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# The Continental Times

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**LATEST NEWS**  
 SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

**Churchill Tired**  
 London, Sunday. It would appear that service in the field is not to the liking of Mr. Winston Churchill and it is announced that he has applied for long leave feeling health is shattered.

**English Occupy Kum Kale**  
 Athens, Sunday. The English have now occupied Kum Kale which is the opposite point to Kara Burnun, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Salonica.

**Saved by Flight**  
 Lugano, Sunday. The Austrian Consul in Corfu has left. Taking all the important papers of the Consulate he hired a fishing boat and escaped.

**Senussi Beat English**  
 Constantinople, Sunday. The English with a force of 500 men have been defeated by the Senussi troops, losing many men and much war material.

**More Troops for Salonica**  
 Petersburg, Sunday. It is stated that the strength of the Salonica garrison has been increased and that there are now there some 230,000 troops. Heavy artillery is being landed in various points.

**Attacks Upon England and Italy**  
 Petersburg, Sunday. In the *Novoe Vremia* the Montenegrin General Popowitsch attacks both Italy and England for having failed to assist Montenegro. He says that Italy displayed a quite special egoism.

**Must Register**  
 Paris, Sunday. Large numbers of Englishmen had fled to France to avoid military service. It is now announced that all British of military age living in France must forthwith register and be prepared for service.

**Graham White Wounded**  
 Paris, Sunday. Lieutenant Graham White, so well known as an aeroplane pioneer in England, has been severely wounded owing to the explosion of a bomb in the hands of a British officer whereby five people were killed and 24 wounded.

**Annunzio Not Wanted**  
 Paris, Sunday. It is announced that d'Annunzio wished recently to give a war lecture in Naples. But before he had time to undertake the journey, he received so many letters threatening him with death if he appeared in that city, that he up the gave visit.

**Occupation of Corfu**  
 Athens, Sunday. The Italians have announced that they intend to land a company of Carabinieri in Corfu in order to do police duty amongst the Albanians, 85,000 of whom, a terribly ragged lot, have been landed upon the island.

**Another Wilson Speech**  
 New York, Sunday. At Des Moines, President Wilson made a speech in which he attacked those who were seeking to drive America into taking part in the European war. This was taken as having reference to ex-President Roosevelt.

**Morgan in London**  
 Vienna, Sunday. The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a telegram from Amsterdam to the effect that Mr. Morgan's visit to London is connected with the arrangement for the taking over of the American securities which the British Government purposes to give as security for a new loan from America. The Morgan group will take the securities at 10 per cent less than their market value.

**Colonel House Enigmatic**  
 London, Sunday. Colonel House is returning to America by the steamer *Amsterdam*. He has been particularly approachable to the members of the London press, but whereas President Wilson's envoy was volubly talkative upon the subject of the weather, he was dumb upon all political subjects. Colonel House gave out, upon his own authority, that Europe was going to have an exceptionally mild winter. He admitted that he had heard no one talk of peace.

**HIGH TENSION RULES IN POLITICAL WORLD**

EVERYONE FEELS THAT EVENTS OF THE LAST FEW DAYS HAVE ENTIRELY CHANGED THE ASPECT OF WAR. EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION AMONGST THE PUBLIC

**THE "LUSITANIA" QUESTION**

ACCORDING TO AMERICANS OVER HERE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT THE LEAST LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE. THE FAILURE OF WILSONS APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN NATION

(By *Aubrey Stanhope*.)

Nothing could be more striking than the complete change which has come over public spirit in Germany during the past few days. And it is worthy of note that two American journalists have taken a leading and most worthy role in the great change which has taken place in the international political aspect and which tends to bring the war far closer to an end than had hitherto been hoped for. The first interview of Mr. Conger of the *Associated Press* with Under Secretary of State Zimmermann came as the crack of a whip to a spirited team. It started the whole of Germany to its feet. It told in plain words that Germany could not give way any further to the so oft repeated demands of Washington. The United States President and Mr. Lansing combined, had overstepped the line of the possibilities of what Germany, inspired with all the goodwill in the world, could concede. The story goes that the President being away, Mr. Lansing had, metaphorically, taken the bit between his teeth, and run away with the American State Department car, had got completely out of hand. And the runaway had to be stopped. That is the version of the whole case as told by an American here.

**Washington Notified.**

That Germany has, in the most friendly yet equally firm manner, notified the Washington Government that it can concede no more, that it cannot put its name to anything which would be constructed as a humiliation to the nation, has been approved of by every single German met, of whatever party or political tendencies. Nothing could be more striking than the absolute and intensely patriotic attitude displayed by the German people and reflected in the press throughout the Empire. None want war with America, but Germany cannot be humiliated! That is the reigning spirit.

The second interview, with the Imperial Chancellor, granted to Mr. von Wiegand of the *New York World*, once more told clearly that Germany has reached the limit of its forbearance and the first statesman in the Empire, who has never lacked in courage at a time where firmness was needed, was even more emphatic than the Under Secretary of State had been, for he directly suggested that from the very first America appeared to have taken up a non-neutral attitude towards Germany, thus echoing what every one has felt for a long while past, a fact which stands out so bare that it has at last called forth the cry of indignation and revolt in the mind of every German.

One would suppose that the two interviews of the Under Secretary of State and the Chancellor, coming so near one another had been timed the one as a forecast and preparation for the other. If the words of the Chancellor had been published first they might have struck a too harsh note. But the public mind in the United States had been prepared beforehand by the milder, although perfectly clear and not to be misunderstood words of Secretary Zimmermann.

**The President Fails.**

Indubitably President Wilson, in the course of his presidential candidacy trip has lost much ground. Started out forth with the imagination that jingoism was rampant in the United States, just because jingoism appeared to have pervaded his immediate surroundings. But the further he travelled the more he found out that the American nation at large has no interest in war, does not want war, and, does not approve of inflated armaments which it considers liable to provoke war, and, without any possibility of doubt, President Woodrow Wilson has returned to the White House a much sobered down man. It is significant that the first news to reach him upon his return home was, that his Secretary of war, Mr. Garrison, had retired, the reason being that he recognised the futility of the proposed increase in the military forces of the country which he specially advocated, in face of the strong opposition of the Senators.

**An American Opinion.**

I have just been in telephonic communication with an American who has recently

returned to Germany from the United States. He ridicules the whole idea of there being any trouble between the United States and Germany upon the subject of the "Lusitania." He put it that the Germans imagine a far more acute state of public sentiment in America concerning the war than that which really exists. There is he says absolutely no excitement in the United States concerning the war, much less any acute feeling which might make it possible for America to in any way become embroiled in the war itself. That, he insists, is quite out of the question. It is a matter for which no American, beyond the few financially interested plutocrats, referred to by the Chancellor, would stand for, not for one single moment.

I talked with a well known American Special Correspondent yesterday concerning the situation as between the United States and Germany which might possibly be created by the latest turn in the "Lusitania" question. "He ridiculed the idea of any trouble being possible on that question between the two countries."

"My opinion is shown," he said, "by the fact that I am thinking of going home to America for a holiday." He meant by that, that were matters serious between the United States and Germany he would certainly not be thinking of leaving his post here.

