



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Special war edition.

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., [s.d.]

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

The Continental Times

Special War Edition

Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

War News.

W.T.B. January 3rd. In the Alger Auberge near Rheims, which has been blown up by the Germans, a whole French company was annihilated. Attacks by strong French forces at Chalons have been repulsed. In the western Argennes the Germans took several French trenches, gaining ground considerably and making 250 prisoners. French attacks at Sennheim (Alsace) broke down before the German fire. The village of Steinbach has been shelled to pieces by the French, house after house being systematically destroyed. The fighting at the Bzura continues. Some progress was made at the Rawa.

W. T. B. January 3rd. Following the battles of Lodz and Lowicz in Poland, over 56000 Russians have been made prisoners and many guns and machine-guns were captured. The total results of the new German offensive in Poland from November 11th to December 30th are 136 600 prisoners taken and over 100 guns and 300 machine-guns captured.

W. T. B. January 3rd. The total number of prisoners of war (excluding civil prisoners) interned in Germany at the close of the year is 8138 officers and 577 875 men. Not included in this number are part of the prisoners made recently in Poland and those who are still in transportation. The total is composed of French 3459 officers (including 7 generals), 215 905 men; Russians 3575 officers (incl. 18 generals), 306 294 men; Belgians 612 officers (incl. 3 generals), 36 852 men; English 492 officers, 18 824 men. The report that Russia has made 1140 German officers and 134 700 men prisoners of war, is misleading as Russia is including civil prisoners, detained at the outbreak of the war. The real number of prisoners of war should not be more than 15% of the figure given (about 20000 men) and a large number of them fell into Russian hands wounded.

W. T. B. January 4th. An English trench was taken by the Germans at Bethune. Further progress was made in the Argennes, resulting in 400 prisoners, 6 machine-guns, 4 mine-throwers, arms and ammunition falling in German hands. The total result of the fighting in the Argennes during December consists of 2950 unwounded prisoners and 21 machine-guns, 14 mine-throwers, 2 quick-firing-guns and one bronze-mortar. — A French camp at St. Mihiel was destroyed by German artillery. French attacks at Flirey and Sesenheim have been repulsed.

W. T. B. January 4th. French attacks in the dunes at Nieuport were checked. The German forces in the Argennes made further progress along the whole front. Near Verdun and at Apremont French attacks were also repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy casualties. The Germans succeeded in taking possession of the Bois Brulé and making about 100 prisoners of war. All attempts of the French to occupy Steinbach have failed. They now bombard systematically places behind the German front; in one of these villages 50 of the inhabitants were killed in this way. The offensive in Poland, east of the Bzura and Rawa, is carried forward.

W. T. B. January 4th. Artillery duels were taking place along the whole western front. In Poland, west of the Vistula, the Germans succeeded in taking the strongly fortified Russian positions at Borzynow after three days most obstinate fighting. 1000 prisoners made and 6 machine-guns taken.

Copenhagen, January 3rd. *Daily Mail* reports that four German aviators bombarded Dunkerque, one of their bombs exploding in the fortifications, two near the railway-station and several others at the Arsenal. A large number of other buildings were also damaged. The airmen disappeared half an hour later, rifle-fire by the garrison proving ineffective.

Rotterdam, January 4th. The English battle-ship *Fo midable* was sunk this morning in the Channel. About 200 men out of a crew of 780 were saved. A later message by the German Admiral Staff announces that the sinking was due to the torpedo shot of a German submarine, which, though pursued, escaped unharmed.

Vienna, January 3rd. Increased activity on the part of the Russians was noticeable in the Bucovina and in the Carpathians. The enemy was repulsed with great losses in the Nagyg Valley. No Pass west of the Uszok Pass is in Russian hands. Russian attacks at Gorlice and Zakiczyn were again repulsed.

Vienna, January 4th. After the severe fighting of the last days, at Tarnow and in the Carpathians a temporary lull has set in.

American Protest in London.

In the last issue of the *Continental Times* we expressed our conviction that the United States would not think it consistent with her position as a great Power to stand back while three small European states were taking steps to safeguard their rights as neutral powers against England's high-handed actions at sea.

At the time those words were published the British Government was already in possession of a note of protest by President Wilson against England's contraband policy. As France has adopted virtually the same decrees regarding contraband as Great Britain the Note is practically a statement intended for all the members of the Triple Entente.

The document says that complaints on every side hold British policy directly responsible for the depression existing in many American industries, a condition which must be apparent in Britain. Reimbursement alone on cargo unlawfully detained or seized would not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of the British practice on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking the risks and hazards which in no case should surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries. The Note adds:

Feeling has been roused to such an extent that the Government feels compelled to ask for definite information, in order to take such measures as will protect American citizens in their rights.

