take it, the Belgian or French women) to notice the work done by the hogs" (Germans), etc., etc. May I ask, has Mr. Kipling so soon forgotten the corresponding work done by Englishmen in South Africa? It is fifteen years, almost, since that unjustifiable attack upon the Boer people ended, yet today the prisons of the old Boer republics are crammed full of Boers, not of criminals or degenerates, but of good, clean Christian citizens who refused to submit to English domination, and who objected to military conscription, which even in patriotic England itself they fear to invoke in spite of the dire need of fighting men.

One has but to look long enough at the cemeteries of Bloemfontein, Middelburg, Pretoria, Belmoral, etc., to learn where 25,000 Boer women and children are buried, killed by noble, humane England in their concentration camps. One has but to look long enough today along the streets of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein to become convinced of the trail of immoral degeneracy left in its wake by Britain's valiant army—the trail of the serpent, the pangs caused by English kultur, as she is practiced wherever English soldiers tread.

May I ask Kipling where under the sun is there an unhappier people to-day than those unfortunate Boers whose country England wrenched from them by force, whose only crime was that gold and diamonds were discovered in the soil of their country—a people who sacrificed life and treasure and endured endless suffering to be free; to serve God as they chose, to have a government compatible with their ideal of civilization?

Where is there a people today so torn by strife and dissatisfaction as are the Boers? I will be useless to point to Gen. Botha, C.B., K.C., C.M.G. English titles and English gold have long since transformed him into something worse than a Kipling. But let facts speak; judge from actual conditions as they exist today, and it will be found that an Englishman has no right to point invidiously to Belgium or any other place that the Germans may have misbehaved.

I am decidedly with the under dog, but I cannot sympathize with people who will permit English parasites to use them for their own greed and avarice. I regret, as a descendant of the good old French, to see them bear the burden of this war, while the "Rule Britannia" navy is hiding, and while Kitchener is requiring more than a year to organize an army, which army I think is a myth, a delusion, if not a fraud.

Again I ask Mr. Kipling: Have you so soon forgotten? Cast your poetical eye toward the old Boer republics, sir, and see the handwork of your country's wonderful army. Cut out that gag that you are fighting for the freedom of humanity. What are 15,000 Boer farmers doing in English prisons? Is that the initiative of human freedom?

Sierra Madre. B. J. Viljoen.
Former brigadier-general in the Boer army.
Wishing you continued success.
Wiesbaden, Dec. 16. T. A. E.

ADVOCATES EXERCISE.

Walt Mason writes: A good long walk each day is wise, but as old age approaches, we hate the thought of exercise, and ride in cars and coaches. And it is when we're waxing old that exercise is needed; if we'd dispel the fat and mold, our tribils must be speeded. We ought to walk to work and back, and shun the elevator, and do the chores around the shack, and hoe the beet and 'tater. Instead of riding in a car, on seats of padded leather, 'twere better if we walked afar, in every kind of weather. We ought to sweat beneath the sun, absorb the heat it launches, and then perhaps we wouldn't run to double chins and pauches. We let all rules of health go hang, and when in bad condition, we do not walk a parasang, but send for a physician. Instead of climbing sunlit hills, inhaling wholesome breezes, we take a pint of purple pills and grunt of our diseases. We dodge all forms of exercise, which course is truly batty; and when we die the doctor cries, "Degeneration fatty!"

CHATHAM REDIVIVUS

THE STIRRING WORDS BY LORD COURTNEY REMINDFUL OF THOSE BY ENGLAND'S GREAT STATESMAN 143 YEARS AGO.

THAT WAR OF ATTRITION

VAIN BOASTS AND PROMISES OF VICTORY. SHAMELESS MANNER IN WHICH BRITISH PUBLIC IS BEING DECEIVED BY NORTHCLIFFE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

(By Dr. Arthur B. Yolland.)

