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$=$ Continuthal Cimes

SPECIAL FEATURES

Collapse of Balkan Expedition . page Scene in Italian Chamber
Turkish View of Peace. "Ford's Ark" the Pe American Libel Suit American Senator Attacks England Press on Chancellor' Austro-Hungarian News Pallavicini von Weinberg We
Opinions From our Readers Operation Upon a Princes Novel Bazaar in Vienn Ex-Consul Tho
Advertisements

## LATEST NEWS

 SHORT ITEMS OF INTERESFROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

## 


 Nom
neme oem
Vienna, Tuesday. The American Government
it would appear demands compensation for the
families of American citizens killed in the attack
families of Americ.
upe Ancona.
Copenhag en; Tuestay. The Danish steamer
"Hilleröd" with a cargo
"Hilleröd" with a cargo of oil, 15,000 casks,
bound from Philadelphia to Trondhjeim, has
lias been taken by the English to Kirkwall.
has been taken by the English to Kirkwall.
The cargo has been confiscated as contraband.
Athens, Tuesday. The Greek Government has
made a reply to the Entente Powers much on made a reply to the Entente Powers much on
the same lincs as previously, namely that Greece
maintains a benevolent neutrality but refises maintains a benevolent neutrality
entirely to be drawn into the war. Russians in Finland.
Stockholm, Tuesday. According to news received here, the Russians are concentrating troops in
Finland. They are stated to have no less than Finand. Mine are stated to have no less than
160.000 solders there, a fact which cases the
tumost interest if not naxieth here utmost interest if not anxiety here. Want Greace to DIsarm.
London, Tuesday. The efirats of the Entente
Powers are concentrated upon the effort to Powers are concenuratea upon the efiort to
pursuded Oreece todisar, it bing fered that
with an army on a war footing that county might be tempted to interfere against the land-
ings of troops.
New Vork Emperor or President?
 opinion at the last moment in China as regards
the question of electing an Emperor and that pilituous sime to give up the Presidency for the
Imperial tite.
Groece Withraws Troops.
Salalonea, Tuessay. In wiew of the defeat on
he allied forces and the retreat of the Frencl
 troops. The French and English forces are
blowing up the line and dheve destroyed the
tunnels and bridges as the

Viena, Tuesday Under the

Presididnts stanended Phace. The the two Mininister
The stated to have been the industrial conding
ondion is stated to have been the industrial condition
of the country in connection with the war.

| Want General Elections. |
| :--- |

London, Tuesday. There is a strong political
movement brewing here, led by sir
Carson, tor the thard purpose of forcing the Govern. ment to dissolve the Hoose of Commonsernid
issue writs for a General Election. This mone issue writs sor a denerale lection. This move
it would apper is based upon the refual of
the lovernment to listen to the call for Conscription. The plan of Lord Derby for finding The movement for new elections has the support

of the opposition and especially of the North| $\substack{\text { clifte press. } \\ \text { Sir } \\ \text { Sdward }}$ |
| :---: | letter to the press in whicelf he censurter the the

Ooverment for having come to an agreement and, he says, that it is unworthy of a Ministry
to conceal any such an arrangement. He finsthes up by saying that the Oevenment eseeks to
prolong the life of Pariament for an additional year which he considers as being much too
long a period. He tells that if the country should assent to any such protongation hit
morly
merly means that the puopple
in ignorance for yet another year of of heat
隹 taking place, just as has been the case hititerto,
booth as regards the war and for the matter of

 ant articie in which il says mat since the dee
struction of the esvians, any ide of Roum ania
interefing in favour of the Entente Powers is interiering in iavour
out of the question.
Washington, Tuesday. Senatior Hore Smith made a long spech in bringing in his resolur
tion against the attitude adopted by England in the matter of the blockade, and the consequen
il fefer upon American sea-borne trade.
sid said that America was no vassal of England
and he went on to quote many cases of ar-
bitrary acion by the Bits mat


AMERICAN LIBEL CASE. Appeal by Mr. Gaston who Does
Not want to Present Particulars

London, Tuesday. A curious case has come up here, the plaintiff being Mr. E. P. Gaston,
an American citizen who sues a number of an American citizen who suxes a number of
London newspapers for having published a
Lenter Ietter from Ambassador Gerard, the American
diplomatic representative in Bellin Mr. Caston had been engaged work for British prisoners in in Germany ardier
Belgium since August, 1914 , the the beginin Belfium since Ausust, 1914 , to the beginning
of the present year. He complains that it of the present year. He complains that in
the summer of this year a number of papers which he now seeks to sue collectively,
published the following letter from Am-

 Mr. Edward Page Gaton, who has isssed a
circular in which he of
ments



 Mr. Gaston How Appeals. Mr. Caston now appeals against an ord
made by Mr. Justice Bray, directing hin give particulars as to names, amounts, ad
dressses, etc. etc, in relation to a paragraph
fin dresses, etc., etc, in relation to a paragraph in
his statement of claim asserting that after the
owthere outbreak of the war between Great Britain
and Germany he was official sanction," in relief and other works,
His council contends that to give parti-
culars at this stage, as ordered by the eivise culars at this stage, as ordered by the judge,
as to dates, amounts, and descriptions of as to tates, amounts, and descriptions of
remittances, food, ect remittances, food, etc, and names and ad-
dresses of relatives and friends, would be dresses of reiaives and friends, would be
to give discovery before defence was put in. Mr. Barrington Ward, in supplementary
argument, wrged argument, urged that if the paragraph was
immaterial it should be ordered immaterial it should be ordered to be struck
out, but if material respondents should apply out, but if material respondents should apply
for further and better particulars, a preatary for further and beterer particulars, a preiatory
averment was Judge intervenes.
Lord Justice Bankes: If a man puts someing, is he immune from emake it good pleadMr. Ward did not say that, but added the the particulars were not necessary for the
purpose of defendant putting in his or purpose of defendant putting in his pleas.
The Court intimated that resp entitled to the particulars, and called wier Mr. McCardie to make his submissions ont on the point whether they should be directed to be given now or after defence delivered. Mr. McCardie submitted that he was en-
titled to them now, as the paragraph had titled to them now, as the paragraph had
been inserted in the statement of claim of sel been inserted in the statement of claim of sel
purpose, and contained material facts. It was the ordinary practice to give particulars before defence was put in.
Lord Justice Bankes Justication. plea of justification the particulars were great importance, but if the defence was merely that the words were not utter
were of realively little importance.
Mr. McCardie said without the particulars "other kindred work" and "such further and
other services," ect. A plea of ustification was in contemplation.
Mr. Ward, in reply, said in that event the ssue was whether the words, with or with-
out the innuendo, were true. He added the appellant was anxious to give all the information respondents were entitled to. Mr. McCardie: He has
cealed his anxiety so far.
The Court ultimately dismissed the appeal
with costs, thereby upholding the order diwith costs, thereby upholding
recting particulars at this stage.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S ARMY IN GREAT DIFFICULTIES PREDICTIONS OF MONSIEUR CLEMENCEAU AND COLONEL REPINGTO Regarding failure of balkan expedition appear QUITE TRUE. UNITED ALLES BEATEN,

DIVIDED IN FLIGHT.

