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Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

The Continental Times

Special War Edition

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914. ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME No. 1061. Vol. XX. No. 69.

War News.

W.T.B. The British squadron in pursuit of the two German cruisers which escaped from the Falkland Islands, succeeded in sinking the cruiser *Nuernberg*.

W.T.B. The Germans made some progress in Flanders. A French attack near Langemarck was repulsed, the French losing about 200 men killed and 340 taken prisoners. German artillery bombarded Ypres Station in order to disturb troop movements by the enemy. Progress is reported from Arras. The French made unsuccessful attempts to advance near Souain-Perthes and in the Argennes. The Germans, on the other hand, were able to take another important French position by blowing up mines. The enemy sustained heavy losses, many being killed or buried under the debris.—French advances were also checked near Apremont and in the Vosges.—Russian Cavalry was thrown back near the East Prussian frontier by German Cavalry, the latter making 350 prisoners.

W. T. B. (Latest). The French advanced in a broad front a Fliry, but were beaten off. They lost large numbers killed and wounded and 600 prisoners. German losses amount to about 70 men wounded.—Several Russian positions were taken in Northern Poland; 11,000 prisoners were made and 43 machine-guns captured.

Vienna. The Austrian forces in the Carpathians have defeated the Russians in several places; 2,000 Russians were made prisoners in one day. Fresh battles have developed near Gorlice, Grybow and Neu-Sauede. The battle in Western Galicia continues. A sortie from Przemysl resulted in 700 Russians being taken prisoners and 18 machine-guns with ammunition captured.

Vienna. (Latest) The Russians have been defeated at Limanowa and are retreating.

Constantinople. A Russian force on attempting to land at Batum, was defeated, losing two guns. The Turkish Fleet appeared before Batum afterwards and bombarded the town and harbour. The Russian batteries answered the fire in a feeble way.—Russian Cavalry was repulsed with a loss of 100 dead and many wounded, in the neighbourhood of De'r on the Persian frontier.

Constantinople. Severe fighting between Kurdish tribes and Russians has occurred in the district of Urmia in Persia. All tribes with the exception of two that have always been in the pay of Russia, have risen. A Russian force of 3,000 men was defeated at Tscharbach and Sinker and a second time at Terkewar. The Russians answered by hanging 12 notables of Urmia. The Kurds, numbering 8,000 mounted men are now before Urmia.

The Indian Idea of War.

The following is taken from a letter by Lieutenant Ronald Richards of Welshpool, and was published in the *Daily Telegraph*:

The Ghurkas are getting on their nerves. Some of these little beggars crawl out every night and come back with souvenirs. One night about 1,000 of them crawled out with their knives and simply sliced up a lot of the enemy."

We may add that Lieutenant Richards is the son of a clergyman, Rev. W. L. Richards, Rector of Llangyniew, Welshpool. We shall not be surprised to hear of this worthy Christian clergyman's son joining the Ghurkas on their nightly expeditions.

Irish Constituency Repudiates Redmond.

London. *Daily Mail* reports: The first by-election since the Home Rule Act received the Royal assent, took place on December 9th at Tullamore, Ireland. The election result was a great surprise, for the official candidate of the Nationalist Party was defeated by an independent Nationalist. This, of course, means a heavy blow to Mr. Redmond's reputation as Irish leader. It shows that he is beginning to lose the confidence of the people of Ireland, who are not satisfied with that caricature of self-government which Mr. Redmond obtained from the British Parliament.

Change at Dublin Castle.

London. Lord Aberdeen, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has tendered his resignation and will probably vacate his office by February next. It is hardly to be doubted that the cause of this step lies in the growing anti-English movement, which he has not been able to prevent. The Government meanwhile suppresses, one by one, certain Irish papers and has now prohibited the circulation in Ireland of the *New York Gaelic American*.

Vernon Lee would End the War.

English Writer, in Strong Letter to Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Lends Her Pen in Aid of Organized Protest of Women Against the Conflict, and Attacks the Policy of the British Government for its Part in the Great European Struggle.