Budapest, Saturday. "Before God . . ." There is a familiar ring about the words with which Lord Courtney protested against the wickedness of a war of attrition: they remind us forcibly of a scene in the House of Lords some 143 years ago, when Chatham declared it was high time "to instruct the Throne in the language of truth," and entered a vigorous protest against a continuation of the American campaign. Lord Courtney has justified my protestations that there is a higher point of view, that of humanity: he has repeated, before the bar of the peers of Britain, the conceptions which I was bold enough to express in the columns of the *Continental Times*—conceptions which have called forth a storm of indignant reproach in a certain section of the British Press. Of course, the noble lord gave the conceptions a different interpretation to that put forward by me: but that fact in no way alters their essence. We all stand today before the tribunal of God and Eternity: and we are all alike responsible to that tribunal. It is indifferent whether we regard our responsibility from the purely national or from the international standpoint: in either case the expression of such conceptions indicates that we are fully aware of the fact that there exist higher aims than the attempt to justify a mistaken policy by a resolve to sacrifice the lives of millions of our fellowmen in a game of chance. We must look the facts in the face, and endeavor to draw rational conclusions in agreement with the interests of humanity at large: we must strive to do the work of political actuaries with a conscience and a full realization of our responsibility to God and Eternity. After all we are living in the twentieth century, in an age of enlightenment inspired by the fruits of nineteen centuries of Christian teaching: no plea of justification can be urged by those who set themselves today to flout the essential principles of our Christian faith.

Well Considered Words.

That the well-considered words of Lord Courtney have found an echo in the House of Commons, where the Hon. Charles Trevelyan protested equally energetically against a war of attrition as just as dangerous for England as for her foes, must be welcomed by everyone who desires the end of a struggle the ultimate issue of which is no longer in doubt. Such a desire is shared

by all those friends of England and the English nation who are familiar with the present military and political situation, and are not dependent for their information on the garbled versions of that section of the British Press which is still intent on cajoling the British people into a continuance of a hopeless fight. "Guerre à outrance,"—it is all very well for the arm-chair politicians of Fleet Street to demand the re-introduction of the press-gang in order to force into the ranks those of their compatriots who refuse to be made the victims of what they regard as a forlorn hope: let these same arm-chair politicians taste the delights of the trenches; then perhaps they will be less imperative in their demands. A war of attrition!—the very thought is repulsive.

By What Right.

What right has any statesman, British or other, to condemn to death millions of his fellow-men, merely because he is unwilling or unable to confess that his schemes have failed,—in order to pursue the shadow of a chimera of his own inventions? The unscrupulous ambition of politicians would fain undo the triumphs of medical and surgical science: their inability to face failure with the courage of penitence makes them defy one of the cardinal principles of Christianity with a cold-blooded cynicism that is a disgrace alike to their nationality and to their breeding. "Thou shalt not kill!"—our criminal codes recognise no extenuating circumstances in dealing with murderers who commit their dark crimes in cold blood, with malice prepense; why should we adopt a different code of morality when dealing with politicians who, with a *sangfroid* as unjustifiable as it is incomprehensible, condemn to death millions of their compatriots and fellow-men because they refuse to admit that their undertaking has ended in a fiasco? Even Winston Churchill, the fierce and eloquent advocate of victory by exhaustion, has admitted—tacitly, but none the less decidedly—that it is impossible to break the military power of Germany or to realise the dreams with which, fifteen months ago, he himself endeavoured to captivate audiences: even Bonar Law, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of a war *à outrance*, has confessed that the finances of Great Britain will not bear the strain imposed on them *ad infinitum*.

Boasts and Promises.

And yet we hear all this talk of a war of attrition,—all these boasts and promises of victories and a final triumph which are farther off today than they were fifteen months ago: the British Press publishes reports of the exhaustion and want prevailing in Germany and Austria-Hungary,—reports purporting to come from "eye-witnesses;" the articles appearing in German papers are garbled for British consumption in the most shameless manner by writers of the stamp of F. W. Wile, former Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Berlin; false rumors are spread in Fleet Street with regard to the financial depression of the Central Powers, this at a time when the magnificent results of the subscription of the third Hungarian war-loan—every penny subscribed at home—has surprised even the authorities: thus is the British public being cajoled into a belief that "all is well," and that the final victory of the Entente is merely a question of time.

Admissions and Protests.

Still we may hope that the tacit admissions of Winston Churchill and the open confession of Bonar Law, coming so immediately after the solemn protests of Lord Courtney and Trevelyan, added to the vigorous movements of the Labour member Thomas, will open the eyes of the British public and convince them of the futility of further sacrifices. Then they will begin to comprehend the true meaning of those appeals to the broader standpoint of humanity which their Press affected to treat with such disdain: maybe even that Press will offer a belated apology for its inability to discriminate. We all welcome the appearance of Chatham Redivivus, and can only hope that his protest will not be a "voice crying in the wilderness." That protest deserves to rank with the historic speech delivered in the House of Lords on that famous day in April, 1772: Chatham recanted, it is true; but history belied his recantation. It remains to be seen whether Lord Courtney is content to leave the fate of his solemn protestation in the hands of history, or whether he will change his mind: but one thing is sure,—any recantation on his part is bound to suffer the fate accorded to that of Chatham by the inexorable critic, history.