**The American Ambassador.**

It has been announced in the newspapers here, that Judge *Gerard* is to go home in order to take part in the campaign for the candidacy for the re-election of President Wilson. It is scarcely likely that our much respected and clever Ambassador would be leaving his post if he considered that the relations between the countries were so strained as some people imagine them to be. Personally, from what I hear, specially from American sources, there is not the slightest danger of a rupture between America and Germany on the "Lusitania," or any other question. But, on the contrary public sentiment in the United States is daily growing more and more bitter against the autocratic attitude adopted by England in the matter of the control of neutral trade, between neutral countries, in neutral ships.

**ACTION AWAITED.**

Washington, Sunday. It is expected that a Government notice will be issued, warning American citizens against travelling aboard the ships of countries engaged in the war. That will be a reversal of the attitude of the United States Government.

**NEW AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

New York, Sunday. The Government of Washington has formulated a new Note to Austria-Hungary concerning the submarine boat attack upon the steamer "Petrolite." It is stated that the submarine fired upon the "Petrolite" without warning and for that it is suggested that the Commander should be made to apologise and that a payment of damages should be made for damage done. It is further charged that the submarine continued firing after the steamer had stopped. That a request was made for supplies, which was refused, upon which the submarine took them by force.

**The War Official Report**  
 (Western Front.)

To the east and south east of the Vosges, following upon a series of sapping developments, several trenches were captured and 40 English taken prisoners. The British artillery is constantly shooting at the town of Lille without doing any damage to the military.

To the north west and west of Wimpy, up to Feb 8th, 9 officers and 682 men had been taken prisoners and 35 machine guns captured.

In the Champagne we stormed the French positions south of St. Marie à Py capturing French positions over an area of 700 metres, taking 4 officers and 202 men prisoners.

North west of Mazieres energetic attacks by the French were repulsed.

South of Lusse the French positions were captured and 30 Chasseurs taken prisoners.

**"Damn All Neutrals"**

"Chicago Tribune" Editorially Comments Upon Existing Sentiment Towards America in Europe, Wants To Know who is Going to Foot the Bill for Restoring Belgium.

Under the above heading the *Chicago Tribune* publishes an editorial as follows:

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, writing from personal experience in France, declares that, while French sentiment toward us before the war might have been described as friendly, we are now "regarded not with hostility, though after the war it may grow to that, but with contempt."

German and Austrian sentiment toward us there is no shadow of doubt about. It is plain hatred, edged with contempt.

British feeling may be rhetorically or temperamentally heightened in Mr. Kipling's amiable toast, "Damn all neutrals," but we may gather some sense of it from that utterance as well as many others of not dissimilar tenor.

Before the war, and especially after the dispatch of the battleship fleet to the Pacific, there was, or superficially seemed to be, a warm, friendly spirit toward us in Australia and New Zealand.

**A Marked Change.**

But some months ago *The Tribune's* attention was called to a sharp change in that part of the world. This change was so marked that it was utilized by business competitors in disparaging American trade. We are now obliged to a reader in Sydney for a number of significant clippings from the *Times* of that city containing articles and cartoons which from our point of view are grossly unjust, contemptuous and bitterly hostile. One of the cartoons bears the legend "While John Bull fights for civilization the American vampire is busy. And we thought it was an eagle, too." The picture shows John Bull confronted by the Kaiser with drawn sword while an eagle perched on his shoulder draws blood from his throat.

One of the articles, it is to be noted, is by "Johnny Canuck," and that fact may be coupled with the following excerpt from an article sent us by a friend in Calgary, Canada. It appeared in *Fairplay*, Canada's John Bull, a periodical of that city:

**Who is Going to Pay.**

"The question next arises, if Germany continues to the bitter end, and in desperation, who is going to foot the bill for restoring Belgium, etc.? It is quite clear that the cost will have to be borne by any nation which, directly or indirectly, was a party to guaranteeing Belgium's integrity, but who has not fought for her as the allies have done. It is only very tardy justice for any such nation, especially if, as a neutral and manufacturing power, she happens to have grown fat on providing munitions to the belligerents, that she should be made to implement her part of the bargain of nations by paying back the treasure she has thus accumulated, and we see no other way how the expense should properly be met. However, all this is matter for settlement at a much later date than the present state of the war warrants consideration at this time."

These are not exceptional signs of our situation in world opinion today, but typical, and the fact they illustrate deserves the profound consideration of our public and especially of our government. Pacifists and "anti-militarists" will not give over their sentimental delusions or concede that we are or ever shall be victims of aggression. But plain Americans without isms are realizing our case, and congress, we trust, will not be permitted to play the ostrich.

**Only Contempt.**

It is an outstanding and ominous fact of this time that, while the maintenance of our neutral right to trade has earned us the enmity of the Germanic allies, because England's command of the seas has prevented them from taking advantage of it, it has procured for us from the allies only the contempt which, as Mr. Davis significantly remarks, may turn to hostility after the war.

"Damn all neutrals" is after all the gist of the spirit of all the belligerents and it is a spirit which will outlast the war. So far as we are concerned, it is more than likely to become intensified when the combatants have ceased to fight each other. We have refused to ally ourselves with either side. We have taken what advantage we could from our isolation. We shall be guilty of fatal folly if we try to avoid the responsibilities of our choice or fail to provide against its threatening consequences. Congress has failed to provide against the future before all our previous wars and we have paid a heavy price for its blindness or procrastination. With omens unmistakable in the heavens today, will congress repeat our history?

**FRENCH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK**

It is announced by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, that a German submarine has sunk the French battle cruiser *Suffren* off the Syrian coast. The ship sank within two minutes.

The *Suffren* was built in 1899, and was of 12,730 tons displacement.

**American Citizens**

**Arrested By English**

"Chicago American" Draws Attention to Historical Instance of United States Protection Abroad

The *Chicago American* publishes the following:

The two Chicagoans, Emil Miehke and Hermann Krauss, naturalized American citizens who were travelling abroad on a neutral vessel, each with an American passport, and who were seized by the English and thrust into prison, have just been GRACIOUSLY RELEASED!

Americans, as a rule, will not be particularly thankful for this instance of belated justice on the part of the British authorities.

Coming as it does with almost daily stories of British outrages upon the liberty and property of Americans, we are filled with wonder at these examples of English presumption and American patience—particularly the latter.

There was a time when the United States had a world-wide reputation for the promptitude with which it protected its citizens wherever they might be—a reputation which claimed the admiration of one of the greatest of Englishmen, Charles Dickens. Away back in 1854, writing of America in his "Child's History of England," Dickens said of America's way of protecting her citizens:

"That immense country, made independent under Washington and left to itself, became the United States—one of the greatest nations on earth. In these times in which I write it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England."

**Skuludis Complains**

**Concerning Allies**

Athens, Sunday. Before a sitting of the Chamber, M Skuludis complained bitterly concerning the action of the Entente Powers in illegally occupying Greek territory, specially mentioning Corfu and Karaburnu. He said that those Powers would be unable to force Greece into a policy contrary to its national interest. He ended up by stating that Greece would not demobilise its army.