Patience Exhausted.
The Note goes on to declare that the Government was patient at the outbreak of hostilities, realising the burdens heaped upon the British Government, but five months have elapsed, and there is no improvement.

The Note further declares that the British fleets have been regarding absolute and conditional contraband as being in the same class, mentioning that foodstuffs are conditional contraband, since they may be destined for use by the civil population as well as by the Army.

As to the question of the detention of American ships at sea, the Government says that it cannot tolerate undue delays in examining or conveying to British ports for detailed examination, and argues that the proof of a hostile destination must be evidenced at the time of the search at sea. The Government recognises that the belligerents have the right to search, but says that it cannot be extended to the point of diverting ships into belligerent ports merely on the suspicion, and adds that it views with concern the detention of scores of American cargoes consigned to neutral ports.

The Note charges Great Britain with not according the same treatment to American copper as to Scandinavian copper, American consignments to Italy being detained, while those of Scandinavia are not molested.

Numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes are cited. The Note declares that these representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest silence should be considered as an acquiescence in a policy on the part of Great Britain which has infringed upon the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations. The note proceeds to the explanation as to her policy.

America's Honour at Stake.

Mr. Wilson has explained to an interviewer that this note was not meant as a threat. But it is already realised by the British Press that any wrong step on England's part would imperil the hitherto friendly relations between that country and America, the more so, as President Wilson has not only received the unanimous approval of his own party but also that of the Republicans. The President cannot withdraw after having openly challenged England. America's honour would be at stake and any weak compromise may raise a general storm not only against the President but also against his party. But it is not to be expected that President Wilson will misjudge the strong feelings on the points in question of the American merchant community. He has already declared that England would have to pay heavy damages for any illegal tampering with American shipments.

The American Protest has created a deep impression in all neutral countries and it is believed that—though only indirectly—joint steps may be taken in future by America, Italy, the three Scandinavian states and Holland. The Dutch Ambassador at London has asked for a copy of the American Note and declared that Holland had already protested in London in essentially the same sense.

Though there is every probability of a *modus vivendi* being found eventually, we are glad all the same that America has shown England that her claim for "ruling the waves" must in no way become a claim for "waiving the rules" of international shipping.

President Wilson and King Albert's Book.

Since the publication of "King Albert's Book" much has frequently been expressed that the President of the United States has not joined with the ex-Presidents, diplomats, publicists, divines, authors, and artists of his country in showing sympathy with the Belgian King and people.

The President's reasons are given in the following letter to the Editor of the Book:

The White House,
Washington.

It goes without saying, of course, that my warmest sympathy goes out to those who are suffering in Belgium, but I think that, in view of my official position, it would be very unwise for me to write anything for the book which is being prepared under the auspices of *The Daily Telegraph*. The book will inevitably express a judgment about the war, and it is not proper that I should join in the expression of any judgment whatever about the circumstances under which the Belgians have suffered so grievously.

I am sure you will understand my position in this matter, and will know that it does not subtract from my acute sympathy with the suffering.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson

The Chinese Napoleon.

London, January 2nd. According to the *Daily Telegraph* Yuanshikai has had an act passed by Parliament, which makes him President of the Chinese Republic for life and confers on him the right to choose his successor. There is a certain parallel in this highly important step with that of Napoleon, when he had himself proclaimed First Consul of the French Republic. Yuanshikai's position may now be said to be in fact, if not in name, that of a Monarch.

American Consuls in Belgium.

Amsterdam, January 2nd. Germany's declaration that she would not acknowledge Consuls of neutral states accredited to hostile Governments in the territory, occupied by German troops, unless they were friendly to Germany or strictly neutral, has caused a lively discussion in America. It seems that the United States Government think that this question would lead up to a discussion of the status of Belgium. President Wilson is said to be opposed to an opening of such a discussion at the present time.

American Charity in Vienna.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Penfield, handed over to the Commissioner of Austrian Charities, Count Traun, a cheque for 500 Dollars from the American Red Cross for the Austrian Red Cross. Americans are anxious in every way to mitigate the evils brought about by this war in Austria. American doctors, for instance, have sent cotton-wool to the Vienna hospitals, in acknowledgment, as Dr. James Carrol writes in the *New York Evening Sun*, of what the Vienna Medical School has done for American Medical men. The Austrian Emperor on his part conferred on Lieutenant-Commander Charles Edward Courtney of the *Jason* and on the American Consul-General at Genoa, Mr. Edward Jones, the First Class of the Austrian Red Cross Medal of Honour.

The General's Report.

By James Arthur Mills.