Vernon Lee—in private life Violet Paget—the English author well known in America through her essays and European studies, has written a strong endorsement of the views animating the women of many lands who have united to bring about a termination of the war. She assails the policy of the English Government. It was addressed to Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who inaugurated the movement which has already received the support of women's suffrage organizations in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Russia, Canada, Australia, Sweden, the National Council of Women in Norway, the Civil Union for the Right Understanding of International Interests, Great Britain, and the Women's Peace Association of Norway.

Vernon Lee's letter, parts of which follow, asserts that the present war spirit in England is based upon a myth. Unlike my colleagues of the English Liberal press and, alas, a large number of English men of letters, I find myself unable to seek self-justificatory consolation in the colossal and still daily growing myth of a defence not only of England's liberties, but of all Europe's peace, civilization, and future progress, from a Minotaur of Prussian militarism employing an unwilling, but cowardly and idiotic Germany as the instrument of its infernal lusts.

"Madam, your appeal affords me an opportunity, refused from party loyalty, by every one of the once liberal and radical (as distinguished from the Socialist) papers of my country, to warn some of my compatriots against this myth of which they are the unsuspecting dupes. This war is not only slaughtering men and destroying the hard-gotten wealth, the miserable little earnings, of Europe's peoples. This war has strangled truth, and paralyzed the power and wish to face it; it is a triumph not only of death, but of death's incestuous parent, the sin of untruth. I am not speaking of the victory—and atrocity-mongering of the press of all countries, but of something compared to which the partisan mendacities shared by all belligerents are a joke. I am not even speaking of any line of argument which may, or may not, have been suggested to newspapers whose party is not, as it was during the Boer War, in opposition, but in office.

English Doubts and Scruples.

"What I am speaking of is, I believe, a spontaneous product of the very doubts and scruples which English liberals entertained at the beginning of this war, and even publicly expressed before it had become an accomplished fact. It is the result of honest people's inability to believe in the wrongness of a course of action into which they have allowed themselves to be trapped through years of diplomacy feeble on one side, unscrupulous on the other, and allowed themselves to be rushed in an unexpected hour of unresisting perplexity. It is the result of the inability of men and women knowing themselves to be sensible, honest, and humane in the relations of individual life, to believe that, as a collectivity, they can be acting in a manner the reverse of humane, or sensible or honest.

For people engaged in war, people called upon to make vast sacrifices for that war, are psychologically incapable of recognizing that they are sacrificing themselves and others for nothing at all; for nothing at all which has any logical cogency. Since we are officially fighting for "a solemn international obligation" (Asquith's speech Aug. 6, 1914), thirty, nay ninety years, older than the treaty guarantees of Moroccan independence which we had violated by secret arrangements with France even before we signed them at Algeiras (vide E. D. Morel's "Morocco in Diplomacy"); for a "solemn international obligation" thirty, nay ninety years older than the international agreements to protect Persian independence which we violated a few months after they were made by open cooperation with Russia (vide Brailsford, "Fruits of our Russian Alliance," 1912); sacrific-

ing ourselves, I repeat it, for nothing having any logical cogency or existence, since, while our Prime Minister told us we were fighting for the neutrality and protection of Belgium, our Foreign Minister had put it to the House of Commons and the nation whether we were not in honor bound to defend the French North-Western coasts left defenceless for some months past by France's loan of her Channel Fleet to replace a fleet of ours in the Mediterranean, so that even if Germany had respected Belgian neutrality, we should yet, as indeed Sir E. Grey (White Paper Dispatch 119) warned the German Ambassador, "if France and Germany came involved in war, we should be drawn into it."

"That is what I call fighting for nothing at all, or for a perfect topsy-turvy of logic and honor. Closing this parenthesis, I repeat that it is psychologically impossible for a people to admit this to itself. So with every additional sacrifice, with every additional moment of panic; with every additional knowledge of coming financial ruin, it becomes more and more difficult to face that tiny unnoticed seed of apathy and unintelligence which has grown into the vast overshadowing horror of this war. And so there has arisen the self-justificatory myth of defence of our prosperity and liberties against a country with which, sole among our larger neighbors we have never once been at war. And this myth of self-defence had quickly turned into the myth of the defence of disarmament and peace, hence civilization and progress, against a Prussian militarism which has been made responsible not only for this war, but for the years of warlike expenditure into which the scaremongers of the armament trusts have pushed us just as their syndicated foreign associates have pushed every continental country.