It was certain to te and it has come
about! The Balkan Expedition of the Allies
is proving to be a fiasso! Clemenceau had is proving to be a fiasso! Clemenceau had
predicted the failure or! the Balkan venture predicted the failure orf the Balkan venture
aloud to the French peapie in his newspaper Homme Enchainé. Colonel Repington, who
has shown himself to be one of the most perspicacious of the Eng ish military experts, confidently announced the forthcoming break
up of the Expedition of the English in the columns of the Times. And both have, in
view of the events in lower Macedonia durview of the events in lower Macedonia dur-
ing the past few days, proved themselves to ing the past few days, proved then
be true prophets.
Commandant Pre-occupied
Ceneral Sarraii is reported by an Italian
Correspondent to have lost the confidence which he displayed at first and to have be come much pre-ocupied and worried. And
well he may! There is something almost well he may! There is something almost
pathetic about General Sarrail, who is bottled up with his troops in a position which is wamps on the one side, impassabe moun
dins on the other, and dtre oaly way out is through a narrow zig-zag road which leads lowards Monastir.
A united force
 Attempted to work up along both banks of Vardar and are now hastily retreating whence United they were beaten, and now the Bulgarians, by one of those rapid movements o
which they are master, have aivided the English from the French and both are in
filight. According ta the reports from Sofia there is not a single so he Allied forces in freedom-for very
prisoners- in Macedonis ebeen taken
and are on Geen repulsed and are on have
appewgheli and D

## Badly Manale

Two English divisions lare reported to have

## Press Opinion on

 Chancellor's Speech. M. Hanotaux in the Fitcuro writes that onall sides there appears Gerthan arrogance as the expression of the unbroxken Pan-Germanismus. The Humanité cannot imagine that moderate peace, knowing as he thoroughly knows the position of Germany. To conlude
such a peace in view of public sentiment in Germany would be impossible.
Guerre Sociale finds nothing new in the
Chancellor's speech but Chancellor's speech, but admits that the
Cermans, atter the Frencc Germans, after the French fiasco in the
Champagne, alter the defat of the Rusine after the brilliant military and diplomatic results in the Balkans, imagined themselves to be the victors and so acted. In
conclusion Herve reminds his readers of the conclusion Hervé reminds his readers of the
results of the Boer war where in the first instance the ultimate victors were defeated

## British Press.

London, Tuesday. The Morming Post has all at once discovered that the reports of famine and scarcity of men and material of war were sent purposely by Cermany to the
English press. That was, according to the Post, cleverly done in order to stem the re cruiting in England, as the English recruit believing Germany to be done with, no longer sees any necessity to enlist. And so, says the deluded writer, we are being constantly iold of great weakness. "Ten months ago" he says, "we were told that in the midade
of June the Germans would die of hunger But Germany refused to live to th prophecy. At one time we were told that
they had no corn, now it is that they hav no fat., It is untrue that they are short of
men."

## FRENCH-ENGLISH

DEFEATS IN IRAK
Constantinople, Sunday. The Turkish troops are pushing forward in the Irak and have
reached Kutel Amara. The English there suffered renewed severe losses and had to retreat across the Tigris in haste. In the
surn east the Turks captured a bridge over the
Tigris, and caused the enemy to retire together Tigris, and caused the enemy to retire together
with a cannon boat which made the best of with a cannon boat which made the best of
its way down stream.
posed of regiments $45,84,140$ and 284 has
ouffered suffered very heavy losses in wounded, dead
and prisoners taken. In one trench 100 corp and prisoners taken. In one trench 100 corp-
ses were found. The cavalry which protected the flank of the Bulgarian army attacked gortzi and dispersed
being taken prisoner. Many positions occulu pied by the English and French, principally hillocks, have been taken by storm by the Bulgarians in fine style, their impetuosity Appearing to baffle the invaders entirely At times the bayonet, a form of fighting speci-
ally dear to the Bulgaians, has been adopted ally dear to the Builgarians, , has been adopted,
showing how fierce the fighting was. Thus showing how fierce the figting was. Thus
the Anglo-Franco position near the village of
F. Furka was taken at the point of the bayonel. Divided Their Forces.
At Furka the Macedonian division attaked He entire Engish.-French front, at the village thus divided the English from the French The allied forces thereupon beat a hasty
cetreat. A large number of prisoners wer aken, amongst thumber five of pricisers. The ad ad
and vance of the Bulgarians is of so rapid a na-
ure, that up to date time has not been given oo make a list of booty. The captured and dead belong largely to the English army and to the division of General Bailloud, compo.
sed of the French regiments 174 and 170 sed of the French regi
and a Zouave regiment
According to the French newspaper, th Petit Journal, what remains of the Servia Abania, suffering terribly from want and exposure.

OFFICIAL REPORT
(Balkan Front,)
Soutriwest and south of Plevje the Austro-
enemy winan trive ways. There once and in in the east Monte
SCENES IN THE
ITALIAN CHAMBER Vienna, Tuesday. A private telegram to
the Neues Wiener Journal, gives some ex the Neues Wiener Jourral, gives some ex-
tracts from a recent debate in the Rome Chamber of Deputies, giving an indea of the low tone of the legisiators of taly As President Marcora called for the King the Republicans joined in. Mazzoni (Social Democrat) addressing him-
self to the Republicans: Do you applaud the self to the Republicans: Do you applaud the Monarchy?
Gaudenzi
Caudenzi (Republican): ino we remain Dugoni, Carroti,
Then, live the Republic!
Bovelti (Ministrialist):
Bovelti (Ministerialist): You are Austrians! Dugoni (Socialist): Shut your mouth,

## Loud

enemies of your Fatherland
Dugoni (Socialist): And
your deeds of valor in the Coffee houses of Udine!
Mazzini (Socialist): You only know what is behind the front! Then came a seconed scene
Modigliano (Socialisd
Modigliano (Socialist): Why don't you read
the telegram from the inhbits vignano you interned? Marchesano (Reform Socialist): Shame
upon you!
Dugoni to Marchesano: Be quiet, volunteer fortress artilleris.
Marchesano: I have done my duty!
Mazzoni: Show your wounds! Mazzoni: Show your wounds!
Dugoni: Theformer Neutralist trenches. You shut yourself up in fortres!
Carrot: And for that you accepted officers'
Scene number 3 came before long. look place during the specch by Sonnino.
Vissola at a given point of the spee
called out "Long give Servial"" (Socilist): Ypern
Cynics; first you by your weakness and indecision sacrifice Servia and now you ap-
plaud! (Loud cheers from the Socialists, much noise from other sides.)