"May they Find an Echo".

"Coming events" The careful student of Winston Churchill's prophecies must have been taken aback by the series of magnificent promises made by him in his latest speech. They must have served to deepen the impression of hopelessness suggested by his tacit admissions. Thus we have all the more right to hope that the challenge, issued by Chatham Redivivus will be taken up by the thinking section of the British people, and that his words will find

an echo in the hearts of all those fathers and mothers whose sons are in imminent danger of becoming the victims of an arbitrary War Committee and an unscrupulous Press. And let us hope that even those British statesmen who would carry matters to extremes, will reflect on the fact so eloquently brought to their consciousness by Lord Courtney,—viz. that they stand before the tribunal of God and Eternity.

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

The Fur Market.

The American Association for Commerce and Trade, in its Weekly Report comments upon the fur market as follows:

The Trade is unanimously expressing satisfaction with the business of the past season. As is proved by the fact that the large stocks in Leipzig are practically exhausted. At the present time there is a shortage in skins which cannot be readily replaced.

The lack of the regular auctions is also felt, but the interruption in the supply has caused a healthy recovery of the fur market, as all stocks have been cleared off at good prices.

The early winter has been responsible for the recent good business, but it cannot be said now how trade will develop.

The Leipzig fur trade noted with great satisfaction the heralded auction in St. Louis, inaugurated by Funsten Brothers & Co., and German traders will unquestionably avail themselves of the opportunity to replenish their stocks.

On the other hand, the stock at the St. Louis auction, valued at more than one million dollars, is considered too small to attract the Leipzig trade to a great extent. It should be borne in mind that Leipzig alone purchased at the last London auction furs valued at about 17 million dollars.

Leipzig traders, however, view the St. Louis auction with great satisfaction, as this auction is a preliminary step on America's part to capture the auction trade of London. Leipzig traders figure, furthermore, that America, going hand in hand with German fur traders, is acting in her own interest, and that it will be up to German fur traders not to become dependent upon America, as formerly upon the London fur auction.

THE PROPER PLACE.

Applicant—I've got a head full of ideas, sir, that would come in handy in the management of your business.

Boss (to nearby clerk)—Here, Jack, take this chap down to the unloading department. (Judge)

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crises has been increased by a gracious Providence by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movements of commerce, etc. . . . We have prospered while other people were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which are rendered it impossible for them to perform."

—Thanksgiving Announcement.

"The first burst of protest against Germany's execution of Miss Cavell was based on grounds that a woman had been made to suffer the penalty of military law . . . With news that the French government, assuredly the most gallant in Europe, is also executing women, the mere principle of sex immunity ceases to dominate, and we come to consider the demands of military law."

—The Boston Journal.

"Referring to the Balkan campaign Maximilian Harden speaks of the Kaiser 'carrying light to the East.' Hardly possible he was thinking of a man rushing into powder magazine with a blazing torch."

—N. Y. Telegram.

"Again and again in these columns the faith has been expressed that German defeat was inevitable because the German idea was destructive of all that civilization, religion, humanity meant."

—N. Y. Tribune.

"The powerful Berlin papers fear that the slight liberty still left them will be further curtailed if they allow the small provincial papers to be mere Government mouthpieces existing solely to spread official lies."

—Friedrich Wilhelm Weil in *Daily Mail*.

"What can we do for France?"

—Daily Mail.

"The remarkable and disloyal course that has been pursued by German-American agitators in the United States. Nothing has apparently restrained them."

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"In my opinion, the truth is that no country was ever more fully bound by the duty of bringing 'vastly superior numbers' against another country than were England, France and Russia against Germany and Austria."

—J. Mark Baldwin, Ph. D. D. Sc. L. L. D.

"The Hymn of Hate is performed at the table of the Emperor!"

—Ditto—Ditto

WARNING TO AMERICANS

WILLIAM BAYARD HALE WARNS PUBLIC OF UNITED STATES AGAINST GRAVE FINANCIAL DANGER LOOMING IN LOAN TO BELLIGERENTS.