The Chamber gave a vote of confidence in the Government from which only eight members abstained.

**King Ferdinand Visits**

**Austrian Head Quarters.**

Vienna, Sunday. After leaving the German Head Quarters, King Ferdinand proceeded to those of the Austrians. He was accompanied by the Premier Radoslawow and General Schekow. His Majesty was received with full honors by Fieldmarshal the Archduke Friedrich and the head of the General Staff, General Conrad von Holtzendorf. King Ferdinand has proceeded on to Vienna.

**SINKING OF THE "ARABIS"**

London, Sunday. The Admiralty insists that the German torpedo boats did not sink any warship on the dogger banks only mine seeking boats.

**Lusitania Question**

**Finally Solved.**

New York, Sunday. It may be accepted that the "Lusitania" question has been finally settled. The evident desire of Germany to do all possible to satisfy feeling in the United States as regards that tragedy and the continuous and ever augmenting autocratic attitude taken up by the British Government towards the neutral countries, at the head of which America stands, has served to bring about a great revulsion of sentiment in the United States.

It is but a trifling matter that Count Bernstorff should have dined with Secretary of State Lansing, at such a moment as this but it is regarded as an event of great importance which tells clearly which way the tide of governmental sentiment is flowing. And undoubtedly it is meant that it should be so understood.

At the same moment the order is issued that in the future no merchant or passenger ships will be allowed to leave harbor carrying cannon, whether it be for defensive purposes or not.

The ire of the British press against the President, in which the London "Times" plays such a conspicuous part, is treated here with contempt. A little more of such attempts upon the part of the British press to bulldoze America and you may be sure that the press here will hit back hard.



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#### Business Section.

Imports and Exports. — Finances and Forwards

#### Kaiser Franz Josef.

Readers of the English newspapers, so constantly and systematically misled, have of late been again treated to supposed news from Vienna, telling of the serious illness of the Emperor and giving the information that the aged Monarch is in the worst possible condition of health, that his life hangs upon a thread and that his demise may momentarily be expected. That the scribes who indite such entirely misleading and totally untrue articles, have never even seen the Austrian Emperor makes no difference at all. In the corrupt dens of Fleet Street journalism the health bulletins supposed to come from Schönbrunn are daily composed by whiskey brained "penny a liners," and the venerable Kaiser is mendaciously painted in the colors that please the British public, namely that he is in extremis.

How different is the picture of Franz Josef, as depicted by the famous traveller and writer Doctor Sven Hedin, who has recently had an hour's audience with the venerable Kaiser. In place of the senile wreck which the conscienceless and muddled Fleet Street press fakir creates in his venemous imagination, and prints for the delectation of the much deceived but ever gullible British public, Sven Hedin, the man to whom truth and rectitude is as a God, tells of a Monarch who in spite of his patriarchal age, is keen and alert, who follows out every incident of the Great Campaign, knows where all the Commanders are doing their great world's work and as Sven Hedin says: "He was so thoroughly well versed as to the details of the entire campaign there was exceedingly little I could tell him that he did not already know." And it was not only the elasticity of the Imperial mind which so impressed the great Swedish writer and observer, but the physical lissomness and the lightness of the movements of Emperor Franz Josef which he records as being quite specially striking.

Sven Hedin in conclusion tells how very different the impressions made upon him are to the accounts daily given in the Entente press as regards the Emperor. And he remarks very truly that he has had the advantage of seeing the Emperor whilst the others who write such pessimistic reports have not been given the same opportunities of being able to judge. But Sven Hedin is as gall and wormwood to the members of the Entente press. His mortal sin in their eyes is, that he tells the truth.

#### King Nikita's

#### Great Sorrow.

Lugano, Sunday. The Paris correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* has paid a visit to King Nikita of Montenegro at Lyons. The Premier Mjuschlowitch was with the Monarch.

"Wearily," says the correspondent, "the King rested his bony hand upon a bent stick. Deep sorrow filled his eyes and was expressed in his every movement."

Mjuschlowitch came to the defense of his King saying: "For three months we were without newspapers or news, only now and then a laconic and brief telegram was all that told us of what was going on in the world without. We were as people shipwrecked, and beyond our frontiers none had the smallest inkling as to what our sufferings were, none could appreciate our bravery in the battles going on, we had no newspaper men on hand who might have drawn the attention of the outer world to our deeds. Our entire aim was to resist as long as possible and to fulfil our duty however hard the conditions might be. Had a sympathetic fate suddenly destroyed us, we would have been spared the grief which is ours and which keeps our wounds open, in the knowledge of what we have suffered."

## BERLIN HOTELS BOOMING

MANAGERS OF THE LEADING HOSTELRIES UNANIMOUS IN TELLING THAT VISITORS ARE CROWDING TO THE CAPITAL AND FILLING THEIR HOUSES TO OVERFLOWING. PRACTICAL REASONS GIVEN FOR THE GREAT INRUSH OF GUESTS

### Adlon — Bristol — Esplanade

DISTINGUISHED AND NOTABLE PEOPLE TO BE SEEN IN THE LOBBIES ATRIUMS AND RESTAURANTS OF THE FOREMOST HOTELS. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE SCORED BIG "BEATS". TELEPHONIC AUDIENCE WITH THE CROWNPRINCE. INTERVIEW WITH THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

It may seem an almost incredible, but it is an absolute fact, that the leading Hotels of Berlin are so full that one of the directors of a leading principal Hotel said: "We have been turning people away."

That condition which one would so little expect in these terrible times of war is explained to me by one of the most experienced of the Hotel Directors, whom I interviewed upon the subject. He said: "I account for it in this way. Berlin has become the capital of Central Europe and will remain so. At the present moment we have great numbers of Austrians and Hungarians, Turks and Bulgarians, besides the large number of people who have given up their country residences for the time being, and prefer for many reasons to be nearer the centre of news in these stirring times. People want to 'get together' in these days, wish to talk over the war, yearn to see the latest telegrams and hear the very last news in the quickest possible time. And that they can only do by coming up to the Capital."

#### AT THE ADLON.

One can scarce imagine a sight more brilliant than that which is just now to be witnessed in the Atrium of the Palace which Lorenz Adlon built up for the glorification of Berlin and which bears his name. In the world famed Atrium of the Adlon Hotel the picture to be seen of late has been reminiscent of Berlin at the height of the season, in times of peace when the Court functions have been going on, only more varied. Brilliant uniforms on all sides, Austrian Turkish, Bulgarian and of course German. Well known personages coming and going, official calls being made upon prominent residents of the Hotel, altogether a most busy, unique and brilliant scene.

#### Distinguished Guests.

Amongst the notable people stopping at the Adlon have been His Imperial Highness the Archduke Karl Stefan of Austria on a brief visit; the Reigining Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Her Royal Highness the Dowager Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Her Highness Princess Henry of Reuss the XVIII., a born Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Their Highnesses the Landgraf and Landgräfin Chlodwig of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld. The Princess von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, Prince and Princess von Solms-Braunfels. The Princess of Piess, Prince Enzio Reuss, Prince von Bilow, Otto Prince von Bismarck, the nineteen year old grandson of the Great Chancellor, a fine and fitting representative of a famous race.