## exception

Marcheseano: Why dont you applayd now when we wish to help the heroic Servians Turati: Shut your mouth, crococilie!
Marchesano: The German socilisists with heir patriotism are better than yout

## Ford's Ark.

Wondrous Generosity Upon the Part of the Millionaire Peace Apostle. New Typewriters for Fifty Four News paper Correspondents. London, Tuesday. In spite of reports that
Mr. Henry Ford has been reused a passport,
that self installed Apostle of Peace is aboard that self installed Apostle of Peace is aboard the Oscar II and is daily expected at Christiania.
The Oscar II chartered by Mr Ford siled on Saturday, Dec. 4. None in America take ne Apostle and his expedition seriously
the
His forces include a saff
Crearies, bagagces inde a personal staff of creatries, baggage masters, interpreters, twent five of them, all elated at embarking for
Europe, many being so bound for the firs
The official roster shows that Mr. Ford after issuing tens of thousands of invilations by wire to persons all over the country,
offering to motar-cor, secured oxply half a dozen person of any prominence. All the rest are cranks, Sixty
Sixty-Eight Pacifists.
Broadyly stated, the roster showed sixty-eight
paciifst, fifty- - our newspaper-correspondent and five cinema-men. Mr. Ford received the noing, and his Preses reperesentative was ver active all day. At the evening reception the latter opened the proceedings by tataing that
Mr. Ford had procured new ty seewits all the newspaper correspondents, and added that Mr. Ford wished it understood that everybody was to be his guest in every sens
of the word. No one but Mr. Ford would be permitted to give any tips, he added, an hat was one point he wished to be made
very clear. A chorus of approval followed tis arrangement, and a general move ensue ce where the brand-new No English Wanted
In reply to a request from English news paper correspondents to accompany the peace mission, Mr. Ford said he regretted that non came with the mission then Germans and other belligerent would want a similar concession, with the result that the Oscar II.
would probably be sunk en route. On would probably be sunk en route. On Scar II's sterage, all the first and second-clas cabins being retained by Field-Marshal Ford. Amongst the applications for a free passag borswore allegiance to England and is now fully-fledged American citizen. Dr. Aked came ost-haste from St. Francisco, where he ha cen stationed since he resigned the office of taplain io selled by special car to Ne, hil king, and chaplain to the expedition of the motor king Dr. Aked told the reporters the expedition could not prove an entire failure, but he
personally doubted whether "the boys would be out of the trenches by Christmas." H keenly regretted to hear that the English either as a huge ioke or advertising

## PEACE QUESTION

FROM TURKISH VIEW. Constantinople, Tuesday. Hatil Bey has
made a statement to the Vossische Corres pondent in reference to the speech of the Chancellor. He says that the speech was perfect, and the question of peace was breathed
strictly as understood by Twrey "F stricty as understiood by furkey. "For us,"
said the minister, "there can be no question, absolutely no question, of asking for peace When the others come to us with peace propositions we will see whether we can accept their proposals. With us, as with our
allies, that is the only possible issue. In all allies, that is the only possible issue. In all other points our interests are so closely
united with those of our allies that any special peace declaration is impossible.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
PRISONERS RELEASED. Vienna, Tuesday. It had been reported
that nearly all the Austro-Hungarian prisoners taken by the Servians last year had died of be the case, for it is now announced that between 20,000 and 25,000 have been libe-
rated rated. They had been shamefully treated by
their captors. A great many more had died from want and typhus.

London, Tuesday. The British steamer "Pine.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

Ohr Conlinentul Jimes
 Matavasixim

## The Continental Times

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## A Word to Business Men!

 The "Continental Times" is one of themost interesting and original journals in



 interest hepp
and
and
and profitable and , rrofitable commercial relations may be
rapidy resued after the vari
To further this end, the Continental



 We invite the practical cooperation of all
those who are in interested in this proet,
and we trust that they will take advantage and we trust that they will take advantage
of the weeld Comercial Section (publised
every Friduy) in order to treen in toweh with one another. We hope that we may
tilkevise coont upon herir support in this
nudertating by their liberal use of our advernudertating oy their rberal use or our adver.
columns and the securing of new readers.
The Publishers.

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

## Peace or Suicide. It is most strange to read in the French

 English and lliaian press that none of the Governments of those three countries have the smallest idea of peace, that they just dont
want peace, the very idea is one not to be want peace, the very idea is one not to be
thought of. And they are the countries which during this war have been perpetualy, con-
tinuously and, one might almost say, mono ton ussly beaten. It reminds one of the time
in 1006, when the Russians, beaten over and

tinur | in |
| :--- |
| over again, and not having a s single succecss- | except that of the Putiow Hill which was

taken from them, recaptured by them and taken from them, recaptured by menm and
a second time captured again by the epanesee
and talked loudly of never giving way and no
having the sligh est idea of making peace Baving the sigh test idea of making peace
But when one ocmes to look at the situation dispassionateldy, the idea of the Allies
not thinking about peace must appear redinulous. England can find no more recruits and the nation will not stand for conscription.
Even if it did, England it is admitted could Even int $11 / 2$ million more soldiers, untrained men at that. The English have elost half a
milion of men already and the numbers of milion of men arready and lies and bounds
casualties are inceasigg by
all the while. There is a big casualty list all the while. There is a big casualty list
due from the Irak, where the campaign may due from the Irak, where the campaign may
be regarded as lost; another probably larger
still for the Balkan expedition also a forlorn still
hope. A third, less large probably, may be be hope. A thin, less large probab, may be
expected from Flanders. There is the outlook
of of a campaign in Esypt, India is in urrest,
England is sorely troubled with a highly threatening American Note. TTe money
necessities of the nation are a matte of utmost necessities
anniety.
The are calling out mere boys into the ranks of their army and thus sacificing recklessly
the future generation in a country where the procreation of the race has for a long time
been a most serious subject, because the population has been decreasing. France has twelve
of her best provinces in the hands of the
enemy England occupies Flanders and the enemy, England occupies Flanders and the
Pas de Calais, and grave doubts are already
crossing the minds of the Cauls as to whetlier crossing the minds of the Cauls as to whetherer
they will ever be able to get the Anglo-
Sy Saxon to reitire from their territory.
 possible situation as a poor, a very poor
country, that finds itself now face to face with
an accumulated deficit of the erodigious
sum of twelve milliards of Lire. Italy, like
the rest of the Allies, has no victorizs to
record but on the other hand vast losses
a decimated army and an exhausted treasury decmatea army and an extausted treasury
All the above being facts, to which many more of the same kind could readily be be
added, how can it be, unless those countries adave, how can it be, unless those countries are not thinking of peace. If they are not
be thinking of pacee, if the are not consi-
dering dering the question of pacce, why then un
doubtealy they have decided upon suicice

American Congress.
Without any kind of doubt Without any kind of doubt the present
session of Congress in Washington is going session of Congress on Wathington is going
to be marked by stormy debates and princi-
pally pally upon the question of the export of
munitions. That is the opinion expressed
by an expert upon American politics, Mr. by an expert ypon American politiss, Mr.
Lindsay Rogers in the Contemporary Magazine
The writer however appears to think that the The writer however appears to think that the
President of the United states will steadily refuse to exercise any kind of coercion as
regards England. That may be the opinion of M. Rogers, who is paid to write to suit
the British taste, but there is ever present
before the members of the American Legislative body that Note to England, which was nothing if not emphatic and to which a reply is expected. Already there is considerable
impatieces eshon in the United SStats at the delay of the British Government in answering
the Note and that impatience might at any hie Note, and that impatience might a any
moment develop into a different and far
more dangerous sentiment. Uncle Sam is a more cangeroua se trifle with and, if Eng.
dangerus shap
land's Cabinet should think it wise to try and throw dust into the eyes of the Amerlcans
as regards as regards the domination of the seas, why
there will very soon be much trouble in the air. The charge which the President of
the United States has formulated against Engand's construction of her rights to dominate the water higways, are very clear and mar
kedly emphatic. Vast American commercial interests are threatened and, that being so
present conditions must be changed so that present conditions must be changed so
the trade of the United States be given free
scope and be not restrained or curtailed by scope and be no resta England considers is
arbitary atcion which
rendered eecessary by the exigencies of the rendered necessary by the exigencies of the
abnormal situation in which that country finds tself.