RIGHT BAD BUSINESS

ENGLAND'S LIMITED TAXING POWER. TRAGIC OBLIGATIONS OF FRANCE. RUSSIA AS BOTTOMLESS PIT FOR GOOD UNITED STATES DOLLARS.

The well known author, editor of *Current Literature*, and Correspondent of many leading newspapers, William Bayard Hale, of New York, addressed the following to the New York American—probably that newspaper as being the only one which is independent and rich enough to have the courage to print it.

Three Salient Facts.

Sir—In the credit of \$500,000,000 to the Anglo-French allies, in which Americans are investing, three salient facts are conspicuous. The first is that, though it may be true that Russia has been formally left but of the transaction, Russia is still the main factor in this financial undertaking. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Russia owes France \$4,000,000,000, and owes England, as Wall Street bankers estimate it, about one-half that sum. In the last year Russia has defaulted its interest on French and English loans, and France and England have had to make good about \$300,000,000 on behalf of Russia to their own subjects, from whose incomes they derive their revenue.

England's Taxing Power.

The second salient fact is the Morgan argument that the credit has back of it, as security, the entire taxing power of France and England. Heretofore the entire taxing power of Great Britain has been the security of the premier bond of the British Empire—consols. But nobody in England will buy consols, because the British Government will not permit them to be sold at less than 65, a "minimum" price. If that minimum were removed, consols might drop to 40 or less. If this has happened to consols, what will happen to the five-year notes of the allies with the American people's savings in them?

The third salient fact is that, at the end of more than a year of war, a moratorium still exists in France, and that the price quotations of her securities are still unreal.

In other words, neither England nor France dares permit a free market in their leading government securities, but yet these two governments offer to the American public short

term notes quoted at the high figure of 98½.

The *New York Sun*, August 26, 1914, says that a recent table of national debts shows that the per capita basis for the United States is \$10.77, and that of the great nations now at war, the figures for the German Empire were \$17.81; for Russia, \$27.02; for Great Britain, \$76.35, and for France, \$160.24.

France's Tragic Obligations.

The obligations of France are especially tragic, and it is impossible to refrain from wondering at the fatuity of American bankers who would advise their countrymen to invest their savings in the unsecured notes of a country so burdened. With a per capita national debt before the war of \$160.24, and a national debt at the end of her first year of war of \$9,366,500,000, French Government securities cannot be regarded as attractive even by the veriest tyro in finance. The *Paris Temps*, on September 19, 1915, printed a list of twenty-seven securities, giving the quotations at the last settlement prior to the outbreak of the war and the quotations for September 15. Rentes have declined from 83.05 to 68. Bank of France shares have fallen from 4575 to 4320; Bank of Paris shares from 1385 to 790. And a moratorium is still in force in the French Republic.

But what is still more tragic in the case of France is that she is the creditor of Russia for more than \$4,000,000,000. And during the last year Russia has defaulted on the interest payments. What hope have the French investors for their capital?

The Morgan interests, in their publicity statement of September 28, said (*New York Times*, page 1, column 3): "One year's income on Great Britain's foreign investments alone would suffice to pay off the entire amount of the credit which is now proposed here. And French national income and foreign investments are also very great." The dangerous falsity of this argument at once becomes apparent when one examines the responsibility of England's and France's chief foreign debtor.

A study of the economic, industrial and financial situation of Russia to-day reveals a series of astounding facts. The data here assembled have been gathered with great care from official and authoritative sources.

While viewed on the maps, the German occupation of Russian territory does not seem alarming in extent, compared with the vast area of the Russian Empire, yet it will be seen that the industrial losses have been appalling.

Some Real Facts.

Germany is in possession of the entire ten Polish "governments," namely, Suwalki, Plock, Lomza, Warsaw, Kalisz, Siedlce, Piotrkow, Kielce, Radom and Lublin. She has more than one-third of the Baltic provinces, in the occupation of Courland and a section of Livonia. She possesses Vilna and the "government" of Kovno, with large portions of the "government" of Minsk and Volhynia. (See Russian Year Book, 1914 London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd. Pages 15 to 54.)

The total area of European Russia is 1,933,449 square miles. Of this Germany now holds about 175,000 square miles, or practically one-eleventh of the area of European Russia. (Same authority.)

