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First catch Your Hare.

It is most amusing to read in the English and French papers at the moment, when it was so foolishly imagined that the Dardanelles were an easy prize, how victory was discounted in the famous fiasco bombardment by the Allied fleets of the outer coast of Gallipoli and the Asiatic coast of Turkey.

German Financial Patriotism.

Large sums subscribed by various big institutions and private firms for the war loan. Quite remarkable has been the way in which the country has come to the fore to subscribe to the new war loan.

Talk of Vienna.

A few practical notes refuting the reports in Foreign papers. Society people show the greatest ingenuity in raising funds for the soldiers' needs.

Money from America.

Fashions which are shown at the Exhibition of woman's dress. Vienna can equal Paris in fashions.

Austrians and Hungarians have shown their readiness to give their support to national charities in many different ways. Quite a new idea has now been realized by the so-called "Wehrmann in Eisen," the "Iron Warrior," which is derived from an old Vienna legend.

War Sponsors.

Another of the different war charities which attracts the attention of most of the prominent members of society, is that of the Kriegsspatenschaft, or War Sponsorship, which has been doing excellent work.

Wondrous fighting.

Terrible accounts reach here of the hardships which our valiant troops have had to contend with in the stubborn contest which has been proceeding so long in the Carpathians.

Avant Paris.

There is just now, in the Concert Haus, a very interesting exhibition of women's fashions taking place. It is open twice a day at four in the afternoon and seven in the evening.

Gallant soldiers in the Carpathians.

Irma Esterhazy, Princess Wiekersheim, Markgräfin Pallavicini, Countess Nandine Berchtold, Baroness Anka Bleneth, Countess Thun, Countess Tinette Wydenbruck, Prince Alois Liechtenstein etc. etc.

Vienna, March 18. We read with considerable astonishment in the foreign papers supposed facts about conditions here, representing us to be in want for the various commodities of life and so forth.

Ample supplies.

In the markets there has been an ample supply of meat at the ordinary prices. And of all other necessities there has been abundance.

All the while of late, there has been less and less of the unemployed, and indeed, in many directions, there is a lack of skilled hands.

On the other hand a great number of trades have been much stimulated by the war. As a result, a good deal of money has been distributed amongst the middle class workers, and as a result there has been quite a large amount of money deposited in the savings banks.

American aid.

The Austro-Hungarian General Consul in New York, has announced to the Red Cross that considerable sums of money have been gathered in the U. S. for the relief of our wounded soldiers.

The fashion show.

In my last letter I had told you of the fashion exhibition which is taking place here and which is intended in the first place to demonstrate that Vienna is fully capable of holding her own against Paris as a centre of elegance in woman's dress.

A Heroic End.

The little cruiser Dresden sunk after a brilliant career during the present war.

According to an announcement from the Admiralty, the Dresden, that had been busy up to the last moment sinking ships of the enemy, has herself been sunk by the British cruisers Glasgow and the Kent, off the Island of Juan Fernandez.

General Bernhardt on British Navalism.

Explanation to America.

From our Own Correspondent.

New York. General Bernhardt, author of "Germany and the Next War," has written two long articles for the American newspaper Press. Both differ very considerably in form, but both, it is claimed, appeared by permission of the Kaiser.

Bernhardt declares that he is first and foremost a man of peace, and nothing to the contrary can be proved, except by wresting certain details from the context in his books and mistranslating other details.

War, he declares, is only justified when waged for the highest interests and ideals of the nation, and after all peaceful means of safeguarding these highest interests have been exhausted.

In an article in the New York American the General says that, "so long as the British Fleet remains as now there can be no thought of crossing to England with an army, and the most Germany could do would be to damage British commerce to a certain extent.

American Ammunition.

Pittsburg Manufacturers asked for prices on big British orders for drop forge shells.

Pittsburg, March 16. According to the trend of public opinion, the export of munitions of war appears likely to be curtailed, if not entirely stopped.

Given it up.

For the time being at all events the Allied fleets appear to have given up the fight.

Constantinople, March 18. To all appearances the allied fleets have given up the bombardment as a bad job.

Blown to Pieces.

London, March 18. It is announced that one of the English trawlers, employed to fish up mines off the Turkish coast, in front of the Dardanelles, touched on a mine and has been blown to pieces.

Allowed to Pass.

London, March 18. The American cotton laden bark Brynhildadid, which had been brought into Aberdeen, has been allowed to proceed on her journey to Bremen.

Swinging Round.

American Opinion now become favourable to Germany, owing to England's menaces.