There too amongst others is Bernard Prince zu Lippe and his wife, and Countess Biesterfeld; also the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

A Turkish notable and friend of Germany, to be seen at the Adlon, is His Imperial Highness Prince Halim, who draws to the Hotel a number of his compatriots who are now so plentiful in the Capital.

The family of Count Guidotto Henckel von Donnersmarck and his wife, a born Princess von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg. A distinguished Bulgarian is to be seen in the person of General Sawow, who is Generalissimo of the Bulgarian army; and Lieutenant Fieldmarshal von Bellmond. Signora de Quesada, the widow of the Ambassador; His Excellency Freiherr von Stumm, and his wife; His Excellency, Count von Oberndorff, Minister to Norway; Count von Maltzahn-Militsch, Countess Helene Harrach, born Countess de Pouriales; the wife of the famous Fieldmarshal von Beneckendorf-Flindenberg, a born Countess von Münster; Count Johannes Sierstorff and his wife, Count Adalbert Sierstorff and Countess Alice Matuschka.

#### A Remarkable Audience.

Two well known American Journalists, who have made great hits since the war began, are at the Adlon. The first is Mr. A. F. Beach of the New York Journal, a representative on the powerful Hearst syndicate of newspapers which girdle the United States, from New York to California. Mr. Beach recently made one of the neatest coups in journalism imaginable, because of its being entirely original. It was nothing less than, on the occasion of New Year's Day, having had a telephonic audience with the Crownprince of Germany, graciously given to the enterprising American Special Correspondent by the Heir to the Throne, from his headquarters. This telephonic audience without doubt formed a unique feat in journalism. Amongst other things the Crownprince telephoned to Mr. Beach in reply to questions asked, that it was his firm conviction the war would end in the victory of Germany.

In reply to Mr. Beach's query as to why the war had lasted so long, the Crownprince replied that it was an undeniable fact that

it was owing to the Americans keeping on supplying the Allies with munitions and other material of war. "And says Mr. Beach," the Crownprince put it so nicely and coming from the fighting front it was testimony irrefutable". After that the Crownprince went on to reply to questions as to what was taking place at the front.

On the same day Mr. Beach received telegrams from the Crown Prince of Bavaria and General von Hindenburg, both most amiably conceived and replying to questions he had put by wire.

#### A famous "Special".

The other well known Special Correspondent at the Adlon is Mr. von Wiegand, who in spite of a German sounding name is an American of typical kind. His journalistic successes since the outbreak of the war have made his name world famous and his last interview with the Imperial Chancellor, but a few days old, assumed the proportions of a great international event. Mr. von Wiegand as is well known represents the "New York World", a newspaper which has shown its power and independence in most meritorious manner of late.

#### THE HOTEL BRISTOL.

If you peep into the Hotel Bristol at the luncheon hour, the experience is remarkable. It is a reversal of what one might expect. Instead of the war having diminished the number of customers, General Director Harting has had to open out an additional room at the back to accommodate the ever increasing number of luncheon hour guests. It is always a crowd there at the midday meal, but I consign you to the care of the excellent new Director of the Restaurant, Herr Gunther, who used to be with the famous Ritters of Homburg v. d. Höhe, and he will always find you a snug corner where you can take in all the animated scenes and see the review of "all Berlin".

There I lately saw that much talked of personage, the American Ambassador and his so perfectly dressed wife Mrs. Gerard and Mrs. Lay, the wife of the popular American Consul-General as with them. It is not an easy post to be American Ambassador in Berlin at this moment and none knows that better than Mr. Gerard. But he keeps up a demeanor of constant cheeriness, takes his daily walks with zest and energy and when it is possible plays his favorite game of tennis, or goes out on a shooting party with Freiherr von Mumm von Schwarzenstein.

There you will often see the Duke of Croy, with his pretty young wife, born Leishmann, Prince and Princess Reuss, Prince Münster, Prince Hatzfeld, Count Schönborn, Count Ballestrem, Count and Countess Kanitz.

In the Atrium of the Bristol you are likely to see Duke Gunther of Schleswig Holstein and the Duchess; Princess Lynar and her Daughter; Doctor Meyer, just back from long service at the front; Excellency von Puttkamer, the well known ex-Governor and writer; Prince Albert of Schleswig Holstein, Baron von Köppen, who has an inventive genius and whose gifted American wife sometimes graces the Bristol with her presence for brief periods.

Baron and Baroness Thiele Winckler may be seen there, also Countess Frankenberg, a born Princess Hohenlohe; Prince Hans of Hohenlohe, who recently made a trip to Constantinople, and his family; His Excellency Nabi Pasha and wife; the Duchess von Arenberg, Countess Ballestrem, Baron and Baroness von Hiller, Duke Borwin von Mecklenburg, who was in America at the time the war broke out and managed to elude the English and get over here somehow; Baron and Baroness von Mecklenburg, Countess Hohenau, Baron and Baroness von Gusted and Countess Matuschka, an American by birth.

#### AT THE ESPLANADE.

At the Esplanade the Hotel is "full up". I hear that under the inspiration of an enterprising management some exceedingly pleasant surprises are planned for the guests of the hotel and the upper tandom of the Capital, inasmuch as the particularly large garden attached to the Esplanade is to be utilised in a manner which cannot fail to be highly attractive. Up to this year the large garden space at the back of the Esplanade had not been made the most of. But when the fine and warm weather comes round again, from what I hear, there will be established, for use of the active and skilful youth, an up to date Squash Racket Court, an institution not yet known in Berlin. That of itself is sure to be an attraction. But further developments are proposed in the form of an entirely remodelled arrangement of arbors and bowers extending the entire length of the garden and not as before occupying but a

## 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.

### No Ships! No Money! No Men!

#### To the Editor.

In view of the forthcoming newly organised submarine blockade by Germany upon the British coasts, I think the enclosed taken from an English newspaper, telling of the chaos in British shipping circles is in the highest degree instructive.

"At present all is confusion. The industry is unorganised. War has upset all the normal conditions. The Admiralty needs ships, so does the War Office, so does the Board of Trade, so does the Sugar Commission, so does the Board of Agriculture. It is not suggested, of course, that there is no inter-communication, but the arrangements for co-ordination, as every shipping man knows, are defective. Every demand, from whatever Governmental quarter it has come, has tended to drive freights up throughout the world. It has been calculated by a leading shipping journal, that the tonnage available, through capture or loss, has already shrunk by nearly 1,900,000 tons since hostilities began. Consider what that means if the law of supply and demand is not to be interfered with! The wastage is still continuing; the delays in discharging and loading are not becoming less; there is no falling off in the naval and military requirements of the Allies; there are huge demands for munitions, fuel, and food from overseas. The crisis is acute, and it is steadily becoming more so. Unless a remedy, complete and drastic, is applied, the victory on which we and our Allies count with confidence to-day must be postponed, if not relinquished."

You see that the English are in a hard plight not only for money but ships. No longer do they sing, "We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money too!"