The total population of European Russia is 138,486,900, of which 26,263,300 dwell in the territories occupied by the Germans. Germany, in other words, controls nearly one-fifth of Russia's population. (Same authority.)

Poland and the western part of European Russia are the chief industrial sections of the empire, there being no manufactures in South Russia of importance, except the smelting and working of iron, and none of great consequence in other portions of the country. Yet it is these very industrial sections, the most densely populated centres, that are in the hands of the Germans. They have seized Russia's chief industries, a large portion of her great manufacturing plants, and control many of her natural resources. (See U. S. Department of Commerce, Special Consular Report. Russia, 1913. Page 14.)

Russia's Enormous Loss.

What the loss of Poland means to Russia may be grasped by a consideration of what follows. Although she owns large coal deposits in several portions of her great territory, Russia is, nevertheless, a heavy importer of coal. Her western industries were

supplied solely from the great coal field of Dombrova, in Poland. It is estimated that this basin contains 855,000,000 tons of coal and the forty mines yielded in 1912 more than 8,000,000 tons. The entire Russian coal output that year amounted to 30,000,000 tons, so Germany possesses more than one-fourth of the empire's output. (See Russian Year Book, 1914. Pages 188, 100.)

Or all Russian industries, says Baron A. Nolde, the textile is one of the oldest and, considered economically, the largest. The output of the weaving mills in the province of Piotrkow (Lodz) in 1910 was 2,906,000 poods (46,000 tons). (See London Times, Russian Supplement, March 28, 1913. Page 26, col. 1. "The Textile Industry," by Baron A. Nolde.)

There are 145 weaving mills in the empire, with 8,671,644 spindles. In the Polish districts and that part of the Baltic occupied by the Germans there are forty-nine mills with a total of 1,840,874 spindles, or nearly one-fifth of the total for the empire. The Russian woolen industry is grouped also in the Baltic and Polish provinces, which are principally engaged in the manufacture of thin voile fabrics. (See Russian Year Book, page 136.)

A large portion of the flax industry is lost to Russia, the governments of Kovno, Minsk, Vilna, Courland and Grodno having a acreage of 280,500 or one-tenth of the empire's total; the 1912 yield of these provinces being 3,546,000 poods, or one-ninth of the total. Again, one sixteenth of the hemp industry is in German hands, in the provinces of Courland, Kovno, Vilna, Suwalki, Minsk, Volhynia and seven more of the Polish provinces. (See Russian Year Book, Page 125.)

Germany's Gain in Poland.

Among the chief centres of the Russian iron and steel industry is Poland, the annual Polish production in pig iron being 386,000 tons; steel 448,000 tons, and finished iron and steel products, 363,000 tons. More than one-tenth of the empire's output is in German hands. (See Russian Year Book, pages 200-201.)

Poland has the largest area devoted to potato culture, 4,498,488 acres; Lithuania having 770,534, and one-third of the Baltic provinces, 110,000 acres. This is all in German hands, more than one-third of the potato acreage of the empire. (See Russian Year Book, pages 165 to 176.)

Again zinc is chiefly produced in Poland, near Olkusz, and her output is about

500,000 poods (8,000 tons) a year. Poland also produces about 1,000 tons of copper annually. (The London Times, Russian Supplement. Page 22, col. 2. March 28, 1913.)

The figures on horses and cattle, sheep and goats and pigs are very interesting. By this time probably most of these have been seized by the contending armies. But the tables show that at the beginning of the war there were in Poland and the six out of fifty governments of European Russia now occupied by the Germans one-seventh of the total for Russia in Europe, or 3,420,538 horses, 5,429,769 cattle, 4,865,107 sheep and goats and 1,678,528 pigs. (See Russian Year Book, pages 147, 148.)

About one-sixth of Russia's railways are held by Germany, the mileage in Poland being 3,172 versts (a verst 0.6629 mile), and 4,970 in six of the fifty provinces occupied in European Russia. (See Russian Year Book, page 246.)

The estimated Russian expenditure in the budget for 1914, on a peace basis, was \$1,648,337,500, while the estimated revenues were placed at \$1,779,130,749. When one reflects, however, that Russia has since lost her ten highly productive Polish provinces and six of her most valuable provinces in European Russia one gains a slight conception of how those revenues must have shrunk. Moreover, they had already shrunk by one-fourth the day Russia abrogated the spirit monopoly (vodka), the revenue from which amounted, in the 1914 estimate, to \$467,902,500.