Copenhagen, March 17. The Göttenburg Shipping Gazette and Trades Journal states, that English menaces of reprisals against Germany, have resulted in a complete swing round of public opinion in the United States.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

To our Readers!

We shall be glad to publish any communication by our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired.

Dear Sir!

By chance I saw your paper in my Hotel-Reading-Room. I was quite astonished, that such a remarkable paper does not appear daily. I would have many suggestions to make, and I am sure you have beaten the Herald already. I would like to come to Germany specially to discuss matters with you.

Yours very sincerely Duirde, Rotterdam, Watersloot.

To the Editor of the Continental Times.

I have come all the way from London to offer you my services. I am an American and I want to help you in your efforts which I admire. I carefully studied several issues of the "C. T." and decided to give you any assistance to help disclosing the falsehoods of the English press.

Yours very sincerely H. N. Sheffield.

Editor Continental Times Sir!

I must congratulate you upon the improvement in your paper.

Yours truly Katharine B.

I would not like to miss this opportunity to express to you my fullest acknowledgement for all you have achieved in your paper as in your "War Book"; it always has been a pleasure to me to read these very interesting articles.

Yours etc. F. W., Einj. Freiw.

England's Nauseating Press.

To the Editor, Continental Times.

I read with amusement your comments upon the Morning Post and its attacks upon the Continental Times. What a pity indeed it is, that the Edition of the English papers, instead of constantly boasting and scolding, do not raise their voices against the censorship which is preventing the British public from knowing what is going on in the war.

"In spite of the naval power possessed by those two countries (Germany and Turkey) the front door of Constantinople is being broken down and the defences of the port of Smyrna, on which had mainly depended whatever prosperity Turkey has enjoyed during the past quarter of a century, are being pulverised."

And that is what the deluded Britisher is given to read of a morning, over his cup of bad Lipton, Ceylon grown tea, and his wretchedly served ham and eggs, or his evil reeking Yarmouth bloater. No wonder the English have bad lives, and are the greatest pill and quack medicine consumers in the world.

But at last, the Times which now belongs to your friend Northcliffe and has lost much of its former credit of the past and all its dignity in the present; has found courage enough to raise its voice against the Admiralty, and asks when is the public to be told the truth about the North Sea engagement and how badly the crack line of battle ship Lion was injured.

No! no! Instead of inveighing against the Continental Times for telling the truth, it would be well for the English papers to have the courage to come out into the open and tell their readers how mismanaged was the so-called bombardment of the Dardanelles. Instead of that, they one and all, by despatches and still more so in editorials lied and lied. They deceived their readers, they sought in every way to delude the British public, and the result has been, that the people are now asking what it all means. You cannot for several days publish announcements of the imminent taking of Constantinople and then suddenly drop the subject entirely. It's too important. Yet that is what the Editorial writers and newspaper owners in England have done. And there they stand unabashed, ready at any moment to once more come out with flaring headlines, telling of British victories which do not exist, and bolster the same up by whiskey and water inspired Editorials, full of cheap braggadocio and twaddle such as "the front door of Constantinople broken down" and like nonsense.

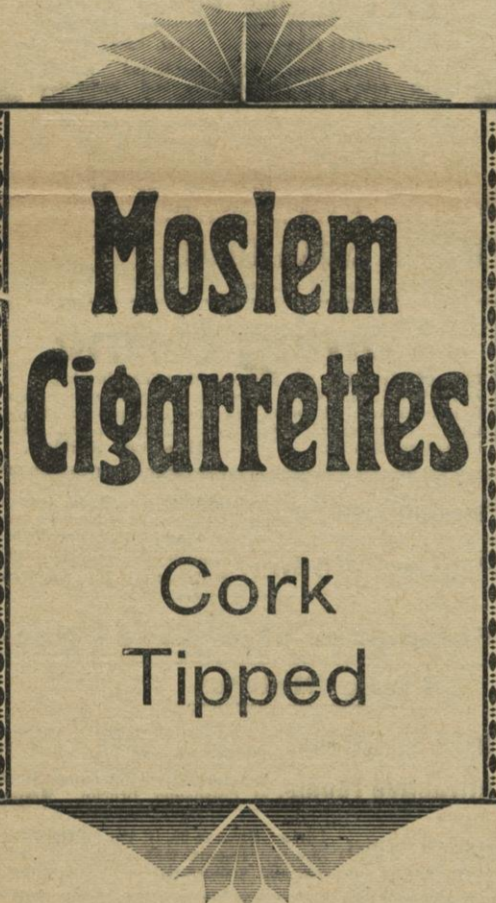
Rotterdam, March 16. John W. Jephson.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

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WAR DIARY.