Sir Edward Carson. The whileom Attorney-General in the
Asquith Ministry is growing to be a terrible thorn in the sidd of the Coalition Cabinet from
which he lately resigned. In the first place he is of an exceedingly strong and magnetic personaity, a born leaeder of men, an able
orator, and full of the fighting spirit of the
and of the intimate secrets of the Government,
one or two of which he has already divulged one or two of which he has already divulged
and thus placed the Premier in a most uncomfortable position. He resigned because
he disapproved of the proposed Balkan expedition, which has proved such a terrible
failure. That is already a feather in the cap failure. That is already a feather in the cap
of Sir Eward in the eyes of the pubice.
During his rrief stay in the Government, bhat appears to have appalled the late Attorney
General the most, was the action of the General the most, was the action of the
Ministers in witholding news of all kinds,
and more especially bad news from the and more especially blat
knowledge of the public
knowledge of the pubbic.
Now there itical a clique in
England that calls for new elections and i England that calls for new elecions and
comes with the strong and popular cry "Th Government has been fooling the people and
keeping the truth back from it!" That party wishes to place the picturesque and interesting
Sir Edward t the head of this new movement sir Eaward at the head of this new movem
againe the Oovernment. The Cooilition Ca-
binet has temporised instead of tacting. binet has temporised instead of acting. II
has a new fiasco to answer for before long that of the Balkan expedition, another in
Irak. In sooth it looks ill for England's
Coalition, mammoth, muddling Ministry.
GIFT OF RACE HORSES.
London, Tuesday. Colonel Hall Walker M.P., announced last night that the Govern-
ment had aceepted his offer of the Tully racing stud and of the Russley Park training establishment. The horses, which were to
have been sold by auction at Newmarket have been sold by auction at N
today, will therefore be withdrawn.
The Tully Stud (Kildare) and Russley Park
Wiilshire) are among the most famous of Whishire) are among the most famous of
their kind in the United Kingdom. Their
Whe is estimed value is estimated at $£ 100,000$. During the past sixteen years the Tully Stud has turred
out winners of out winners of about $£ 225,000$ in stakes, in
cluding such renowned horses as Minoru, Cherry Lass, Prince Palatine, Night Hawk, Realm, White Eagle, Roseate Dawn, Charles OeMa, Iley, William Rex, Challenger, Carricks
fergus, Colonial, Let Fly, Black Arrow, Merry fergus, Colonial, Let Fly, Black Arrow, Merry
Gal, Poolar Star, Barcroft, Uster King, Follow Of these the best was probably Prince
Palane, who won the st. Leger and Lvo
Ascot Cups, prior to being osol to M. J. B
Joel for $£ 40,000$. Minoru carried the Royal purple and scarlet of King Edward when
he won the Two Thousand Cuineas and Derby he won the Two Thounsa
and it was under Colonel Hall Walker's own Thousand Guineas and Oaks, Night Hawk
the St teger, Witct Elmm the Ore Thousand,
and Merry, Gal the Princess of Wales's

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ITEMS.
MILD WEATHER PREVAILS. TWO THOUSAND WOMEN CAR CONDUCTOR COMING FASHIONABLE WEDDING

## FRAULEIN VON WEINBERG TO BECOME MARKGRAFIN PALLAVICIN COUNTESS TAAFE DECORATED. THE NEW THROUGH TRAIN TO

Vienna, Tuesday. Woodrous mild weather

## for

## go

Ine up considerably in price.
In my tast
In my last letter I told you of the number
rendered vacart by the departure of the men
for the tront Dr we
for the front. Dr. Weiskirchner Mayor has
made a speech before the Christiansocial Painters Association in wowhring, and he by women in this war and quoted the fact conductors in the electric car service alone, 400 had taken the place of men in the
schools, 600 had been taken on as railroad wagon cleaners. Of officials in the town of
Vienna, 11,000 had been called to the frot Eighty thoug Jewery Theft.
Eighty thousand degnen worth of jewels
have suddenly distappared owing to the
arelesses carelessness of their owner, a jewel dealer of
Budapest. He was travelligy Budapest. He was traveling in the train from Debrecin to Ermihalysalva, and his
valuable property was in a small leather bag. The thief captured 500 pairs of golden ear-
rings, 79 rings with brilliants, $, 1,500$ ladies rings, 2,000 war-rings and a
tock of wathe
Many signs of of Clristmas.
us, one of them the opening of a Christmas
Bazaar in the Schwarzwald
House in the Wallinerstrasse
original as a show, the exhibitions being
dolls and dolls and there is a competition as to the
best dressed of the puppets. The result has
bein been that some really most beautiful toilettes
have been seen on the diminutive figures, many of them coming, it is said, from ou is the same thing with the hats and there
are o be senn, in Liliputian form, the mos tempting looking rreations.
Countess Naudire Berchto
Countess Naudine berchiold, who is very interested in the exhibition has one of the
most effective displays in the Bazar, in the form of a whole eseries of peasant costumed
oils, together remresenting whatone might well dolis, together representing watone mightwell
call an historical costume exxibition of the national peasnn/ Coltries of the Dual Mon-
 In stage. In addition to the mostattractive exhibition of dolls, there is a further original exhibition which comes in the form of artistically de.
corated ginger-bread and other cakes and biscuits of the kind which make their ap. pearance quite specially at Christmas -tide Ladies of society are much interested in the
bazaar and have arranged it all with the ut most good taste. An unusual atraction in
such underakings. lies in the fact that the such underakings, lies in the fact that the
prices asked are reasonable. That is wise
for in thee times there are so many calls coming a little bit careful
Princess Princess Operated on the Archduchess Zita, the wife to the heir the throne, has had to be suddenly operated ormed by Hon De peration was per Hochsteteter and happily the result has been in the highest degree succecssful. The Princess
has been able to leave the Sanatorium in the Neustadt, where the operation had been perormed and is now back home again

An Interesting Betrothal
hich is not exactly new, but had been out of the newspapers until now. It is tha of the only daughter of Herr and Frau Karl
von Weinberg, he the now famous race hors von Weinberg, he the now famous race horse
owner and proprietor of the so well known residence Waldfried, near Frankfurt a Main and his wife; and Markgräf Alfons Pallavicin narriage will take place on January the sixth of the coming year. Both Herr and Frau von Weinberg are well known in Austro-
Hungary and they have many times enterained the members of the Hungarian Polo annual Polo Tournament which takes place in the grounds of Waldfried. Fräulein von Weinberg is most charming, very pretty and quite young and her talents are varied
and she has been one of the most popular and she has been one of the most popular
girls in society in the short while since she made her debut. Frau von Weinberg whilst Herr Karl yon Weinberg is one of the most popular of sportsman.
her daughter, has paid a visit to Autumn Exhibition in the Künstlerhause
Countess Taafe, who is engaged as
Sister Superior in the lazaret of the Imperial Councillor Dr. Pohorecky, in Prag, has in
ppreciation of her devotion, been given the silver Medal of Honor of the Red Cross
and has been awarded the War Decoration also.