"This myth was bound to arise spontaneously in the mind of every English liberal trying to justify himself and his Government for this unintelligible cataclysm. This myth has been sincerely and unanimously enlarged, defined, given shape and voice, by alas, most of the popular English writers of the day, Mr. H. G. Wells led off on the very day of the war's declaration with an article declaring 'that every sword now drawn for England was a sword drawn for peace; the exciting biographer of 'Sherlock Holmes' has recently joined in with a characteristic detective romance about a 'Prussian Conspiracy'.

And the poets! They, even more than the prose writers, have bid England save Europe, and what is more unexpected, deliver poor, helpless Germany from the Prussian monster. 'Surgeon her, ye Nations' one of these sonnettes has written, describing the present war as a cancer-operation to which the deserving German invalid is being submitted for her ultimate recovery. And what the writers have written and the poets have sung, the British public, suddenly become unexpectedly sensitive to phrases and catch-words, has repeated, repeats, and, alas, thinks and feels with absolute sincerity. The myth of the German Minotaur demanding its tribute of human flesh, has penetrated into the most unlikely minds and places.

"And it is, madam, just because this spontaneously generated but artificially nurtured self-justificatory myth now overshadows the imagination of so many of my compatriots, that I welcome more than ever your manifesto calling upon a constantly renewed, a chronic offer of mediation on the part of the really neutral countries under the presidency of the United States. We in England, with the exception of the Independent Labor party, have no chance of hearing the truth except from the lips of neutral and sister nations; and those among us (and they are numerous and represent our most responsible intelligence, our sincerest morality, and most independent political life) who know in silence, or suspect, or are open to receive, the truth, will obtain through such an international organization as you propose, the incomparable help of learning that they are not alone in the world, not cranks and traitors, but are united to the wisdom and true patriotism of every country in defying the myth and facing the truth.

"Now, madam, upon the defiance of this monstrous myth of British self-justification, upon the defiance of the similar self-justificatory myths which have doubtless arisen in every one of the belligerent countries, depends, if not the speedy, at all events the decent and safe, ending of all this butchery and destruction and mendacity. It is not the diplo-

matists and soldiers who can end it otherwise than in some new sowing of dragon's teeth. It is the peaceful interests which have been sacrificed, the human affections which have been violated; it is the network of international co-operation in trade, in art, in science, and in progress which has been rent and trampled in blood and mud; it is those who need peace and believe in peace through peace, who alone should end this war. And, therefore, in God's name, let us cry for help against our self-justificatory delusions, to those nations who are still guiltless and in possession of their judgment and volition."

German Imperialism.

Under the heading "What do we expect from this War?" Dr. Adolf Grabowsky discusses in the periodical "The New Germany" the problems which will face Germany, evolving victorious from this war. Without expressing any opinion on the contents of this article, we here reprint an extract from the same, because it expresses in a fine and clear form the opinion of a German imperialist:

"All Germans strongly feel the righteousness of the present war, that Germany must, at last, free herself from the constrictions, under which she has suffered for years, that she must obtain room for her forward aims. We were forced to fight this war in order to maintain our position in the world.

The first, therefore, that we must demand is the advice: Carry it through! If we do not carry through this war, all sacrifices will have been in vain. Only if we, indefatigable as ever, continue to make these great sacrifices, can we depend on a fortunate future. By so acting, we in reality, are acting in favour of peace, as a dishonourable peace would only be the precursor of a fresh, and far more terrible war. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers have not yet been sent to the front, and if it should come to the worst, even those of fifty years will shoulder the rifle. As great as the result of the first loan was, a second appeal to the financial power of the country will have the same, if not a still greater result.