March 11th 1915.

Four more English steamers have been sunk by German submarine boats, of which latter one is lost, U 12; the British admiralty announces that ten out of a crew of 28 men have been saved.

Even neutral papers are disgusted with the announcement of the British admiralty that officers and men of German submarine boats would not be treated as honorably captured prisoners of war if they should fall into British hands, and that the beginning had been made with the crew of U 8. This is considered as simply shameless by a pro-English paper like the Amsterdam "Nieuws van den Dag". The German government has announced already to the budget committee of the Reichstag that most serious retaliation measures would be resorted to if the British government should not quickly come to its senses. No matter what one may think of the policy initiated by the German government to sink purely merchant vessels in the so called war territory without warning - the officers and men of the German submarine boats are simply carrying out orders as soldiers must, and are performing their arduous and dangerous duty in the most admirable manner. They are real heroes and should be treated as such instead of being denied the rights and privileges accorded to ordinary prisoners of war.

The British Ambassador in Washington has informed the American government coolly that after the 31st of March no more cotton or other goods, whether direct or relative contraband of war, destined for Germany would be allowed to pass. It must be admitted that all belligerents have shown little regard for international law, but in each and every case they have at least tried to find some excuse in the dubiousness of terms or in customs or in any other way. They have tried at least to pretend to observe the rules of honest warfare. It remained for England to throw all appearances of decency to the winds. There is no particle of international law left if this shameless impudent announcement of the British government is tolerated by the American government. Just as I expected a few days ago, English politicians are convinced that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will even stand this effrontery. Have they calculated rightly or will the American administration at last wake up and stand for the right of neutrals to trade with everybody they please unless a blockade is declared and made effective?

The French offensive movement in the Champagne country, undertaken by a force of at least six army corps or about 180 000 men, has entirely broken down in the fire of German infantry and artillery holding their own in the trenches and numbering three or four weak divisions of about 45 000 to 60 000 men. The French loss alone is estimated by the German general staff at 45 000 men. It takes more than mere numbers to storm trenches held by German infantry and artillery.

What the Belgian government has been unable to carry through, has been achieved by the German administration of Belgium: A law has been promulgated introducing compulsory school attendance for the whole population. What barbarians those Germans are!

After Mr. Zaimis had declined, Mr. Gunaris has formed a new Greek cabinet and submitted the list to the King who approved of it. The new government introduced itself by publishing a statement that Greece would strictly maintain neutrality, that the chamber of deputies would be adjourned for thirty days and dissolved, new elections to take place within 45 days after dissolution. People well versed with Greek conditions are fully convinced that King Constantine will be upheld by his people and a chamber elected sustaining the new ministry.

The Prussian minister of agriculture Baron von Schorlemer-Lieser has suffered a severe loss. His second son, a young cuirassier officer, has fallen on the battlefield, a victim of the war.

March 12th 1915.

The German auxiliary cruiser "Prince Eitel Friedrich", formerly belonging to the North German Lloyd, has run into Newport News, Va., and asked the American government for time and opportunity to make repairs. This demand has been granted, as was only natural. Before entering the American harbor, she has sunk ten ships, English or French ones with the exception of one, the "William Frye", an American vessel hailing from San Francisco and sailing from Seattle to England with a cargo of wheat. It is reported that the captain of the "Eitel Friedrich" began to throw the cargo of wheat overboard, but decided that it would take too long and sank the ship. Undoubtedly the case will be taken up by the American government and brought to the attention of the German government which will pay damages if it should be proven to her satisfaction, that the cargo of the vessel was not contraband of war. It

is a simple matter for diplomatic settlement as England has established the practice of sinking or confiscating vessels or cargoes and paying for it, if it was not absolute contraband of war. But there is no reason to get excited about it, as some overzealous pro-British papers in America do, and to cry about piracy and the like. This storm in the teapot will blow over soon.

Japan has rejected the American government offer to act as intermediary between China and Japan. This was to be expected. Offers of mediation only betray to Japan the weakness of the American standpoint. The appearance of a strong American squadron off the Chinese coast would speak a louder and more impressive language than mediation offers. It is like offering stale water to a man longing for a good sip of whiskey. But this is just like Secretary Bryan who is a tetotaler. And it reminds me of a little anecdote told about Abraham Lincoln. When a delegation of methodist ministers appeared before him during the civil war, to protest against the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, because he was known as a connoisseur of whiskey, old Abe listened patiently to the harangue of the ministers' speaker predicting all sorts of sinister consequences and then asked the gentlemen, whether they could inform him what brand of whiskey general Grant preferred. They could not. "Too bad", said the President. "I wished I knew, because I would like to recommend it to the other generals of the army." A little bit of this spiritus would do no harm to the inhabitants of the White House and the State Department.