General Strunskywitskyvad Reported thus to Petrograd:
"Alligazinkgazoolleze
"Was captured by our cavalry.
"Lalapazazskywukywoo
"With pleasure I report to you,
"Fell into our hands without a shot,
"That's going somesky, is it not?
"Slaughterin' tottering Teutons, we
"Won a magnolious victory,
"Annihilated a million men,
"Took breath and killed them over again.
"After all this, I'm sure you'll see
"A decoration is coming to me."

"General Strunskywitskyvad,"
(Came the reply from Petrograd),
"Much disappointed in your report;
"Exploits several millions short.
"Amateur yader in rivers of blood,
"We decorate you with the order of mud.
"Use your imagination more,
"Whaddye think we pay you for?"
"Miscellaneous Syndicate," *New York*.

Uncle Sam Putting His Foot Down.

A Boon to Smaller Neutrals — England Proposes Artful Counter Move — The Tyranny of English Maritime Insurance.

By John Wulff.

Like a bolt from the blue it will flash upon American Traders, when they get the cabled report from the Berlingske Tidende Copenhagen, that the London Insurance Exchange is seriously considering a resolution of discontinuing the maritime insurance of goods shipped by a neutral state to another neutral state in the neighbourhood of Germany. Such a measure would be directed chiefly against the United States and instead of merely constituting a handicap it would tend to

stop trade altogether.

Those who thought that Germany could be flooded by means of trade war will realise by and by that they have misjudged the German people; thus Director Heinicken concluded his article in the "Berliner Tageblatt." It is quite safe to add that the same observation applies to the United States who surely will not allow their trans-oceanic commerce to go to the dogs, if they can help it.

Washington's note to England of a few days ago has come in for its due appreciation. All the smaller neutral states have experienced a sense of intense relief, for with such an ally on their side they are entitled to the hope that England's pestering practices directed against their maritime trade will soon be a thing of the past. If England did not suspend that trade altogether she reduced it to minute proportions. That however was quite sufficient

to cause the ruin of the countries dependent upon foreign commerce.

Wake up, dear friends across the ocean. England has already given you her answer. Have you grasped its purport?

The note of the Washington Government employs a moderate tone, a tone of friendship, but at the same time it lays stress upon the point of view that it must insist upon full compensation of all the losses incurred by American citizens through England's actions. With keen intuition Washington has made out England's tickly spot and has proceeded to launch an attack on it. But now it becomes a matter of holding on tight, for a contest will be initiated, which in its own way is of no less importance than the bloody struggles of the battlefields.

The grumbling of Italy, the vexation of Holland, the dissatisfaction of the northern countries, finally culminating in the meeting of the three kings at Malmo and their despatch to London of a joint note of protest, all these signs of growing trouble could not escape notice in London. And England was not embarrassed for an answer. That

answer was ready, packed and dried even before the note from Washington that constituted such a strong support of the protests of minor states came to hand.

England had to prepare to show outwardly a conciliatory attitude, such as might tend to calm the outraged feelings of the neutral states, and there is no doubt that there will soon be a show of this spirit of friendliness, of these sympathetic sentiments of the British Government. But as a matter of fact England would not lose for the world the control of shipping of neutral states. What cannot be attained by official methods and honest, straight forward policy must be

forced in some devious, underhanded way.

England has forgotten a long time ago the meaning of the expression "fair fight." Those conversant with the ins and outs of maritime insurance know that London is in control of it and that at present, it is an impossibility to ship goods which cannot be insured in London. In this way England secures a transshipment in England and this in its turn leads to so effective a control of all commercial commodities as has never been possessed by any one before. Whatever the British Government does not care to keep can be re-exported; whatever Great Britain can do with will not leave her coasts again after such a transshipment.

Wake up, Americans! By all means seize the hand England is sure to proffer you in official friendship, but at the same time mind that you grasp with iron energy the gauntlet thrown down to you behind the wings. Do not relax your efforts in this financial fight with Albion, for in this you will conquer.

If the London Exchange refuses to insure your shipments

Vienna After The War.

In a paper upon the above subject read at Vienna, that well-known author, Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn, appreciated the position in the Monarchy in relation to the great German people, held by Vienna of olden days. For centuries, the lecturer said, there was one great continuous procession of German people to the "Kaiserstadt" on the Danube. Every artisan's journeyman wishing to get his certificate as a master had to have been working at Vienna. The Vienna diploma was a sort of patent of nobility for any kind of mechanical art. But he had an idea that the time was near at hand when Vienna would assume an enhanced importance once more in the German realm, as compared with the last few decades, Vienna's position after this great war will be highly hopeful and auspicious.