#### People's Eyes Opening.

#### To the Editor.

The following appears in the *Chicago Tribune*:

"Will you please explain why American newspapers with few exceptions (*The Chicago Tribune* is one of these exceptions) will inflame the public mind devoting whole columns on front pages to horrible details when 'German barbarians' execute a female spy and today announce the execution of two German women in France in some obscure corner of their publications, although such execution had taken place weeks ago already.

"Americans are known to be lovers of fair play and justice and the time is rapidly coming when they will lose all faith in our newspapers and unfortunately the good will be condemned with the bad.

"Our people are also gradually awakening to the fact that our future national interests have less to fear from Prussian militarism expanding its force in the orient than from British navalism which subjugates neutral nations everywhere."

C. A. Warren

small space, of the large area available. That is just the kind of thing needed in the German capital.

At the Esplanade still making their home, are His Royal Highness Prince Miguel of Braganza and family, His Excellency Freiherr Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the well known diplomat; His Excellency Aristide de Aguerre, the Cuban Envoy and his family; Dr. K. Ohnesorge, of the American Embassy; Countess Helene Hatzfeld, Princess von Metternich, from Vienna; Prince and Princess Münster zu Derneburg, Consul-General Albert von Bary and wife, Countess Götzen, Frau Wilhelm von Rath, Countess Scheel Plessen, Countess Izenplitz, Frau von Weinberg, Geheimrat Freiherr Max von Guillaume, Countess Georges Hoyos, from Vienna; Count and Countess Redern.

A Great number of Turks are to be seen at the Esplanade, where they appear in force at the five o'clock tea hour; His Excellency Mouktar Pasha is making a long stay there with his wife, who was a born Princess Nimed and an Imperial Highness. Attaché Kemal Said Bey, is at the Esplanade and Fikri Bey, Turkish Consul General to London, is a constant visitor there.

The Duke and Duchess of Croy are in residence at the Esplanade, also Count and Countess Bethusy-Huc, and the wife of Consul General Wätjen, the owner of the most lovely large pearls imaginable. Prince and Princess Münster zu Derneburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jackson, of the American Embassy and Lt. Col. E. Kuhn, the American Military Attaché, and Mr. L. Ressel, of the American Embassy are all stopping at the Esplanade.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

WONDROUS REVELATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE PUBLIC IN THE DUAL KINGDOM.

### Hedin Received by Kaiser

MONARCH THOROUGHLY INFORMED OF ALL DETAILS OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN. FRANZ JOSEF IS ALERT AND ACTIVE.

Vienna, Sunday. There are probably more collection lists and aid organisations for the purpose of alleviating the miseries and destitution the war has brought about in the Dual Kingdom, than in any other nation concerned in the great campaign. Those who have time to give, give it free of cost, those who have not time subscribe money. One instance alone tells of the generosity of the Austrian public in the fact that the *Neue Freie Presse* War Collection totals up the noble sum of over seven million of Kronen, the exact amount being 7,122,341 Kronen.

#### Sven Hedin and the Kaiser.

Sven Hedin the famous traveller, author and War Correspondent has had an audience with the Kaiser and relates his experiences in the form of a beautiful word picture concerning the Monarch. Incidentally he entirely upsets the mean and senseless reports published in the English newspapers, which give the impression that the Kaiser is seriously ill.

Sven Hedin was in conversation with an adjutant in a large reception room of the Palace, when a bell sounded. "I walked across the great room," he writes in the *Zeit* and myself opened the door of the working chamber, a big corner room to the left of the doors of the Burghof, looking out onto the street with its ever busy traffic. It is on the ground floor and the writing desk is situated at a slight distance from the last window.

"In that chamber the Kaiser walked to and fro. As I entered, he turned quickly around and with alert and rapid step advanced towards me, and, in most friendly manner gave me his hand. 'Welcome Doctor,' said the Emperor, 'it is almost six years since we last met. And what has not happened in that time!'

#### The Impression.

"And with that the Kaiser sat down beside the writing desk and invited me to take a seat near to him. He did not sit comfortably or in reclining position, no, he rested the left elbow on the desk and the right upon the arm of the chair, and so he remained the entire hour that the audience lasted. Only, from time to time, he placed his head on his left hand. His appearance is known to the world: the grey blue, so friendly eyes, the strong broad nose, the high, prominent forehead, the snow white full moustache and the well trimmed whiskers. His face has good color and less wrinkles than others at the age of 85. He wore a light blue uniform with an embroidered red collar and four gold decorations, one of them of the Italian war of 1848.

"The conversation turned entirely upon the war. I had to relate in full my journey to the East front; as I came to my narrative concerning Kolomea and Buckovina, the Kaiser asked me if I had met Pflanzer-Ballin, Papp and Fischer. He asked me how and under what circumstances I had met the Archdukes Friedrich and Josef Ferdinand, and he spoke with great warmth concerning the services rendered by Conrad von Hötendorf to the realm.

#### Knows All Details.

"When it came to talking about the Carpathian front, the Kaiser spoke of von Linsingen and asked me whether I had been to the head quarters of Bothmers and apropos of him, he remarked: 'It is curious that he as a Bavarian is in command of Prussian troops.'

"For quite a long period we spoke of the break through of Mackensen into Galicia and of the services rendered by the army of Böhm-Ermollis and the troops of Bereovic. The words of the Kaiser showed fully that he was thoroughly well versed as to the details of the entire campaign and that there was exceedingly little that I could tell him that he did not already know. In no case did he make the slightest difference between the various countries over which his sceptre rules.

"What the Emperor said to me about Italy must remain untold, all I can say is, that the action of that country, the faithlessness of the brother ally, had caused him the utmost pain.

"Finally the Kaiser cast a look upon the clock standing upon his desk and said: 'Now Doctor, I will not detain you any longer,' and with that he stood up, gave me his hand and accompanied me to the door.

"As I opened the door, the Kaiser went back into the room and I noted the elasticity of his step, the lightness of his movements, with knees bent, taking long strides, quite another picture to the anamorphosis given of him by the writers of the Entente press, who have never seen him, but who in order to deceive the public, describe him as though they knew him quite well.



## Mr. St. John Gaffney upon the Policy of President Wilson

Mr. St. John Gaffney until lately American Consul General in Munich has given the following interview to the correspondent of the well-known *Münchener Nachrichten* who had gone to meet him:

"It is a misfortune for the United States that in these stirring times which furnish an unparalleled opportunity for the unlimited development of America, a man should be at the head of the government who, even though he may have good intentions, by no means possesses the statesmanship necessary for advancing American interests.

The Secret of American Failures simply lies in the fact that Wilson is not big enough to meet the situation. No one need impugn his honesty and no one has done so, but in every other way he has painfully disillusionized his best and most faithful political friends. It is known to all that Wilson is a teacher by profession. He was a Professor and later on the Rector of Princeton University and during this time wrote a number of political essays and books, which by reason of their restraint and cleverness made a strong impression—so that Prof. Wilson was accounted as a political sage. But as soon as he was given an office it became clear that the man of theory was a hopeless failure in practice.