If we consider all this, we must further expect that not only France, but also Russia and Great Britain are effectively crushed. The way towards this end will be found in the course of the events. This is the strongest force of war, namely to render the apparently impossible possible. The grace of the miracle is achieved by power, today and all times. If we win, the map of the world will be vastly changed. We must expect that. We have been forced into this war, and the peace which follows the latter must give us a warrant that we shall be able to maintain our position. We shall, however, only be able to do that if we, at last, obtain those frontiers which afford us, who lie in the midst of Europe, a natural protection and which are appropriate to our strength.

It is well imaginable that but very little territory will be annexed, and that the remainder will be joined to the Empire politically in form of a Federation, and by a customs union. The chief point is that we must gradually become accustomed to the change from the old, compact national state to an imperialistic state with a greater difference in the nationalities. The chief joining principle will be the German idea. But Germany need, therefore not make use of other nations as means towards her purpose, as these other nations will greatly benefit from the connection with so powerful an economic union, and may, yet, fully retain their character. The greatness of German civilisation has always consisted in not conceitedly rejecting foreign values, as the English do, but in availing itself to the furthest extent of the riches of foreign civilization.

It should not be forgotten that the period of the pure ideal of a national state, which followed upon the cosmopolitanism of the 19th century, has passed. The synthesis of both principles will be characteristic for the 20th century. The nationalities will, the same as before, have the tendency of fusing into each other, the small ones, however, will no more be fully independent, but, on the contrary, they will seek their advantage in living within the boundaries of a powerful, imperialistic organisation; viz. the imperialistic state as a super-national state with consideration of the nationalities existing within its folds.

The German Imperial State will receive its characteristic feature amongst the other Imperial States on the Earth by the "German Civilisation" pervading its

whole being, and this civilisation is a spiritual-moral civilisation, which stands far above the economic objects, above all material. We are aware that the State is a nonentity if its object is not the refinement of its citizens, and if this object is not attained. If, therefore, a statesman does not place this object above all other ends, he lacks the ethic principle; a great statesman is, however, impossible without a large ethic principle. The citizens can only be led upwards if the State itself is Power; it is Power only if it holds its position amongst other States on the Earth. This is German Imperialism. This Imperialism is of a positive character, because it calls forth from man the mightiest activity; in it meanness can never prevail, as little as inner weakness, which clothes itself with the garb of an hero and which is termed Chauvinism.

We are marching towards this aim as bravely as never a people marched. And yet we do not challenge Fate, because we know, that our Fate is great, as we know to be great. And that this greatness is never lost, that we construct a State, in which the Gigantic Feats of our Time live on, increase and swell,—this is what we expect from this war. (Neutral Reports.)

What will be the Fate of De Wet?

Colonel Coen Brits reports that he captured General De Wet yesterday on a farm at Waterburn, 110 miles due west of Mafeking and about an equal distance between the Morokweni native reserve and the Molopo River.

A Reuter Special message from Vryburg states that when summoned to surrender De Wet hesitated, and attempted to ride away with a few of his men, but as he was completely encircled by Jordaan's men, who at once threatened to fire, he surrendered, and the whole of his men were made prisoners without a shot being fired.

The question now is: "What will the South African Government do with Christian De Wet?"

Martial law is in operation throughout the South African Union, and General Botha's Government would be well within their rights even should they decide to inflict the full penalty of death. It will be remembered that on November 13 the Union Government issued a proclamation calling on the rebels to lay down their arms and return to their farms, and at the same time offering an amnesty to them, exception being made of those who have taken "a prominent part," although no names were mentioned. The proclamation added:—"All rebels who fail to comply with this notification and to surrender themselves as aforesaid will be liable to be dealt with according to the rigour of the law."

F. W. Jowett on Belgium.

Mr. Wyndham Albery concisely and lucidly marshals the facts which constitute the indictment of Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy. His summary of Britain's attitude towards Germany prior to the declaration of war is worth reproducing:

What, in fact, the English Government was asking of Germany was that its fleets should not touch the north and west coasts of France, that it should not acquire any territory in France, nor yet in its Colonies, that it would not infringe the neutrality of any non-belligerent State, and in return England would not so much as give a conditional pledge of neutrality.