APPALLING EXPENDITURES.

But it has further to be remembered that Russia's expenditures for the war must be almost beyond calculation. Her foreign trade losses are appalling. The Journal of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, Petrograd, April 1915, stating that during the second half of 1914 imports had decreased by 65.6 per cent and exports by 78 per cent.

France has poured four billions of her people's savings into the Russian morass. England, already deeply involved in Russia's hopeless finances, is now ready to find five hundred millions of American dollars into the pit. It is necessary for the allies that Russia keep on fighting. But Russia cannot, and will not, keep on fighting unless England pays her bills. Every dollar we are loaning to England is a dollar loaned to Russia.

**FRIENDS OF PEACE
GATHER TOGETHER**
(From the Irish World)

The great National Convention of the Friends of Peace opened at Medinal Temple, Labor Day. The delegates who were present from nearly every State represented over twenty million people.

Welcomes the Delegates.

Mr. H. Miller represented Major Thompson in welcoming the delegates. He caused a great demonstration by expressing convictions in favor of the arms embargo. He read the Major's speech at Aurora, Ill., expressing the same convictions.

Convention Opened by John Brisben Walker.
John Brisben Walker, President of the National Convention Committee, opened the convention with an appropriate speech, in the course of which he said:

"Until the problem of war is solved civilization stands in the balance. There is only one real problem in the world to-day—the abolition of war—and the only solution to it is the doing away with militarism in every form.

"One reason why this problem is to be solved now is the entry of women in political life. It is her vote which will free the world of militarism."

Report of Resolutions Committee.

The report of the Resolutions Committee which was unanimously adopted in committee was then presented. The resolutions were supported by Hon. P. H. O'Donnell, Chicago, Henry Weismann, New York, and J. P. O'Mahony, editor of the Indiana Catholic, who delivered eloquent addresses. The resolutions which were adopted unanimously were as follows:

The Resolutions.

As in 1776 our forefathers assembled in Philadelphia to denounce wrong, to oppose injustice and to declare their independence in the face of conditions threatening their lives and liberties, so we as representatives of the people of the United States, assembled in the great central metropolis of America, do make a new declaration of independence.

Our forefathers met to establish a republic which should contest the tyranny of George the Third and they waged the war of 1812 to abolish English navalism and to establish the freedom of the seas. We are met in solemn convention to rescue our brothers throughout the world from militarism and navalism and to establish a reign of reason, as against those who would place mankind under the control of brute force. The overwhelming majority of American men and all American women are opposed to war unless when necessary for the national defense. If those who assemble here to-day shall prove steadfast in their resolutions they will be able, within a brief time, to rid the earth of militarism and navalism and bring about permanent peace and harmony among the nations of the world.

We believe that the time has come in the development of the human race to discard the greatest relic of barbarism—war.

We believe that war will cease when enlightened men and women bind themselves together in a courageous and determined effort to prevent unnecessary military and naval armaments.

We believe that the first practical step towards world-wide peace should be the establishment of freedom of the seas for the peaceful commerce of all nations and that the United States should now contribute to this great result by insisting that American commerce in non-contraband goods with belligerents be unmolested, excepting in case of an effective blockade, and that we have the right to trade with neutral countries, in all things.

We believe that the attempt to frighten the American people with the idea of being invaded by a European army is prompted only by the avarice for armament and munition makers. That nations effiebed and impoverished by the most frightful losses should contemplate a war of conquest against the United States is a suggestion that can seem reasonable only to militaristic monomaniacs.

We believe that we should have no class of ambitious youths anxious to bring about a war with a view to personal advancement.

We believe that the manufacture of death dealing implements of war should not be based upon the idea of profit making, but solely upon necessity of national defense.

We believe that the making of foreign loans to finance war-like enterprises is subversive of peace, and involves the financial interests of our people with the declining fortunes of belligerent nations, and that loans to belligerents from the Federal Reserve Banks are illegal and unneutral.

Recollecting that, scarcely more than a year ago science, philosophy, religion and a rapidly advancing civilization promised perpetuity and happiness to mankind; recollecting that, within the year that has elapsed, two millions of human beings have perished on the field of battle, or in the slower agonies of the hospitals; recollecting the billions of wasted treasure, the desolated provinces, the weeping women and the orphan children made by this war, we do, therefore, from this hour pledge our most determined efforts to counteract the teachings of false morality regarding warfare, to expose in their true light the hypocritical

phrases used to encourage the war spirit, to eliminate from public life every politician and every false teacher playing upon the prejudices of the unthinking, while secretly serving the manufacturers of arms and armament.