The hatred of the others will force Germany and Austria to go hand in hand as they did in olden times. If Vienna is wide awake, availing itself of this new state of things, it will succeed in becoming the southern Capital of the German people, in the same way as Berlin is the modern Capital of the German Empire.

Modern Vienna is a creation of German citizens, and as such it will be called upon to secure for itself a conspicuous position, amongst the great German cities of German speaking lands. Following the example of other old cities such as Frankfurt, Lubeck, Nuremberg it will in future be an essential task to pay greater attention to the preservation of venerable monuments. It will not do to just preserve the Stefan Cathedral. Once the old city has disappeared, the spire, looming against the sky will query:

"Where is my city gone?"

Old Vienna used to exercise a great fascination upon the imagination of men. Modern Vienna, on the other hand has become comparatively sober, it does not understand nearly as well as old Vienna did, the art of striking a great pose. Vienna has neither produced great modern creations nor known how to preserve its old monuments. The lecturer proceeded to mention quite a number of projects and schemes submitted years ago and waiting to be carried out. There is the "Austrian Hall of Fame" proposed by Richard von Krolitz for the Leopoldsdberg, the rebuilding of Carnuntum, in the style of an antique holiday resort, which was once clamoured for by Guido List, the widest possible development of the Museum for Ethnology, the great Nibelungen Festivals in Pöchlarn. The carrying into effect of these and many other ventures would exercise an incalculable attraction upon the public of the German Empire. After the war it ought to be possible to draw towards Vienna a big stream of holiday trippers.

Vienna possesses all qualifications and all conditions for

becoming the German Paris.

Here the older civilization, the more refined taste is to be found, here German art has its most ancient home, here mechanical art has been steadily revived since half a century, here many an industry has been developed to highest prosperity, and if there is any leading centre for the creation of new fashions, that centre is Vienna. Out of its own soil, out of its own self Vienna ought to be developed and many of the attractions constituting in the eyes of Germans and of our womenfolk the real charm of Paris could be called into being here. There is no lack of talent in Vienna. And if it is absent Viennese artists and men of skill staying abroad can be called back home.

In conclusion the lecturer addressed to his audience the query who should call into existence all those works and enterprises which he had proposed. There being as yet no Ministry of Fine Arts, he could only give the one good counsel, viz. to

form a Danube Society

after the time-honoured Vienna pattern. Artists, architects, engineers, industrialists and authors would constitute its members and hold conferences. If they succeed in fixing up a working program a loan guaranteed by town and country could be issued, the interest and gradual redemption of which will take place out of the proceeds of the enterprises to be created. Millions squandered will then begin to roll back to Vienna from every side.

insure them yourselves,

secure an unlimited financial and commercial independence and learn the lesson from the European war that England is a wholehogger and does not believe in half measures. Who sticks up now in England for the word "fair"?

Washington an American Louvain!

The destruction of Washington, the capital of the U.S.A., by England in 1814.

The English have been very active in the past weeks, in their campaign of base slander. The very acme of this, has just come to light in the shape of a picture-primer, published in Edinburgh, by Dobson, Molle & Co., under the title "Never Again — The History of a Crime."

One of the illustrations depicts the Kaiser as standing over the city of Louvain, which is represented as a young woman crouching on the ground, while the Kaiser weeps "crocodile tears".

His message to President Wilson "My heart bleeds for Louvain", is then used in a most objectionable way in a couplet, accompanying the picture. The burning of a section of Louvain was a measure justified by provocation and necessity. It might prove beneficial to the English to remind them of an occurrence of exactly one hundred years back, which as a case of pure brutality was without the slightest extenuation.

This act was the wilful destruction of Washington, the capital of the U.S.A. During the "war of 1812" between Great Britain and the United States, the English under General Ross marched into Washington on August 25th, 1814 (See History of the United States by H. W. Elson, published 1908 in New York, Volume III, Page 40).

The President and his Cabinet had fled, and the English crew led by their notorious commander Cockburn, penetrated into the Capitol building itself. Cockburn climbed into the official chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and cried out "Should this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned?" An unanimous "Yea" was the answer. A hundred hands were quickly at work. They threw burning faggots into the White House, and set fire to all the other public buildings with the exception of the Patent Office. The conflagration spread to all other sections of the city and when the destruction, was completed, the English departed.

The American historian already quoted, described this raid as "one that was in no sense compatible with warfare," and "an outrage against civilization." President Madison in a subsequent proclamation bitterly denounced the acts of the English soldiery, who did not even spare the public archives, among which were many documents connected with the first work of establishing the government and as memorials unspeakably dear to every American citizen.