### American Sentiment

When the war began a deep movement went through all America. The statesmanlike duty of Wilson in that hour would have been to give the most careful and whole-hearted study to the problem as to what position the United States was to assume in the matter of the world war, so that no one would be harmed and our country benefited as much as possible. In this Wilson has failed. The schoolmaster in him was stronger than the statesman. The thought that he, whose business it had up till then been to teach others, must now himself be taught, was too much for his vanity. For this reason he refused coolly and decisively to accept the least advice respecting the political and commercial necessities. He depended entirely upon his book wisdom and his theories, and then one day came out with his famous first declaration of neutrality, which might have served some purpose if the United States had been located in the moon, but not close to the furnaces of the world war. Of course it was impossible to live up to this declaration either in the letter or in the spirit. American trade and American exports could not simply cease to exist simply because it was alleged to be unneutral to maintain relations with the belligerent powers. Celestial theories are absolutely futile in such a case, for America belongs to this world and must live with this world.

### Took No Advice

America must progress and therefore cannot afford to miss the opportunity afforded by this war. This point was gradually borne in upon President Wilson. So it would have been his duty to see that America derived

advantages from all sides and developed along all lines. If this had been his program Pres. Wilson would have obtained the advice of well-informed business men, as to what might be done for America under the circumstances. But it is typical of the mind of Woodrow Wilson that it cannot bring itself to acknowledge that anybody else is capable of instructing the instructor. So he resolved to settle the question of American trade according to his own ideas, and to be guided in this only by "moral principles" or what he conceives as such. So, like a true pedant, he separated the European powers, so far as they were to be considered for American trade, into the good and the naughty, and concluded that America was to support the "good", that is England. Wilson has never disguised his preference for all that is English (despite his idealistic interpretation of English history, he is the idealistic England he has conjured up), and he has often said that it was his ambition to spend his last day in Oxford or some other English seat of learning. As for modern Germany he has not the slightest conception of its true nature and has accepted almost wholly the dreadful caricature created by English policy.

### The Munitions Export.

This one-sidedness of Wilson's has brought it about that the United States has got into a very oblique position in this war and has harmed itself incalculably. At first the Americans did not perceive this and were blinded by the gigantic sums which flowed to America from the English munition orders. But the longer the war has lasted the more Americans have become convinced that the great advantages of these deliveries do not by far suffice to make good the great disadvantages and evils which have befallen almost the entire industries of America through the false policies of Wilson. This opinion grows from day to day, and every day those manufacturers who have nothing to do with war supplies, are growing more dissatisfied and impatient with Wilson. This was specially to be noted as soon as Congress and the Senate resumed session. Bitter complaints poured in from all parts of the United States, and if President Wilson had a little less pedantic vanity and a little more commonsense, he would long ago have realized that his policy has resulted in a complete fiasco so far as his own fellow-citizens were concerned. But this insight is strangely lacking in him. He persists in stubbornly maintaining that all that he does must be good and correct, because it proceeds from good intentions and honest convictions.

### Weary of Theories.

But gradually the force of facts has shown itself to be stronger than all school knowledge, and so Wilson now finds himself in the difficult position of being forced to recall his one-sided regulations regarding America's export trade, just as he was forced

to go back on his first theoretical declaration of neutrality.

Americans demand liberty of trade with Germany and are utterly weary of Wilson's theories and his moral preachments. Up to now those capitalists who look after the war supplies for England have succeeded, especially by means of their bought American newspapers, to counteract the pressure of the other American industries and to reinforce Wilson in his position by copious newspaper articles in which his wisdom is lauded to the heavens. But a change has been noticeable for some time. The interest of American high finance in war deliveries has cooled off remarkably. The reason for this was the wholly unexpected failure of the big Anglo-French loan in America. This failure has convinced American money circles that the trade in war material was no longer so glorious a business as when England was able to pay all bills quickly and smoothly. American financiers are beginning to see that the financial power of England has not got the staying power one had imagined. It is a fact that for a long time Russia has not been obtaining any war material from America, as it is not in a position to pay for these. And American finance does not care to work for Russia on credit. It is the same way with Italy, and in a lesser degree, with France and England. It is known, that the Morgan group, now that ready cash from England and France is growing steadily more scarce, is trying to draw American securities from these two countries to America. Whether this attempt will prove successful remains to be seen. At all events American finance shows itself disposed to turn for business to Germany as soon as the possibility for this arises.

### The Morgan Interests.

The Optimism of Morgan, Junior, the man who inherited the money but not the judgment of his father, has very little support in New York. The Morgan group, of course, is anxious that the trade in munitions should go on and is therefore desirous that the war be prolonged, and even that America be involved in it—so that they may likewise sell arms to it. But the American people will not stand for this. Both Congress and the Senate have left no doubt as to this, there are even definite signs that the committees of the representative body will make their constitutional legal influence felt so far as the conduct of the administration is concerned. The two committees of both houses concerned with foreign affairs are not, as I am absolutely in a position to state, in accord with the policy of Wilson. The idea that Wilson is able to shape the policy of America according to his own dictatorial will, an opinion I frequently meet with in Germany, is by no means correct. This would no doubt be to his taste, but he cannot attempt it. Altogether Wilson is by no means in so secure

a position as is supposed. Confidence in him is shaken every where and

### Re-election Impossible.

Wilson's re-election is absolutely impossible in case he does not completely alter his tactics at the eleventh hour.

All the leading politicians and the leading political circles which I came in contact with in America are convinced upon one point—that Wilson has completely spoiled his chances with the voters. He has not only discredited himself, but his entire party. The Democratic Party, in case Wilson does not insist upon renomination, wishes to nominate Champ Clark, the present Speaker of Congress. But Clark who would have been prepared to accept the nomination a few months ago, has now declared that he will under no circumstances now become a candidate. The defeat of the party, owing to Wilson's attitude, is so absolutely certain that he does not wish to connect his name with its coming failure.

Wilson himself does not appear to know this, or does not wish to know it, for, as is always the case, none so deaf as he who will not hear. He is now travelling all over the country and is furiously agitating for his re-election. He has lately shown a sudden interest in those American manufactures that have nothing to do with munition deliveries—an interest that had been hitherto lacking with him. It appears that he has become convinced that he

### Must alter Policy.

He must change his policy, if he expects people even to listen to him. We all know that candidates are always ready to promise all sorts of things in their campaign speeches, but in Wilson's case we must really make an exception, for he would hardly venture to make, ten months before election time, promises he might be obliged to fill in a few days or weeks. People in America are pretty thoroughly convinced that the policy of humble submission to England has got to come to a stop, and that Wilson, whether he likes it or not, will have to take a firm position against the English interference with American trade. This, of course, would put a stop to his present policy, and he would also find it impossible to carry on his policy of petty spite, something that is innate in his character, and which he put into operation merely because he had blindly adopted the crass English idea that Germany would shortly vanish from the map.

And now suddenly without the least possible reason, President Wilson has without any person in America showing any interest in the matter once more brought the "Lusitania" case to the Fore.