In an uncompromising article, Mr. F. W. Jowett says he believes "we owe it to the wicked influence of secret diplomacy that the case of Belgium war not squarely faced years ago."

Years ago it was known that there was grave danger of Belgium becoming once more the cockpit in which the differences between Belgium's powerful neighbours would be fought out in bloody and devastating warfare. Why, then, did not Sir Edward Grey call together, openly, the consignatory Powers jointly responsible for the maintenance of Belgian neutrality, and arrange for the joint acceptance beforehand of the common obligation? Joint precautions have been taken in other cases to safeguard small states against aggression. It is a poor way of helping a small state to pretend to ignore its danger and then use it as an excuse for fighting elsewhere. It is, however, always the same when either nations or individuals form secret compacts and cabals. The difficulties which might, with patience and plain, straightforward dealing, be cleared away, are not openly referred to, but, when the secretly-brewed quarrel ensues, they emerge as excuses to justify one or other of the disputants.

*Note—The treaty securing Belgian neutrality was naturally aimed at France; it was made in 1831, revised in 1839, and in 1870 separate treaties between Great Britain and France, and Prussia, were made in accordance with the treaty of 1839, to hold for the period of the Franco-Prussian war only.

Col. Emerson's War Lecture.

Colonel Emerson's talk about his recent experiences at the front, illustrated by snapshots taken on various battle fields of the present war, drew a distinguished audience to the Berlin Handelskammer last Friday night.

At the request of Dr. Drechsler of the America Institute, who introduced the speaker, Col. Emerson made a few preliminary remarks in German and also undertook to translate into German special passages of his English talk that might be of particular interest to those of his audience who could not understand English, among whom were several Turks, Egyptians, Bulgarians, Italians and other foreigners.

Of the snapshots shown this evening the most interesting were some of the actual battle scenes photographed by this war correspondent in East Prussia, in Russia, and in northern France at Verdun, in the Argonne forest, at Vailly, along the canal of la Bassée, at Arras and on the Flandres battle fields of Ypres, Dixmude and Nieuwport.

Among Col. Emerson's preliminary remarks the passages that appeared to arouse the greatest interest were those dealing with subjects of neutrality and alleged violations of neutrality or of certain accepted conventions of war.

"Neutrality is one of those catchwords like 'civilization', 'culture', 'liberty' or 'fairplay', which are used and interpreted by different people according to their different desires. Thus, ever since the outbreak of this war, much fuss has been made by the English newspapers and by certain American newspapers that have echoed the English press, over Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

"These savage redskins were directly incited by our British cousins to plunder and burn our colonial settlements, to murder and scalp our forefathers, men, women and children, and to ravish the unfortunate American women and girls of those times.

"Was it not Admiral Cockburn, then a young British ensign, who during England's second war with us, himself set fire to our Capitol at Washington and to our Congressional Library. That war arose from one of those questions of neutrality, the non-observance of which on the part of England, was too flagrant even for those crude days, although we were a little people when we had to go to war with England because the English had fallen into a despicable practice, which has been resumed in these days, of taking Americans and neutrals off neutral ships, the overhauling of which on the high seas England has ever considered her special privilege.

Speaking of neutrality we Americans, who know the history of our country, can't help recalling bitterly how England broke all principles of neutrality during the black days of our civil war when English hands built, armed and sent out against us such formidable corsairs as the 'Alabama,' which succeeded in almost wiping out

all our American shipping, thus fulfilling one of England's heart desires. 'But why go so far back to look for instances of England's observance of neutrality. We have our own times and experiences to go by. The first alarm of war that I can remember as a little boy was the bombardment of Alexandria by the British. That was the time when the British, to the cry of 'Bravo, Condor!', first moved into neutral Egypt, which then and there lost all her independence and rights of neutrality, now about to be recovered.

"Most of you probably remember the time when Dr. Jameson with several hundred armed Englishmen made his famous raid into the neutral Boer republic. When the German Emperor in a friendly telegram to President Krueger intimated what he thought of this breach of neutrality, England got so aroused that she mobilized and made a naval demonstration against Germany. Dr. Jameson since then has been rewarded by knighthood and other official British honours.