The. Kaiser has sent personal condolences,
To Chacellery Director, William Friedrich vo
, Weckbecker, on account of the loss of his
mother, Pauline Baroness Weckbecker, the widow of the Fieldmarshal. The messag sent was in particularly touching terms. Tele-
grams of sympathy were also received from he Archduchess
Leopold Salvator
In the Theatres.
has been the production the theatrical weet has been the production of Ibsens "Rosmers-
holm" at the Deutsches Volkstheater. The piece once more met with a hearty reception
by a large audience of lbsenites. Rosmer and Solness are brothers, Rebekka West and Hilda Wangel, Beate Rosmer and Aline Solness are
sisters. It is the cry of after the Viking sisters. It is the cry of after the Viking
knowledge. The purity of the Indian wor sipper, who scarce breathes for fear of kill the utmost smoothness, clear and never be
fore so easily. But the closing scene faile to bring with it the expected gradeur. The
Rebekka West of Frau Wallentin, was conceientious but ine. She lacked the technic which is all essential for an Ibsen
role, it was a Sudermann Rebekka. Very sure and clever was Herr Schreiber as the
Rector Kroll; quite fine was Herr Fürth in his rendering of Ulrik Brendel.
The New Through Train de Luxe.
The through train with sleeping which is to run twice a week from Jan 1 and
which connects Vienna directly with Berlin on the one side and Constantinople on the Balkan Express", leaves Friedrichstrasse in Berlin at 8.16 a . m., will reach Budapest a Anhalter Station at $7 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. reaches here a P. M. and Budapest at the afternoon. The
tinople at two oclock in the rains going the other way leave Constanti-
ople at one in the afternoon, reach Budapes at 6.50 in the morning and Friedrichstrasse
at 9.53 of an evening. The other, Budapest 9.53 of an evening. The other, Budapest
6.50 A . M., Vienna 11.25 of the morning, Munich 9.10 of an evening. The sleeping ravelling with first class tickets and in addibe made, as formerly, for the sleeping berths. A Correspondent who has been on a visi to Görz says that of the 30,000 inhabitants that were formerly thers but a
hundreds are left. He says that it after the bombardment it has gone through. Slowly the former inhabitants are returning.
But they are no longer the same inhabitants, for those who come now live undergrounc
Görz has by degress come back to a po pulation of 3,000 , but they do not live i inhabit the cellars. They live in catacombs, Christians were awaked by the roaring of the wild beasts in the arena, so now those in-
habitants are kept awake by the screaming of he shells which the Ialians, for no purpos And it is not only the inhabitants thus live underground, but all the officials are in the same strange and uncomfortable
quarters. The entire Town council has its headquarters in a cellar, furnished with a bi able and a straw padded seat.
That is the office of
That is ane office of the finance depart One table, one bench, one basin, one sofa, long and the same breadth.

RUSSIA NEEDS MONEY Hary Karzen, 19 Year Old, Notified
His Father's Goods Will Be Selzed Chicago. The Tzar wants Harry Karzen o mposing letter, bearing the seal of the A imposing letter, bearing the seal of the Rus-
sian government, reached Harry on his way to school yesterday. And another missive,
more fearful and urgent, came from his father more fearful and urg
in Storodub, Russia

## The father is the

narket there. He owner of a small fish Storodub had announced his goods would Harry returned to the army or sent 300 rubles immediately.
America to 19 years old. He came to first year he learned the barber trade and
sent $\$ 200$ home. Then sent $\$ 200$ home. Then he entered as
freshman at the Lane Technical High schoo nd continued at his job. He works as
onsorial artist every day from 4 o'clock until $90^{\prime}$ clock and whole days on Saturdays and
Sundays, for $\$ 8$ a week. The rest of his ime is spent at school. Harry's classmates offered to take up
collection to meet the Tzar's demands. But, as they are all poor boys, Harry would not
listen to it. He will work three more hours
every day, he said, and solve the problem.

## The Open Tribune.

## To Our Readers

We shall be glad to pubbish any com
mumication from our readers, but must ash Contributors to attach name and address to
heir leters. These will be whbisted is not responsibese for the op opinions of the
mousty, if so desired. The Continental Times Contriviutors to this column. Contributors are
requested to limit the length of their letter requested to limit the length of their eeters
o the utmost, in order to avoid the necssity of currtailing by the Editor. Export of Arms.
There is no doubt that many Christian men even approve the export of arms whilst most
of the church members are quite indfferent. And yet nobody ought to be indififerent in
this matter. I have often heard an Americall woman saying: "Oh those European nations
How they hate as the ammunition business continues, we nations. For our gui same ime hate factories, because they work
alone for the benefit of England and he allies. No just man can blame the Germans should they begin now to hate the American
who help to kill German fathers, brother and sons. Were the Germans nol such a patient noble race, the hate would have been
still stronger than it is already. And, since The principal aim of Christianity is to increase
ove and to lessen hate, it must be the noblest love and to lessen hate, it must be the nobies
aim of all churches to stop the ammunition I mysiness.
I can at least comprehend the hate of the European nations, athough 1 do no approve it. They hate their enemies, the
hate because they fight for the defense and existence of their country, but we Americans
are worse. We sow hate, only to get the dollar. We sow hate into the German natio hate into a nation that goes on fighting a gigantic astruggle, fearless, considerate and
heroic, in the midst of a world of ignorance arrogance, injustice and calumny, we sow
hate into a nation worthy of our highest admiratio
all wh and other peomerica has done for Belgium peace, all speeches for humanily, all sermon
ander of love are merely phrases, if you don't try
with the utmost strength to stop this inhuman sale. And, when you now ask me
what shall we do? I answer: Do not re main longer indififerent, joinet the army of the
voters against the export of arms. Send elegrams and depuations to the Governnent. Induce your newspapers to notify
your opinions. Make it public again and again! Let all other church work rest for
the time being. Raise your voice for this noble purpose, let it tring together with other
voices, ,et your protest swell and swell until is reaches washingion as a gigantic powe until you are victorious! The painful sights,
he quivering eyes of brave German soldiers wounded by American shells, the tears made widows; the cries of German childre shrapnels, will help you to success.

Complete Harmony
The following dialogue illustrates the
complete harmony existing between the French and Engish commanders:
Kitchener ; -Sir, I would remind you that The sun nev English are never more than half-awake.

To the Editor:
Upon reading the pregnant leter of Mr English soldier being forced to resort vulgar Music Hall songs for lack of having anything more refined or tuneful to si
am reminded of an amusing incident. am reminded of an amusing incident. The impudence, rowdyism and callousness bounds. As train loads of British prisoners nyone lo and made faces.
But the funny incident is this. Mr. Mends mentions that one of the English vulgar
ditites is "Here we are again! Here we are again",
Well, at Lille, a large number of English prisoners were captured. But instead of being
distressed at their misortune they appeared istressed at their mistortune they appeare
o take it as a joke and kept breaking out into song-if you can call it such-"Here
we are again! Here we are again!" There vere a large number of those prisoners, con
sequenty it took them a long while to pass
The French papers soon afterwards with the assertion that the number of Englis prisoners had really been very small but that 10 make them appear large, the Cermans had
paraded the same men past several times and that was evident because the Bratitsh pris
oners kept singing "Here Here we are again!"
Munich, Dec. 13.

## AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION UPON THE WAR

## FUTURE PROBLEMS FACING GERMANY

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONTRACT

## By Ex-Consul Robert J. Thompson

There is no man exising who has dis


 was purity embodied and who would have none but uright men about him. It was

M. Thompoon who was seat by President | McKinlev to President Loubet as Diplomatic |
| :--- |
| Envoy in connection with the Lithyyte | nument project of which $M$. Thiomspon

was the originator and
anomoter.
 been
Times.
Mr. Thompson quite lately lectured before
e said:
Gentlemen, Permit me to greet youmembers of the Aullors
of Berin
as cos collegusus.
a starge peychological fact, especiall) life which we designate sas Trutht, Justice,
 is pretty much he side of blood reationship
and racial instincts
not
always
but it is
s
 etc. with equal and enduring force. It de. pends upon our approach to the greal
phenomenon, whehtere it face be black on whetere itbe white What then ree thought-
fuil sersible men to make out of the sinua Tils sessible men to make out of the siiua
tion-where is there something for us to take hold of-to e rasp and and anilyze? indeed, is the master mind wrich shall lea use out of
destrucion?
However Our Convicioions.
ieplore the war, and howecerematants may
 secere, or if it be open hears, we hold con victions or sentiments which lead us all to
say: "This side is the wrong and should lose, or that side is the right and must win.' Then again our convictions may lead us in one direction and our sentiments in anothe less secure foundation of feeling. But in and in spite of our longings and our hopes facts and truth rule-the dead remain dead and God reigns over all.
follow the principal we who seek out and the war and the events leading up to the the tremendous issues involved, than thos and encompassed by, a situation which they had not dreamed of before. ment in warfare, as well as ordinarye ele that of the faculty, or facility, of communielement of human life has more than armies or navies, or even the fact of abstract truth,
on its side-it has light and air,- space and sunshine.
If we keep this law of action in our mind held by England and her allies in the early stages of the war, and under the result of upon those countries beyond the frontiers
$=$
The Position of London. For centuries London has been the financial,
political and chief news center of the it has overtopped all rivals. It has been the great heart of modern civilization. It tain there important financial depositories The wisest-al any rate the most distinguish-
ed-ambassadors, have heretofore been sent to the Court of St. James, and the news
agencies and correspondents of all Europe have had their base in London and their Another ten years of peace, with the final certain and world-acknowledged victory of
German industry over that of her English German industry over that of her English
competitor, would have seen this all changed. But the fact remains, that ${ }_{\text {at }}$ it was, as I have
said, and in these particulars, master elements in a great world war, Germany was unard of values, the international commercial language and diplomacy have been pretty
much English for the past 100 years. Now with these great resources in her
hands, with France, whom, for Americans hands, with France, whom, for Americans,
historical associations and traditions have brought us all to love, with Russia, who
had ever been a political friend of the United States, with Belgium and latterly Italy on
her side, it was a foregone conclusion that England could paint upon the world canvass of public consciousness-certainly upon that
of America-any picture she liked,
best suited her particular purposes. We all
know how well she has used these great forces, and it is not necessary to go into
details regarding that. It is enough to say that the most earnest and able men of Eng
land today, refer to the chief governmen land today, refer to the chief governmen
newspaper organs as the "hide-the-truth-press," The British Press.
The British government, hirough a portion
of the British press, has been the a of untruth and mendacious misrepresentation. It has deceived the neutral world, and in
doing so has most of all, deceived its ow people. They are, however, rapidly awaken-
ing to one prase of this vast and fatal de eption-that of their own administrativ
inefficiency and impotence-and it is hope that time will set them right on the other-
the injustice and untenability of their being at war at all. No one who has earnestly
thought upon the subject would claim that Thought upon the subject would claim tha
England, as a great factor and leader amongs the nations of the earth, can today offer mankind the best in modern achievement
One may seek for some sort of promise in this respect, in the field of art, music o
fiterature, in invention, science, ship and civic life-it is not to be found
Her success in this war gloomy and forbidding outlook for the futur -a reactionary prospect for the workers and
the women of the world. Observe the organization of the physicians of Englan surance scheme a few years ago. British standards have been accepted by the worl
for the past century. They lead straight and direct to the Titanic disaster for one thing,
and through the operation of her selfish thiservative ideals have now brought us to
thinal cataclysm of death and destruction

A Selfish System,

Now just what does this mear. It is this: That the system of letting the less qualified
man, the man borne in poverty, or under disadvantageous circumstances-look out fo himself, has been tried, to the final anc last
degree, and is found to be an evil and
selfish system. A scheme of social organizaion that must certainly be thrown into the
dust bin of the past. The inefficiency dust bin of the past. The inefficiency
England is summed up in the failure to adapt herself, perhaps the inability, to adapt
herself, to the great economic fact that government' is something more than ournalists and social climbers, and to that it is a matter of the most up to-date
perhaps commonplace, business control an administration of a great household, wher
all men are brothers,--in all the thousand endeavors of peace, as well as in the one Uerman war organization. They do not see
he spirit of democracy and socialism back of it and which alone has made it possible. In this spirit lies your strength, the founda-
fon of your so-named Kultur and, in udgment, gentlemen, it constitutes the prin cipal hope and beaconlight
be seen in the world today.
The history of the war so far is alrost
xclusively a list of German victories, It is
the story of Liège, of Namur, of Mons, of erg and Lodz, PrezmysI, Lemberg, Warsaw, Grodno, Wilna etc., of Gallipoli, Belgrade,
Servia and the diplomatic victories of the alkars; nevertheless the power of the English ouss is so great that the ideal still prevail, ing , that victory and the British arms are on and indivisible.
sifted Through London.
Since cutting of the German cable
practically all war news are sifted through hat pays 25000 of a newspaper in Chicago clusive news rights, in its territory of the
London Times service, and yet this Chicago ondon Times service, and yet this Cricago man inclinations. The American people ar as familiar with and accustomed to the writ-
ing of such men as Rudyard Kipling, H. G ing of such men as Rudyard Kipling, H.G
Wells, Conan Doyle, Arnold Bennett, Winston Cnurchill and a host of others as the German readsr is with the writings of Ludwig Ganghofer, Bernard Kellermann, or whoever
the most popular German writers may be These Englishmen receive in peace times, om American publishers, of daily, weekly housand or five thousand words-and everyone of them has been writing feverishly about the
Huns and Vandals-of Belgian atrocities and e German baby killers. Indeed, such classic and distinguished authors as Mr. Hal
Caine have addressed powerful open letter and appeals to the President and the people of the United States urging us to join them their war against the German Empire, or
condition of order and progress-to me Constituting the most model state of the world
-ut designated by these phrasemakers as -but designated by these phrasemakers as
"Prussian Militarism." This offensive move-
ment has never ceased. This literary bom-
bardment has had the world for its theatre of action, with America as the most hotly contented salient of all fronts. In the be-
ginning our people were either stupified stampeded by its tremendous attack.