I am able emphatically to state that public opinion in America has absolutely nothing to do with this dragging-forth of painful old matters, and that neither Congress nor the Senate are disposed to support Wilson in this case. The real truth of the matter is that Wilson's injured personal vanity is seek-

ing some outlet. He sees that he is gradually being forced to proceed more sharply against England, and should he do this, he must concede that his policy, as is obvious, has not been the right one. He is struggling to avoid this confession and so in order to justify himself, he is anxious to obtain from the German Government a declaration that he was right in the "Lusitania" case and Germany wrong. He is as eager to be shifted from his former policy on the pinions of praise. The English politicians, and agents in America are all too well aware that the final settlement of all German-American difficulties would mean the beginning of an anti-English policy in the United States, and so all means are called into play to prevent an understanding. But this attempt will not succeed.

### Germany's Policy.

The broad-minded Policy of Germany will certainly find ways and means to build this golden bridge of understanding between the two nations, now that so many opportunities offer for winning the gratitude of the American people. All kinds of materials are lacking in America—materials which only Germany could furnish. If these materials could be imported from Germany countless American factories which are now standing idle could resume work and thousands of American families who are now in distress find employment. A great deal might be accomplished here which would prevent the consequences of the unwise Wilson policy from lasting longer than the policy itself, and we all know that Americans are very quick to appreciate friendly advances.

I return to Germany with the firm conviction that a new direction is to be given to American politics and that this will furnish the basis for that closer understanding which is so very necessary. England, of course, will do its utmost to prevent such an understanding, and since it is absolutely unscrupulous in its choice of means, as all the world knows, there will no doubt be many difficulties. The English agents in America have already gently intimated that in case of a rapprochement of America to Germany, England will let the Japanese loose upon us, but threats of that sort usually have the opposite effect with real Americans. I mention these things in order to show that the creating of an understanding between America and Germany is not so simple as the superficial observer might suppose, and that we may congratulate ourselves in having overcome a great number of open and secret difficulties—once this most desirable agreement has been brought about.

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

## After the War is Over—Then What?

George Bernard Shaw Analyses the Prospects of Peace. Points Out the Momentous Possibility of an Alliance Between Germany and Russia. Protest Against Using Colored Soldiers.

Time to Form a Union of Christian Nations to Meet the Growing Menace of the Yellow.

By George Bernard Shaw.

Probably the most attractive characteristic of the noted English Social Philosopher, George Bernard Shaw, is that he forever looks to the future. And thus today the great leader of the Fabian Society is occupying himself with that most practical query: "After the war is over—Then What?" Below are extracts from a long and exceedingly clever essay on that subject from the pen of the many-sided and highly gifted Irishman.

"It must be clear that the discussion of the terms of peace will have to be entered on seriously for many months, possibly a year, or even longer, before the actual peace can come about, and unless we contemplate going on with the war for a length of time that may leave us in a serious position, no matter whether we are victorious or not, we ought to advocate the immediate beginning of the discussion of the terms of peace. A Peace Council should be established at once in order to find out on what terms the war should be ended. Until we know what the terms will be we do not know what we are fighting for. Sooner or later all the fighting that can be done will be done and generally rather overdone. I think we might say we have come to that period of the war at which the possibilities of improvement to our character are exhausted, and it might be well to make up our minds as to what we really want to get out of the war.

### A FEW QUESTIONS.

"I suggest a few questions to show things we shall have to make up our minds about. With regard to Germany, Do we want a strong Germany after the war, or do we want a crushed Germany after the war? Many people have given this matter no consider-

ation, they have given the future of Europe no consideration, and that seems a question which it is almost incredible for anybody to ask.

"Some people ask why we should have a strong Germany after the war. It is possible we may want a strong Germany after the war, because the alternative would be to leave us without a bulwark between Germany and another power, to which at present Germany is acting as a very formidable bulwark. For instance, we may be very much afraid of Germany after the war, but do we want a Russian supremacy after the war? We may want to crush Germany—we may have reasons for doing it—but I want to point out we have not made up our minds on that point.

"In the diplomacy of the future we must get rid not only of our excess of cautiousness, but we must get rid as well of this slow and undignified lunacy of which we have had too much of late, which represents Britannia as being a sort of cinematograph heroine who is being betrayed. Now, having said that about our attitude, we will have to consider whether our diplomacy in the past has been so successful that we could safely go on exactly in the same lines as we have been going on.

### DIPLOMACY AT FAULT.

"What has been the net result of our diplomacy during the past ten years, the net result as regards the European situation? It has been to make Russia absolutely the mistress of the situation. We have put it in the power of Russia to set all the Western Powers slaughtering one another by simply mobilizing an army corps on her western frontier. As a diplomatic result, I regard this as monstrous and absurd. In diplomacy

we have to stand or fall by the things that are actually done. As a matter of fact, by not thinking in a proper way we have brought about the position we are now in, and that, I think, condemns all our diplomacy.

### THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

"Democracy in this country must be far more active than it has been if the foreign governments are to rely upon it when it comes to the question of danger. I now want to deal with certain aspects of this war, which bring in new considerations or very nearly new considerations. As long ago as the American Civil War there has been a great deal of fighting done with negro troops. We are a great Eastern as well as a great Western power, and in recent years France has become an African power. I do not like the Germans being killed by the Senegalese, although the Senegalese are on my side. I do not like the idea of having the Germans' throats cut by the Gurkhas. I feel uneasy at this development, where a highly civilized power can bring in an immense number of quite a strange race. I do not like to call them lower than ourselves, but I do not like to see them cutting the throats of higher civilizations. I do not like the idea of London, Paris or Berlin being sacked by these people. The wars of the future are going to be disastrous if we employ these soldiers. Germany has not got this kind of troops. They are all Germans and they can all understand the orders which are given in the same language. That is one of the things which really gives one furious to think. It is the possibility of using colored troops in that way which makes it very important for us to make our alliances and arrangements for the future so as to see to what extent this power is to be controlled.

### FUTURE WAR.

I read the other day that Robert Blatchford said if we liked we could put 20,000,000 Indians in the field, and that made Mr. Blatchford feel very optimistic. It does not make me feel optimistic. It makes me begin to wonder whether we cannot find some method of warfare for crushing our opponents with

something less than millions of men. My ideal is that the war of the future should be fought out between three or four spectacled professors, who could sit around the table and work out the result."

"It is no use in saying we never intended to hem in Germany or tried to. The fact remains that we did, and the present moment we are glad that we did it. Carry our victory too far and we may drive Germany and America into one another's arms, and a nucleus like that may possibly be joined by a good many small nations. They may be joined by Sweden, because of the Swedish terror of Russia. If we utterly disregard them we may drive them into the arms of Germany.

### THE GRAVER RESPONSIBILITY.

"There is still a graver possibility. Supposing the next combination was to take place between Germany and Russia. The best combination will be the one which I advocated before the war, which I advocate still, and which I shall advocate after the war. I suggest a League of Western Civilization. From the Rocky Mountains to the Carpathians I want Western Civilization organized on a democratic basis. I want to see the nations guaranteeing France against Germany, Germany against England and Germany against Russia, and so on. I do not believe that there can be any peace in the world until there is peace between England, France and Germany. I take that to be absolutely plain."

"The war has done everything a war can do, and that is really to settle the mere fighting question. Now I suggest what we have got to do is to make that Western Democratic League a League of America, France, England and Germany, which would be joined by the Belgian and other states for their own purposes. If we succeed in showing Germany that after this war she had better be our friend than our enemy because none of us will want another war for a good many years, the only thing we can do is to make the whole West, as it were, solid."