Lord Acton wrote in his Cambridge Modern History "It is difficult to justify the acts of August 25th." In a resume of the relations between England and the U.S., during the 19th century, one cannot help comparing this vandalism of 1814, with the Alabama incident during the civil war when "neutral" England equipped the war ship Alabama in the interest of the Confederacy against the National Government. Of course, England had a bitter lesson, when as a result of the conference of Geneva in 1872, she was forced to pay the United States, a penalty of 15 Million Dollars for the privateering acts of the Alabama, on American merchant ships.

American Consul-General Deprecates Stories About Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Charles Denby, the American Consul-General at Vienna has arrived at New York for a short stay at home. Mr. Denby in an interview deprecated energetically the assertion made by New York papers that all public buildings and palaces at Vienna are used as hospitals for wounded soldiers. There is hardly anything to be noticed of the war at Vienna, Mr. Denby said. If we would not read the newspapers or take part in discussions in the cafes, we would scarcely know that Austria-Hungary was at war. All statements about the bad health of Emperor Francis Joseph are also inventions. The Emperor feels better, than he has done for years. Mr. Penfield, the American Ambassador's wife has recently been received in audience by the Emperor and has told me, that the Monarch was in the best of health and spirits and was showing wonderful mental vigour. Austria-Hungary, Mr. Denby concluded, "is well prepared and well able to carry on the war for years, if necessary."

Turks Take Ardahan.

Constantinople, January 2nd. The occupation of the town of Ardahan in the Caucasus by the Turks is now confirmed. The Turks stormed the town from the unfortified side without taking the trouble of bombarding the 5 forts. About 2000 Russians, including 70 officers were taken prisoners. — Another victorious battle has been fought at Sarykamich, where the Russians lost 2000 men taken prisoners, 8 guns, 3 machine-guns, ammunition etc. The Turks are now marching on Kars.

Dutch-American Shipping.

Washington, January 2nd. The Governor General of the Philippines reports that a Dutch steamship-company intends to open a regular service from New York via the Panama-Canal to Manila and the Dutch Indies.

Russia and Servia.

By Count Julius Andrássy, Privy Councillor, late Royal Hungarian Minister.

Budapest.

The collection of documents recently published by the English Government throws an interesting light upon the historical events preceding the war. The most important part of the collection is that treating of Sasonoff's point of view with regard to Servia.

The cause of the world war is to be found in the rigid dogma of Sasonoff's policy, according to which the absolute independence of Servia and her preservation of a dignity and strength worthy of an independent State is vital to the interests of Russia. Before we had taken any steps to punish the Sarajewo murder the Russian Ambassador in Vienna emphasises that Russia cannot tolerate the humiliation of Servia. Russia declares that she cannot remain neutral even if we give an assurance not to infringe the territorial integrity of Servia and to respect her political independence. Neither can she tolerate the defeat of the Servian army, because this might lead to Servia's political dependence. With classical precision Sasonoff expresses this point of view to the English Ambassador, by saying: "It is evident that Servia's dependence from Austria-Hungary would be as intolerable to Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands from Germany would be to Great Britain."

It is worth while to analyse this historical declaration, sealed as it is by the blood of millions.

First of all I must point out that the Russian point of view does not by any means represent an old political dogma of Russia's, but a conviction of quite recent date. Russia used to think of Servia differently from what she does today. Catherine the Great considered the Servian territory as of such minor importance to Russia that she frequently suggested our occupation of the Servian lands. The same offer was made by Alexander I. in Napoleonic times. This policy was not even changed when Servia became an independent State.

Servia as Russia's bait.

Russia did not always have at heart the interests of the Servian State; as a matter of fact Servia's interests used to be the tempting bait by which Russia tried to win us for her oriental policy. In 1875—1878 Gortschakoff made frequent attempts to induce us to undertake an action against Turkey, promising us as a consideration Bosnia and Herzegovina, both of which countries were inhabited by Servians and represented the object of Servia's heart's desire.

Even subsequent to the Treaty of Berlin Russia continues the policy founded upon satisfying us at Servia's cost. At that time she made Bulgaria the object of her schemes. In order to obtain a free hand in Bulgaria she is disposed to support us at Servia's cost. In 1881 and 1883 she makes agreements with us concerning the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Immediately before the actual annexation Iswolsky does the same thing—although no longer because of Bulgaria, but because of the advantages hoped for in the Dardanelles question—by declaring Russia's assent to the annexation.

When Battenberg had defeated King Milan Servia's fate did not by any means touch Russia's heart. She did not even wax jealous when we saved Servia and strengthened our influence there. With Russia looking on apathetically we had to save the very Servia, for whose sake the blood of the honest peaceful Muschiks is now being shed.

And for that policy Russia has very serious motives of her own.

Russia has no interests in Servia.