Andrew Carnegie is reported by French papers as having indulged in silly attacks against Germany. German papers have taken the matter up and are severely criticizing the old man. I personally have not much sympathy for him, but our esteemed German contemporaries should be reminded that only a few months ago similar reports were circulated in America and denied. I am fully convinced that the report is made out of whole cloth.

Lloyd George has introduced a bill in parliament authorizing the British government to condemn all factories in Great Britain and use them for making material of war. This is the most radical measure produced by the war. What has become of conservative slowly going old England!

March 13th, 1915.

Reuter's agency and the English papers are doing their best to excite public opinion

in America about the "William Frye" incident. The proprietor of the vessel sunk by the "Eitel Friedrich," Samuel Scivell in Longbeach, Cal., has addressed a letter of protest to President Wilson and demanded that captain and crew of the German cruiser be treated as pirates. He should take some soothing syrup and keep quiet. It is his full privilege as a citizen of the United States to demand full reparation. But he has no right to get reckless and make wild demands which can only tend to complicate matters. The German government always has done, and will do in this case, what is just and right but no more.

The British admiralty admit of having lost the auxiliary cruiser "Bayano," a brand new vessel, by a torpedo shot fired from a German submarine boat. About 170 men of the crew were drowned.

Official charity organizations have received from Argentine Germans the sum of Marks 250 000 or a grand total of one million Marks as a contribution to care for wounded and widows and orphans. A similarly large contribution has arrived from Brazil. Excellent!

The French general staff declares that now the French army is "marchready" in the same degree as was the German army at the beginning of the war. Well, it is about time that they were getting ready after eight months of war. But if Frenchmen talk of "marchready" it always reminds me of the statement made by the French war minister Leboeuf in the French chamber of deputies at the outbreak of the Franco-German war of 1870/71 when he said: "Nous sommes archiprêts jusqu'au dernier boton de gamaches." (We are march-ready to the last button on gaiters). When it came to a test nothing was ready.

Canada's finances are beginning to feel the strain of war expenses. Her finance minister White has notified the lower house of the Canadian Parliament that the legal limit for the issuing of notes has been transgressed for an amount of 26 million dollars; the Canadian Northwestern and the Grand Trunk railways have loaned to the government 16 millions becoming due in May.

Late in the evening we received the short announcement of the sudden death of Count Witte, Russia's most gifted and eminent statesman who has saved his country from ruin several times. Americans will best remember him as Russia's representative in Portsmouth, N. H., during the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan proposed by President Roosevelt. His great ability and shrewdness made it possible for Russia to conclude peace with Japan without paying a war indemnity.

He was the reorganizer of the financial system of Russia, especially of her immense gold reserve. The Granddukes and the imperialistic party in Russia hated him because he was known as having opposed the beginning of this war to the utmost of his ability. In this connection the simple announcement of his death without giving the cause, without any preceding sickness, is very significant.

March 14th 1915.

It is now absolutely certain that all attempts of the allies to force the Dardanelles passage have been frustrated by the Turks under severe losses for the joint French and British fleets. A large number of big vessels, among them the latest addition to the British fleet, the superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" with her 38 inch guns, have been heavily damaged by Turkish shells and compelled to withdraw for repairs. The Turkish forts have not been hurt, attempts to land troops have also been repulsed by Turkish land forces. The allied forces have suffered a severe defeat which must have a wholesome effect upon the Balkan states.

An interesting army order issued by the British general D. Haig, commanding the first British army in France, has been taken from a British prisoner of war and published by the German general staff. General Haig tells his soldiers that they are now 48 bataillons strong against 3 German ones which could be reinforced by 4 more at the highest, that the Germans were exhausted from lack of food and disquieted by internal troubles, that now the English artillery material was far superior to the German, and that therefore the impending attack of the German lines by the British forces would be victorious if carried out with courage and alacrity. A higher compliment has never been paid the German army. What respect must the English have before the Germans if they dare only to attack with such superior numbers! The attack was made on March 10th. What was the result? The British stormed the German trenches of the first line, about one mile long, and were repulsed everywhere else! But to keep up the courage of the British soldiers generals Haig and French are bragging of a great victory of the British army near Neuve Chapelle!

The French army and navy departments are unable to pay bills for war material because there is no money available. But they are "marchready!"