### A REMOTER TERROR.

"Then we have a remoter terror before us. I mean that the time may approach when

the white civilization may have to fight for its life against the whole mass of yellow and Oriental civilization. We want to produce a combination that will make an attack of that description virtually impossible. If we are going to make this effective we must begin at home. We must make our democracy a real thing. If we have to deal with backward states we must have equality and liberty among ourselves, and we must cure the sham democracy which is ruining us at the present time."

### MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALL.

Imagine the conditions that would prevail if every man had received some military training during boyhood at school and then had had opportunity of availing himself of the invaluable training in actual military service in camp and field or navy. The broad diversified acquaintance thus afforded, among his fellow Americans, alone would repay infinitely in future years the sacrifice of time. In no other way could such a common and valuable spirit of Americanism be fostered and developed throughout our land as by mixing together, living and working together in military service. The physical training of the soldier gained in the period of service would be of lifelong benefit.

It may not be uninteresting to state that the statistics of Detroit, Mich., by the census of 1910 show that 43.3 per cent of the population were born of parents of whom one or both did not speak English. In the population of one village adjacent to Detroit there are 53 different nationalities. Could a more beneficial result, nationally, be obtained than through bringing together in military training the youths of our cosmopolitan mixture? No military mobilization worthy of mention will ever be possible in this America of ours without a foundation based on the military education of the whole people. Such a military training would be of incalculable value to the nation in all its civil government and in every form of industry, agriculture, commerce, and international trade, by the increased efficiency and competency of the whole people in the performance of their daily tasks.

Henry B. Joy in *Leslies*.



Missing his Chances

(by Morris Epstein)

(General Manager of the German American Press Bureau.)

Grasping opportunities makes great Men. George Washington would never have been the liberator of America, if England had not oppressed America beyond endurance.

Abraham Lincoln would never have been the great President, if there would not have been the civil war.

The Vanderbilts would never have come to their wealth, had not Commodore Vanderbilt acquired some New England Railroad for himself, instead of turning it over to his principals.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, liked by his New Jersey people, whose Governor he was, made for himself a name all over the country.

Chance favored him, and by the indirect help of Theodore Roosevelt and the efforts of Wm. Jennings Bryan, he became President of the United States.

The old proverb: "New Brooms sweep well" verified itself; his record from the time of his inauguration until August 1914 justified great hopes, for he was not alone a smart and just man with a clear conception of the wants of the people, but he was also courageous; he travelled his own path, irrespective of the opinion of his party, he stood above that, and thus everybody congratulated himself at having once more a President who knows what he wants and has the courage to carry his convictions into effect; at that time however nobody could foresee that this courage can work different ways.

The great European war broke out and with it the greatest opportunity ever offered to any President, to make himself immortal and be of immense value to his country.

However, in his love for England, he not alone did not grasp the opportunity, but he threw his chance away, and so, instead of adding his name to Washington and Lincoln he will only be known as ex-President Wilson after his retirement.

All he had to do, to make himself great was to be absolutely neutral in the raging war, not only legally, but also morally.

The American markets should have been open alike for all belligerents.

America should never have adopted that subtlety: "they all can get our goods, pay for them and get them"; America should have carried with her own vessels purchased goods to the different countries, and, woe to the country that would have stopped her vessels.

America should have never recognized the additional contraband declared dictatorially since the war by England.

Mr. Wilson should have made himself the Champion of the neutral states and defended their rights; he should have been more American, and less an Englishman.

Had Woodrow Wilson taken this course, had he in his travels abroad also visited Germany, then he would have recognized Germany as a sentimental nation, and a sentimental nation cannot be a barbarous nation; he would also have formed his own opinion about German militarism and not adopted England's version of it, and, "smart" wise man, that he is, he would have formed an entirely different opinion about the war and acted accordingly. He would have easily found the right path to the temple of immortality. The American people would have idolized him; the world at large, belligerents and neutrals alike, would have recognized in him the "great" man.

To what the British favoritism of President Wilson will lead,—that forecast is easily made!

When the war is over and the manufacture of arms and munitions stops, then hundreds of thousands of American workmen will be out of employment. America will have lost the good will of 150 million people, who will only buy from America, what they cannot buy elsewhere.

The prestige of America's liberty, rightness and justness will be gone; the German families will only think of the American cartridges and shells that killed their fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, and curse that country of liberty and justice.

Every German thinks that, had America been absolutely neutral, the war would have been over long ago.

England, the originator of the war, America her Ally; it is hard to determine, which nation will be hated more; Mr. Wilson should have weighed carefully and then decided as to what would be more beneficial to America: the "good-will" of England, or either the sincere friendship or the curse of 150 million Germans, Austrians and Hungarians.

Had President Wilson done the right thing, he would have been welcomed by all the belligerents as the Mediator of peace; everybody would have listened to him and his word would have the proper weight in the peace negotiations, which have to come, sooner or later.

The German Government in all controversies with America has shown an indulgence and courtesy sometimes different from the wishes of their people, because the Kaiser in his thoughtfulness recognizes that the two

great nations, America, the new world, and Germany, the old world, should become friends, not alone in their commercial relations, but also in their mutual destination, to carry freedom and culture far beyond their own borders.

If President Wilson recognizes these efforts of the Kaiser and his Government and acts accordingly, he will still have the chance of his life.

Will he grasp the opportunity?

THE CURIOUS JAPANESE HOUSE.

A Japanese house hasn't a single window. And it's only the most stylish of them that has a pane of glass. A person who has a pane of glass somewhere in his house sets the social pace in that neighborhood. Instead of glass they have paper pasted on sliding frames, and through the paper the light filters. Naturally one wonders how they keep the rain out; this is little trouble, for outside the

paper walls are a series of wooden doors which also slide back and forth.

When time comes to retire, you look around for the bed, but there isn't one in sight. It is rolled up in a drawer, and the Japanese wouldn't know a bedstead from a quilting-frame. Millions of people in Japan have grown to manhood, voted, paid taxes and gone to their reward without ever having clapped eyes on an American bedstead. To make the bed ready the servant opens the drawer and unrolls the quilts on the floor, putting a tomato-can-looking thing under one end for a pillow. Then she shuts all the paper windows and pulls to all the wooden slides so that not a breath of air can get in and the bed is ready. Money in the palm wouldn't persuade a Japanese to sleep with the window open.

Their theory is that during the day the air becomes full of dust and germs so that if you keep your windows sealed during the night none of the germs can get in.

(Homer Croy in Leslie's.)

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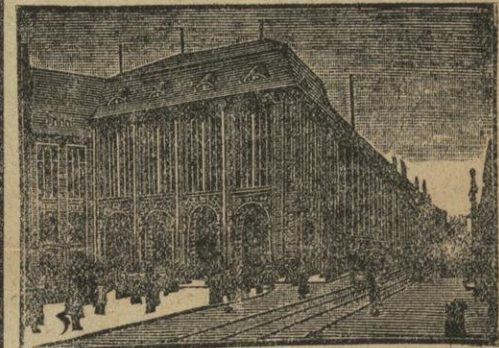
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