Servia is situated 400—500 kilometres from the Russian border. Servia is not situated between Russia and ourselves. Nor has Russia any economic interests to speak of in Servia. There is hardly any commerce carried on between the two countries. Even the most natural expansion of Russia does not lead through Servia. Russian interests are in the main fixed on the Black Sea.

On the other hand Servia is our immediate neighbour. Belgrade forms the key of the Danube valley. Servia is wedged between Hungary and Bosnia, and if the Russian says that he is racially akin to the Servian we can point to the fact that there are several millions real Servians living in Austria-Hungary.

In view of her eccentric situation Servia does not protest Russia from attack. Russia's policy is therefore based on the fact that the question of Servia's fate is not vital to Russia. A Servian alliance with us cannot jeopardise Russia, but a Russian alliance with Servia constitutes one of the greatest dangers to us because it places us between two fires.

Undoubtedly Sasonoff is led by great political motives, however it should be emphasised that these are not of a defensive but an aggressive character. The independence of Servia attains decisive importance the moment Russia determines to make war on us. Servia is one of the sharp blades of the scissors for Russia cut through our lifethread.

There is yet another cause. Russia has made many an effort to liberate the Balkans nations, in order to secure the hegemony in the Balkans for herself. But it was all in vain. The nations would not be grateful. Servia

remained Russia's only faithful shieldbearer. If Servia had not found proper protection at the hands of Russia, if she had felt that she might be punished for her madcap policy directed against us, Russia would have lost this last stay too and her oriental policy would have ended in complete failure. So it came about that Russia remained loyal to Servia. So Sasonoff's axiom is intelligible; it can be traced to real political interests. Only, the reason why he clings to Servia's full independence is not to secure peace and energetic development for Russia, but because there is no other way open to him of continuing his aggressive policy.

If Russia would be satisfied with the free development of Slavic and Orthodox culture, which has already been achieved on the Balkans, if she would content herself with the growing prosperity of the Balkans nations and with developing her own huge resources, thus increasing from day to day her importance in the councils of Europe, then she need not have sacrificed Russian blood and substance in order that Servia should not be made to atone for protecting conspiracies and tolerating assassinations.

So the English Blue Book illustrates what it did not by any means wish to prove, viz. that Russia had

decided to make war sooner or later, and that in the interests of her aggressive policy she posed as Servia's protector. It was not a matter of making war for the sake of Servia; it was a matter of being on the side of Servia for the sake of the future inevitable war. I am quite willing to believe that Sasonoff did not wish as yet to force the final issue. But when the South-Slavic agitation was placed into the limelight by a crime, he was determined not to tolerate any solution which would have removed the Servian splinter from our body and which would have rendered problematical the joint war against us of Russia and Servia intended for the near future.

I do not know whether this aggressive policy conforms with public opinion in Russia; nor do I know whether England is content to bleed for Russian ambition. The answer is reserved to the future when the war will rage no more. But what I do know is that from Sasonoff's point of view we can learn the lesson that we cannot entertain any solution that does not secure order within our borders and removes the Southern Slavic danger; further that we could not have avoided this war no matter how much we should have humiliated ourselves.

"Sultan" of Egypt Banned.

Constantinople, January 3rd. An official proclamation has been published announcing that Fetwas have been issued against Hussein Kamel, England's figure-head in Egypt. Hussein Kamel is accused of having tried to impeach the Sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt and having by his detestable action helped to bring this Ottoman province under England's rule. Hussein Kamel is relieved of his rank in the Turkish Army and his case will be submitted to a court-martial. The Fetwas pronounce the "Sultan" guilty of treason against God, the Prophet and Islam. If he does not repent he is liable to be killed by any Mussulman.

Afghans Attack English Frontier Guards.

London, January 3rd. Bombay cables report that an Afghan Cavalry force of several thousand men attacked the English frontier guards and compelled them to withdraw from the mountain passes.

Belgium Protests at Washington.

Washington, January 2nd. The Belgian Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government a protest against the requisitions made by the German Army in Belgium, as his Government asserts that certain goods are not required for Army purposes.

Babylon.

Her robes are of purple and scarlet
An the kings have bent their knees
To the gemmed and jewelled harlot
Who sitteth on many seas

They have drunk the abominations
Of her golden cup of shame,
She has drugged and debauched the nations
With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches
By the power of her wantonness,
And her usurers are as leeches
On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler,
Her mart is a robber's den
With the sweated toll of the toiler
And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying
Where the East and West are one
Her drums while the day is dying
Salute the rising sun.

She scourged the weak and the lowly
And the just with an iron rod,
She is drunk with the blood of the holy
She shall drink of the wrath of God!
James Jeffrey Roche.

War News.