Resolved, that the work of this convention be continued in a National Organization with power to select patriotic men and women in every State and city in the Union, to conduct a campaign for enlightenment on the principles we have above enunciated.

Afternoon Session.

Congressman Vollmer, of Iowa, cooperated with Congressman Bartholdt in drafting the Congressional Bill inhibiting the shipment of arms and munitions, was the first speaker. He was followed by John J. Oates, of the Coal Miners' Union, from Charleroi, Pa., who declared that Samuel Gompers does not dominate the workingmen of Pennsylvania regarding the Friends of Peace movement

Jeremiah A. O'Leary's Address.

Councillor Jeremiah A. O'Leary, of New York, spoke at length on the unfair treatment of the Teuton and Celt by the Anglicized press of the United States.

Congressman Robert Powler, of Illinois, denounced the failure of the United States Government in placing an embargo on the shipment of war munitions. He also criticized England for placing a ban on cotton. He was still speaking when Mr. Bryan appeared.

Tumultuous Cheering for Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with tumultuous cheers and delivered an eloquent address. He spoke for nearly two hours, saying that he was glad to be a part of the program:

"But we must not forget the limitations of those who occupy official positions, and we must not be too hasty to criticize," Mr. Bryan said. "They may be misunderstood. I have been. I think the President has not been given full credit always for the efforts he has made and is making to preserve peace. When I resigned from the Cabinet I was prompt to prevent a misunderstanding. I said the President and I were both equally desirous of having peace and differed only in method.

Effect of War Upon Neutral Nations.

Mr. Bryan referred to the effect of the war upon neutral nations and said:

"International law seems to have been written for nations at war. It is well to understand that our rights have been violated by both sides. While both sides have injured us, neither has intended to. Our injury has only been incidental to the injury they have inflicted on one another. It's like a man trying to shoot another on a crowded street; innocent bystanders get hurt.

"If we have to fight, let us fight with one country alone. It will be between the two of us. If we get into this war, we will have to consult other nations. We can't quit when we want to. They will have their say. God forbid that we ever join in the quarrels and ambitions of Europe.

"When I was in the Cabinet I was accused of being pro-British, because I had a son-in-law in the British army. I wanted to reply to that man by saying that I know a man high in Germany who had a cousin on the throne of Great Britain and a cousin on the throne in Russia, and that relationship does not always control.

Should Postpone Settlement of Disputes Until After the War.

"The pro-Ally papers have emphasized our disputes with Germany and the pro-German papers have emphasized our disputes with England. Neither side is our enemy and neither desires to injure us. When we all understand this we can deal more patiently with the problems which the war has brought before us, and with other problems of the war as they arise.

"We should postpone, if necessary, action on any dispute with a belligerent until after the war is over. The only trouble we have had is that the countries with which we have had disputes have been afraid of the effects of settlements on their enemies.

No Nation Challenging United States.

"I never expected that we would ever be confronted with the propaganda of preparedness which to-day is being preached by some of the metropolitan press. If preparation prevents war there would have been no war in Europe. They spent twenty years preparing for it.

"If you heed the cry of preparedness you will have to submit to being governed here by men who can scare you the most. This is the duelists' standard of honor, and no nation is challenging us to-day. If we had preparedness and a jingo President imagine what would happen.

"President Wilson loves peace and is trying to find a peaceful settlement of the disputes we have with belligerents. We may not always have men in office who are in sympathy with the ideals of this Government.

"Should this country get into difficulties where war seemed necessary I would like to see a referendum on it. I would like to see the first battle line made up of 'jingo' editors. I want them to have the glory of dying before any one else has a chance."

Mr. Bryan spoke again at a mass meeting in the evening. Other speakers were Patrick O'Donnell, of Chicago, and Jeremiah O'Leary, of New York.

MISSING BRITISH OFFICER
Captain K. B. McKenzie
123rd Rifles, attached to 58th Rifles
is missing since September 25th, 1915, near Mauquissart.
Any Information will be gratefully received, for the relatives, by
Mr. C. A. Hamm
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Published by Prof. Dr. Max Apt, Berlin.

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