## Criminal Ignorance. the determining causes of

has been an inexcusable, and in effect, criminal ignorance, of the real Germany,

## part of the drawing-room states London and the over ambitious le

 France and Russia. It is not sufficient that this great war, as we see it being wagedtoday, be won by Ciermany. After that an even more important battle is ahead of her and that is the struggle for the truth. Had
the world really known Germany, I verily believe the war could never had been
begun. The average American, we be-
lieve to be a bit lieve to be a bit superior in
neral intellig.nce and versatility to
average citizen of most other countries average citizen of most other countries. T
privilege of this especial conceit is conce privilege of this especial conce
of course, to all nationalities.
with this, however, that one might expect
greater degree of fairness a judgment on a great international issue
like war, than from like war, than from any other neutral folk.
But after all the question of sympathies convictions there has not been settled on its merits, not even where those sentiments were
favorable to Germany Such sition favorable to Germany. Such sentiments, eve
as the sentiments against her, have been governed largely by false and misleadin
translations, by prejudice applicable standards.
President's title of Commander in Chief the Army and Navy into the German language, That's all right. But when we it Kriegsherr ate Kriegsherr back into the German languags, to make it "War Lord" may be good
English but it certainly is not American English; it would be like calling a Fingerhu (thimble) a finger hat, or a Fernsprecher
(Telephone) a far speaker, Professor Cramb' Telephone) a arar speaker, Professor Crambs
translation of the fitle of a widely read Ger man publication We Neltha- oderNiedergang"
into "World Dom
Decline" is
 translation in an or least, of his
Maul und Klauensetche (foot of the term disease) into moith claw disease. These
are but simple glimpses of the distortion German phrases offen transmitted through careless or malicious translators,
with the result that the patriotic ,Deutschland, Deutschiand paber alles" is regarded by many Americans as a direct
challenge to the sovereignty of their country. The Peaceful Conquest.
The great issues and merits involved in the
war antidate actual hostilities by several de des. Th ey have notbeen understood bytheworld They have perhaps, not been explained by
Germany. We say in America advertize." That Germany has taken the lead in the solution of many of the essential
problems of modern civilization-in social economics, education and civic life-that sh
could have conquered the world ally and financially with the single industry of synthetic chemistry in another twenty
years-an industry whose products ranged years-an industry whose products ranged
from salpeter to salvarsan-that Germany was going forward to a peaceful conquest of wo world in these things-a
that would have advanced the star in really unmeasurable ways-of this the world did not know-also perhaps not Ger-
many-and that the world did not know many-and that the world did not know is
as much, indeed perhiaps mbre, the fault of Germany than it is the fault of those othe peoples of the Earth who felt the pressure who considered as ominous that which was only beneficient.
Not the least convincing evidence of the
culture and advancement of Germany, culture and advancement of Germany, in my udgment, is this, that out of the vast sea of human life, up from the great voice o
the people of the country the demand fo recognition has been more fully met here than in any other state, and as Germany has produeed the leading, most practical socialist propagandists of history, in like manner she
has passed further along this particular pathhas passed further along this particular path-
way of political endeavor than any othe people. In the enioyments istribution of wealth, in the participatio ganized household or social sure its members-in these and other things cracy, and less of the froth and shadow, in Eermany, in my judgment, than in France, The Misunderstood Natio

## understood individual finds little

 amongst men. The dilettant statesmenaffairs of the nation, for the purpose
social distinction, judged you by your judged you by exterior expressions only,what do they know of synthetic chemistry What do they know of your technical and trade training schools, and of your co-ope-
rative, financial, commercial and transportation rative, financial, commercial and transportation
policy? What did they know of the marpolicy? What did they know of the mar-
vellous co-ordination of intellectual and vellous co-ordination of intellectual and
physical forces, the real spirit and the war of Germany? -Nothing! The unhappy phase of the whole thing is that this knowledge, touched upon
superficially by a few academic writers, has had to be shot and dynamited into the con-
ciousness of practically all mankind, directly ciousness of practically all mankind, directly
or indirectly, with the one particular excepa good reason. It is because she has had
tive what seems to a good reason. It is because she has had
the pleasant duty of distributing a number of Nobel Prizes annually, and in doing this
has come to know better of the ethical Germany than the rest of us. She had to deter-
mine in the distribution of these prizes, who mine in the distribution of these prizes, who
was actually doing the most for mankindwas actualy doing the most for mankindgiving of the Nobel prizes, who was actu-
ally doing the most for mankind-that being the chief consideration in the giving of the
Nobel prizes. It may not be in good taste Nobel prizes. It may not be in good taste
to remind you here, that of the various contries of the Earth Germany has received
practically one third of these unique rewards -a number far beyond her mathematical world, however, cannot injure the outside fact advertized along with your other acts of vandalism.
I once had a very dear friend in Sheffield, England. In my judgment, she embodied much, if not all that was lovely and ad-
mirable in the English lady. Her God mirable in the English lady. Her God
was Rudyard Kipling. In this now soiled master of the pen, her world of modern lite-
rary genius found its horizon Rudyard Kipling is a Nobel Prizer. But while England-the English speaking world, in fact,-was receiving this single recogni-
tion in the field of modern literature, Germany was granted no less than four such distinctions in that particular class. For haworld to such simple, though truthful significant illustrations of German culture as this, my friend has informed me, that
to hold further friendly relations with would be treasonable on her p
herefore such relations
herefore such relations must cease. physical struggle is at an end, then must be continued Germany's equally important world campaign for the truth-for a proper appre-
ciation of her ideals and institutions, on the part of her fellows throughout the world.
Vast and unsought problems will be yours to solve, and their solution will justify, or
condemn you as the future may demenstrate your fitness for this great trust.
My observations, of course, are made as
one standing apart-a bystander-and my faith in the justice of Germany's cause and the cerlainty of her success is the faith of
study and not of feeling. His Withdraw
It has been suggested that a few word consular service the reasons therefore, would be proper on this occasion. Perhaps it would. I can only say that such with-
drawal involved neither sensation nor criticism. It was the result of an irresistable impulse io promote what 1 regarded as the truth, an pathies or convictions favorable to Germany but by the feeling that America was on the wrong track entirely on practically every
material and important question that had prung out of the war.
The initial prescripti
medicine were being administered to Americ overwhelming doses by a certain cor of Alexander Powell. This man has bee announced by an eminent American di-
plomatic minister as the greatest rat and liar the war had produced. Powell was the
master atrocity howler, and fabricator of hose world-wind days in Belgium. His over the cables, and spread in wide columns before the eyes of the affrighted world
Happily this man has since sunk into yet the poison he printed in our great new papers is still in the blood of the people o
America. It was at this moment, in Septem ber 1913, that I forwarded a semi-official informing the Secretary of State that I pureports on the matter of military reprisals o he Belgian frontier and the alleged non-
military acts on the part of the Belgian po pulace, leading up to these reprisals. My thought was to lay such facts, concerning
Germany and her conduct of the war before the Secretary of State as would enable him
to see and to judge the actual merits of th
issues involved, and if not that, to at leas
check any stampede of judgment he migh and false reports that were alone reaching America at that time. On being advised
Ane alone that such investigation should cease and that no reports should be made I took the first
occasion presenting itself to go to America and tender my resignation as American Consul, in order that I might be free to speak and warn the American people of their being misinformed and misled in respect to