Vienna, January 3rd. The enemy attempted to break through the Austrian lines at Gorice without avail. The Austrians on the other hand, occupied an important position at Gorice, completely annihilating the Russian battalion defending it. 5 officers and 850 men made prisoners and 2 machine-guns and one aeroplane captured.

Vienna, January 1st. Fighting in the Bucovina and in the Carpathians continues. Several Russian attacks were repulsed at the Biala, south of Tarnow; 2000 prisoners were made and six machine-guns captured.

DRESDNER BANK

Capital, fully paid: M. 200 000 000. Reserve Fund: M. 61 000 000.

Branch Offices in Berlin and Suburbs: A. Französischestr. 35/36. B. Potsdamerstr. 126. C. Königstr. 33. D. Oranienstr. 145/146. E. Kurfürstendamm 238. F. Am Spittelmarkt 4/7. G. Lindenstr. 7. H. Grosse Frankfurterstr. 32. J. Charlottenburg, Berlinerstr. 58. K. Potsdamerstr. 103 a. L. Chausseestr. 128/129. M. An der Janowitzbrücke 1. N. Schönberg, Hauptstr. 18. O. Moabit, Turmstr. 27. P. Schöneberg, Motzstr. 66. Q. Brunnenstr. 2. R. Badstr. 35/36. S. Landsbergerstr. 100. T. Kurfürstendamm 181. U. Strelitz, Schlossstr. 85. V. Gr. Lichtenfelde-Ost, Jungfernstieg 3. W. Schönhauser Allee 144. X. Friedenau, Rheinstr. 1/2. Y. Greifwalderstr. 205. Z. A. II. Gross-Lichtenfelde-West, Carlstr. 114. B. II. Neue Rosstr. (Entr. Neue Jacobstr.). C. II. Pankow, Schönholzerstr. 1. D. II. Frankfurter Allee 1/2. E. II. Tempelhof, Berlinerstr. 8. F. II. Neudöln, Kottbusserdamm 79. G. II. Schöneberg, Barbarossastr. 45. H. II. Wilmersdorf, Hohenzollernstr. 106. I. II. Charlottenburg, Kaiserdamm 118. Branches marked thus * are provided with Safety Deposit Vaults.

GEBRÜDER MOSSE

By Appointment to Her Majesty the German Empress. LINEN Useful and Beautiful. 47/48 Jäger Strasse BERLIN 19 W. 45th Street NEW YORK

WHERE TO STAY IN BERLIN.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Potsdamer Strasse to Lützow

Platz District.

Pension Müsighrodt, Bülow Strasse 67, II & III, at Underground station. Board if desired. Tel. Atrtractive rooms, well furnished. Potsdamer Str. 113. Pension Pfeiffer, Lützow Strasse 68, II, cor. of Derflinger Strasse. Rooms with or without board for music students and visitors passing through Berlin.

Frau Prof. Krause

Family Hotel - Pension 4, Friedrich Wilhelmstr. Single rooms and private apartments. BERLIN W. Tel. 1011. Directly adjoining Tiergarten.

Tiergarten (Park) District.

Von Weckelum Family Hotel

16, Keith Strasse Tel. Lzw., 9424. This High-Class old-established Family Hotel offers all conveniences and home-like comforts. It is delightfully and quietly situated close to Zoo* and Tiergarten. Electric Light throughout. Hot Water Heating. Baths. Lift to all floors. Salon. Smoke Room. Dutch Tea Room. Elegantly furnished Complete Flats unequalled in luxurious accommodation.

Pension Tscheuschner

Kurfürstendamm 112 corner of Lutherstr., next to Zoo. Superior house. Every modern comfort. Tel. Kurfürst 6010 & 6135.

Family Home

Marbachstr. 4/5 at Tiergarten and in vicinity of Zoo. Tel. Steinhilf, 4319. First-class Hotel Pension and boardinghouse. 190 rooms. Select and quiet position. Park view. Own magnificent gardens. Latest comfort. Only high-class clientele. Director Müller.

Fension Victoria

Victoria Str. 30, part. Superior home, excellent table. Prominent position no noise. In vicinity of Tiergarten and Potsdamer Brücke.

Pension Flöther

Schulstr. 15. Undergr. Stat. Wittenbergpl. Board optional.

Hollendorf Platz District.

PENSION KAHRN

Kleiststr. 28. I. & II. Long noted for its home comfort and good cuisine.

Pension Heitmann

Motz Strasse 38 near Underground station Victoria Luise Platz. American home, excellent cuisine.

Victoria Luise-Platz District.

Pension Frau Luise Schütz

Victoria Luise Platz 8, next to Underground station Victoria Luise Platz. Telephone 9297.