"I was a war correspondent in the Far East and saw with my own eyes how England's ally, Japan, without even a declaration of hostilities, broke into neutral Korea and after marching through this neutral country, broke into neutral Manchuria, where the rest of the great Russian-Japanese war was fought out, always on neutral soil. I never heard then of England raising one word of protest against her ally's breaches of Chinese neutrality, which have been repeated but lately in Shantung, since the fall of Tsingtau.

"The truth is that England does not care a fig about any principles of neutrality wherever her own interests are concerned. After all neutrality is a mere international convention. What did we Americans care about the neutrality of Mexico, when we occupied Veracruz, or of Nicaragua when we occupied that country, or of Colombia when we took the Panama canal zone?

"Just so Germany could not bother about technical observances of neutrality either in Luxembourg or in Belgium, when the fate of the German nation was at stake. It was a case then of national self-preservation, and Germany in this supreme hour of need simply did what her own best interest demanded at the moment."

These passages were warmly applauded, as were other parts of the lecture, all of which was exceedingly well received. At the end of his talk Col. Emerson received an ovation lasting several minutes, and many of the guests rushed forward to grasp his hand.

The Death-trap in Poland.

The evacuation of Lodz by the Russians — W.T.B. says — took place secretly under cover of night. But it was the result of the preceding three days fighting. The Russians had sustained severe losses, especially from German artillery fire. The Russian trenches were literally filled to the brim with bodies of dead soldiers. Never during all the fights of the German Eastern Army, not even in the Battle of Tannenberg have the German troops stepped over so many dead Russians as in the battles of Lodz, Lowicz and generally between Pabianice and the Vistula. Though the Germans were the attacking party, their losses were far behind those of the Russians, and the number of men killed in particular was small in comparison with those of the enemy. When the German 25th Reserve Corps broke through the surrounding Russian forces it lost only 125 men; certainly an insignificant figure. To illustrate the Russian losses it may be mentioned that on one hill south of Lutomiersk alone, 887 dead Russians were found. The total Russian losses can be estimated very approximately. Their number during the last fight in Poland must be put at 150,000 men, including 80,000 taken prisoners by the Germans.

Children's Plea for Santa Claus.

Why War Should Not Stop Christmas Fun and Frolic. Crowds of Shoppers

"Will Santa Claus come as usual this Christmas? Shall we have plenty of fun and games, as we always do?" Thousands of fathers of families are being bombarded with questions like these just now. There is the same spirit abroad among young and old—how shall Christmas 1914 be spent?

Some interesting opinions as to how they will celebrate Yuletide this year were obtained from representative people yesterday.

A father of a family of young children told The Cont. Times that he did not see why there should be any difference in the Christmas festivities this year.

"The idea of sitting down and trying to be serious (and possibly gloomy) because we are at war seems to me ridiculous," he said. "We hope to be just as jolly as usual this year."

Another father said: "Christmas is the children's festival, and there is no reason why the children in most homes should not be as happy as usual. I should not dream of stopping their gaiety in any way. Santa Claus will come. There will be a Christmas-tree, and the children will play the usual Christmas games."

Mr. Frederic Warren, the American singer and teacher, and Mrs. Warren, beg to state that the rumour of their going to America is a mistake, they are in Berlin, and expect to remain.

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The Austrian Concentration Camps. Vienna. The Spanish Ambassador at Vienna visited several Concentration Camps in the Austrian Monarchy and greatly praised the way in which the prisoners of war are lodged and fed.

Boer General Beyers Dead. London. After having captured General Dewet, the English forces pursued General Beyers and his followers. The General was drowned, while crossing the Vaal River.

A Duel for Germany. Rome. Signore Cabasino Renda, the Berlin correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia who is now staying in Rome, has challenged the nationalist poet Tomacelli to fight a duel. Tomacelli had insulted Renda in the nationalist Press on account of the latter's pro-German articles. Renda wounded his adversary in the shoulder by a sword thrust.

Lord Haldane's Reward. Lord Haldane has truly shown his British character by turning away from Germany in this war. But his countrymen do not seem to believe him to be sincere in the new part he plays.