Pension Lüttich

Motzstr. 20. First-class American home, also for short stay. Lift, central heating etc. Good local train and tram connection. Dinner guests accepted.

Pension Rhenania

Motz Str. 31, hchptr. Every comfort. Undergrnd. English and French spoken

Zoological Gardens Station District.

Pension Barbe

W., Angsbürgerstr. 16, hochp. & l., near Zoo* Gardens. Sunny rooms. Every comfort. German Studies & Conversation. High-Class references.

Frau Dr. Riel

Uhlandstr. 184, near Undergr. Refine German home. Tel. Steinhilf, 1134

Pension Wilhelma

Kantstr. 162 close to Zoo. Refined home latest comfort. Luxuriously decorated and furnished. Board optional. Best reference.

Bayrischer Platz-District.

Pension Bavaria

Greatly enlarged. Haberlandsstrasse 10 2 min. from Bayrischer Platz Distinguished Family home replete with every up to date comfort and luxury. Running hot and cold water in rooms. First class cooking. Best references.

Pension Frau Dr. Bornemann

Uhland Strasse 77 near Underground Hohenzollernstr. Every mod. comf. English spoken

LEIPZIG

Where to stay.

Pension Wagener

Boschstrasse 7, ground floor and first floor. Tel. No. 20408. Excellent board for short or longer periods. Central heating, electr. light

Pension Wagner

Reichel Strasse 1a Home for young ladies.

Pension Schröter

Sophienplatz 4. Old estab. family house. Highest references.

Pension Echte

Prop. M. Hartung, Anst. Strasse 6/8 close to Albert Park.

WEIMAR.

Pension Perrin

Moltkestrasse 11 Tel. 950. Villa with garden. Elect. light. Central heating. Bath.

Pension Hofstaetter

Junkerstr. 6. Newly opened Moderate prices. Every accommodation for students.

MARMORHAUS

KURFÜRSTENDAMM 236

THE LUXURY CINEMA

of GREAT BERLIN

is of an UNIQUE, SUPERIOR CLASS and guarantees good entertainment.

MUNICH.

Pension Staehler, Königl. Str. 43.0. I & II, vis-à-vis the Royal Englischen Garten and University. Tel. No. 31976. Terms from M.1.—upwards.

DRESDEN.

Where to stay.

Pension Donath

Lüttichstr. 13. Tel. 9169.

Where to shop.

DRESDEN CHINA

Handpainted. First-class ware only. Specially designed Dinner and tea sets with monogram made to order. Photos on Ivory. Richard Wehner, Zinzendorf Strasse 16, Dresden.

The "Cologne Gazette"

(Kölnische Zeitung)

I. Daily Edition:

Leading political Journal of Germany, with a large circulation at home and abroad. Daily 4 editions; each and all replete with up-to-date matter. Invaluable to the Advertiser, as the paper guarantees his success.

II. Weekly Edition:

of the "Cologne Gazette".

Appears Thursdays and contains a resume of the news of the week. A "sine qua non" for Exporters.

For terms of Subscription and charge for advertisements for both papers apply to the Head Office

Cologne, Breite Straße 64.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt

the renowned Newspaper with largest Circulation on the Continent and over Sea

Illustrated Weekly.

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Illustrierte Wochenausgabe ein treuer Vermittler sicherer Nachrichten aus dem Deutschen Reich.

— Kriegschronik in Wort und Bild (Kupferdruck-Illustrationen). — Für Deutsche und deutschfreundliche Ausländer.

Besides this Weekly the Hamburger Fremdenblatt issues on the 1st and 15th of each Month a Review in English language:

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Illustrated War Chronic.

Accurate News from the German Empire — War Chronic with excellent illustrations in copper deep printing. For Americans and other neutral nations.

Zu beziehen durch den Apply to the German deutschen Buchhandel. booksellers. Probennummer Sample Numbers werden auf Wunsch sent on request by

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Hamburg, Gr. Bleichen.

Vertreter in Amerika: H. C. Siemer, 220 Broadway, Representative in Amerika: New York City.

Pianos for Hire from 8 Marks

68, Lützow Strasse 68 J. Barske. near Lützow Platz.

Notes and irregularities

The continental times: special war edition

[No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1]

January 4, 1915

Version 3

CT1068v3

- Lacks volume numbering and date on both front and back.
- Content on front is identical to content on front of versions 1 (CT1068v1) and 2 (CT1068v2).
- Content on back does not match content on back of versions 1 (CT1068v1) and 2 (CT1068v2).
- Content on back is identical to content on back of version 2 of No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75 (CT1067v2) without volume numbering or date and to content on back of version 1 of No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2 (CT1069v1).