The National Review for December produces a long list of sins of the past against any direct interference by Lord Haldane in the conduct of the British Foreign Office. It is said in this National Review article that there is a conspiracy afoot to drive Lord Kitchener from the War Office and to give back Lord Haldane his heart's desire.

Germany's Coal Production compared with the world's. At the present times, where coal is at home of an increased importance, the following data on the production of this mineral will be of interest.

The world's coal production in 1912 amounted to 1350 million tons. Of this total the United States of America produced 38%, Great Britain 22%, and Germany 21%, so that the three countries named produced together 80% of the world's entire output.

The production of coke amounted to 113 million tons, of which America produced 42 million and Germany 32 million, 40 million briquettes were made, of which 27.2 million tons were made in Germany. Of this amount 21.4 million tons were made of brown coal and 5.3 million tons of mineral coal.

The entire value of the German coal production together with by-products in the year 1910 amounted to 2760 million marks.

From the above figures it will be obvious, in how favourable a condition Germany stands as regards the coal supply, which is of the greatest importance both for the carrying on of the war and for economical life. (Neutral Reports.)

The International Kurfürstendamm Pharmacy Kurfürstendamm 226 corner Joachimsthalsstr. Tel. Amt Steinplatz 15251

The Fatherland, the American Weekly which is working for 'fair play' for Germany and Austria, may be obtained in Europe from Mr. L. Viereck, Berlin-Friedenau, Südost Korso 8.

Schaefer's Apotheke The International Pharmacy From V. Frensdorff 34, Tel. Amt Lzw., 1332. Represent. Parke, Davis & Co., London.

Frederic Warren Exponent of Jean de Reszke's method 9 Prinzregenten Str. Tel. Uhland 1051

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The Great War. A Daily Chronicle of Events Documents, Cables and Reports of the "Frankfort Gazette" (Frankfurter Zeitung) Frankfurt a. Main. Published in serial form fortnightly. Each Number 40 Pfennigs.

WHERE TO STAY IN BERLIN. PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. Potsdamer Strasse to Lützow Platz District. Pension Medenwaldt & Strubendach, Pension Nüssigbrodt, Pension Pfeiffer, Frau Prof. Krause Family Hotel - Pension.

Tiergarten (Park) District. Von Weuckelum Family Hotel, Pension Tscheuschner, Family Home, Pension Victoria, Pension Flöther, Mollendorf Platz District.

Pension Kahrn, Pension Heitmann, Victoria Luise - Platz District, Pension Frau Luise Schütz, Pension Lüttich, Pension Rhenania, Zoological Gardens Station District.

Pension Barbe, Frau Dr. Riel, Pension Wilhelma, Bayerischer Platz - District, Pension Bavaria, Pension Frau Dr. Bornemann, LEIPZIG Where to stay.

Pension Wagener, Pension Wagner, Pension Schröter, Pension Echte, WEIMAR Pension Perrin, Pension Hofstaetter.

MUNICH. Where to stay. Pension Glocker, Pension H. Weber, Pension Staehler, DRESDEN. Where to stay. Pension Donath, DRESDEN CHINA, VIENNA. Vienna Hotels. The Grand Hotel, HOTEL KAISERIN ELISABETH.

Vienna Boarding Houses. ATLANTA. IX. Währingerstr. 33, Family Pension Banfort, CITY, Stefansplatz, HOTEL CENTRAL Via S. Sebastiano -- Genoa, The Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

ATLANTA. IX. Währingerstr. 33. All modern comfort. Moderate prices. Family Pension Banfort, CITY, Stefansplatz.

HOTEL CENTRAL Via S. Sebastiano -- Genoa. Proprietor: A. Kienast & Co. In the center of the town—Completely renovated with all modern comfort—Omnibus to all the trains. Open all the year. 90 beds.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt the renowned Newspaper with largest Circulation in the Continent and over Sea issues a new Illustrated Weekly: Hamburger Fremdenblatt. Besides this Weekly the Hamburger Fremdenblatt issues on the 1st and 15th of each Month a Review in English language: Hamburger Fremdenblatt Illustrated War Chronic.