Public Opinion
One swallow does not make a summer,解 to the fact that the Secretary of State, Mr Bryan, to whom my open letters were addressed, did himself withdraw from his distinthe same purpose I had done-to champion the cause of reason and fair play, so far a least as the action of the United States was concerned. I should add here that the order
forbidding the projected investigatlon and reports, as previously referred to, was not
signed by Mr. Bryan, but by an assistant was governed solely by precautionary and political preferences.
Mr. William J. Bryan's Position.
and progressive element of the American
population-a far larger population -a far larger number than any
other man in the present other man in the present controlling political
party, and as he is opposed, passively at party, and as he is opposed, passively at
least, to the supply of war material to one friendly state to be used against another, you ment of the American people in also opposed to this sort of business. Nevertheless, under
the law of nations and the practices of the the law of nations and the practices of the
past, this situation cannot now be changed. past, this situation cannot now be changed.
But I believe you may be sure that, as our with these iernational precedents it will on the other hand insist, and in the end maintain, its position on the like international rights of non-contraband trade and the free-
nom of the seas as between one neutral country and another
It is in order to
It is in order to say this to you-to give
you this assurance-that I have undertaken to speak here this evening. This undertaken justify my having taken your time. I speak only for myself, yet perchance, I speak for
all America. To check England in her policy, so for successful, of forcing all neutrals to support her in her present war, this is
Mr. Wilson's contract and first because he is a just and fearless man, and second because he is a wise man.
We shall see whether England readily yield her vast and historic power to these reasonable and unalterable demands, as Germany yielded certain phases of her submarine wariare. Be assured that the test will stand behind the gie American people will position with unbending purpose. America may be divided and torn assunder on aca-
demic and internal views but where the question is one of international right her
unity will rival even that of this marvellous unity will
Germany.
In the r
see the readjustment of things after the war see the alignment of two grand and lead-
ing states-who shall ing states-who shall run along the cen-
turies to come, in peaceful rivalry and operation, and from the awful ordeal of
blood and fire, of this day, mankind shall arise, chastened and clothed in the white robes of peace and brotherhood, and go and more splenderous achievements might ever be won upon the field of Mars. And in the expression of this fore-vision, my friends, I couple the names of America I thank you.

THEATRES IN LONDON. The London managers are playing hide and is in a state of transition. And the result is that it is as difficult, to catch a
theatre open as it is to discover the train you want in the big time-tables. You can analysis of the theatre announcements. In due course we shall probably settle
down to a general enjoyment of "the afternoon theatre." It may be a little difficult

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

VOYAGE ON
A SUBMARINE
realistic account of what it IS LIKE TO TRAVEL BENEATH THE

FIRING TORPEDOES. HOW WATER IS PUMPED FROM ONE TANK TO THE OTHER. "UNCLE
SAM" TO KEEP ON BUILDING. A highly interesting description is given
in a reecent issuue of the Public Ledger,
ind Philadelphis, of a trlal voyage made in a
submarie stated to be intended for use in submarine, stated to be intended for use in
European waters, at Ouicy Maschusets The writer first describes the preparations or a "static dive," and says:-
"Every man to his station now. Stand by!' shouts the skipper. The 15 men of the crew are distributed through the subnarine, each man at his post. One at a
time now the valves are oponed and the time now the valves are oponed and the
water rushes into the tanks. There are three water rushes into the tanks. There are three
ballast tanks, two trimming tanks, an auxiliary tank, an adjusting tank, and several other receptacles. The submarine is so built that water taken into one tank can be blown into another the length of the vessel simply by the manipulation of Ievers and
pumps under the thumb of the engineers. pumps under the thumb of the enginers.
We are now engaged in the process of "trimming."
"All ready now," Ready. in another minute, "Take 300 lb. into the forward trimming tank." The valve is opened and the rush of swirling water cain
be heard. The submarine commences to settle forward.
"Pump 200ib. into the trimming tank aft", shouts the skipper. The man aft repeats the order. The orders upon being repeated
sound like the chanting of a litany. The sound like the chanting of a litany. The
captain keeps on filling and emptying captain keeps on filling and emptying
tanks. "Blow 200 out of the adjusting" lanks. "BBow 200 out of the adjusting,"
means that much water is blown out of one of the tanks by the force of compressed air. The process continues until the vessel is submerged on an even keel and finally floats in ," sort of state of "suspended animaion."
Through the Periscope.

Nothing but the sea stretches in every direction save for the far-away coastline the water. She goes down gradually by the head. Foot by foot we drop closer to the water. As a matter of fact we are actualiy under the water and looking out over the
surface through the periscope minute and the waves come up to meet us-and we are gone! The periscopes are under and we are down 25 ft .
Below the conning tower they are manipulating the tanks. The process is somedepth dial alone tells us how shew seel. The submerged. All hands are intent upon the slim little black indicator. All at once the hand begins spinning rapidly and we begin going down ast. The foot marks fly by ne indicalor and stop with a jerk at 42 .
The keel of the vessel is 12 tit. below the indicator hand, and that means that we are down 54ft.

Slip.
Not until after the trip was all over did we know-that is the unsophisticated
passenger-that the submarine had suddenly tilted "off balance" and slid down to the bottom of the harbour entrance.
But on the next trial the static dive was suiccesstully negotiated, and we floated 30 fit. dewn, Dalanced like an acrobat on two "safety firs"" device which has been adopted on all submarines. The captain set a trip contrivance at 35 ff . This meant that when we had submerged to a depth of 35 th wie mechanism would trip and send the the tanks and valves are adiusted and we settle downwards. At 33 we are still sinking-at 34 still going. As the indicator hand moves from 34 to 35 there is a sudden clutching somewhere in the vitals of the submarine, a jolt all over, and the In less than starts going the other way.
Inds, peed, we are lifted out of the depathor as though some supernatural power had reached down suddenly and torn us from the bed of the ocean. This "tripper" can be set at any depth, and unless the sub-
marine has been disabled, is as sure marine
the sun.

After the slatic dive we come up again
and, very frankly, there is some sense of relief to the uninitiated. What would have happened if our boat had stayed down on the bottom? If no rescurs had come to
our aid each man would have been shunted our aid each man would have been shunted
up into the coming tower in turn the up into the coming lower in turn, the ait
pressure turned on, the hatchway opened and the man "blown out." If he had a good heart he might have reached the surface-and then have had to swim for
life. Only one man, so far ts is life. Only one man, so far as is known,
has ever tried being shot out of a sub. has ever tried being shot out of
marine torpedo tube. He survived.

The Swish of the Torpedo.
The firing of torpedoes is an interesting process. Four tubes are loaded and four more torpedoes carried inside the forward compartment. We are going to fire four and load four while running at full speed. The chief gumaner's mate and his crew seize
the breeches and make all ready for firing. The breches and make all ready for firing

The actual firing is done by the commander in the conning tower. Through places marked off on the periscope glass and with the aid of matheratical range finders he has them aimed at the required | angle. |
| :--- |
| Little | Little red lights glow to tell him when Che tubes are ready for firing. At the exact

moment desired he pulls a lever. Down below there is a swishing sound as the torpedo is disch rged, followed by the swirl of the water as it fills the empty torpedo chamber. Looking through the periscope you see the torpedo jump to the surface a few yards ahead of the bow and
veer straight ahead at a speed faster than teer straignin aleau a a sped faster than
the submarine leaving behind it the tell-tale wake which transatlantic ic the tell-tale noted the last few months. In less than two minutes the four torpedoes are discharged. In this case they are "blanks" so far as explosives are concerned, but each io propelled by its own mechanism atter
has been discharged from the submarine Blow Caps Opened.
The torpedo tubes are filled with water, which rushed in when the blow caps were opened. The water is pumped into one of open, auxilary tanks, the breches fllung open, and in a few minutes more the
remaining four torpedoes are swung along travelling rail platforms and jammed into the emptyo tubes. In le:s than 10 minutes
is it possible to fire eight torpedoes. And is it possible to fire eight torpedoes. And
if our aim has been good eight of the "enemy's" ships are in Davy Jones's locker. It is true that submarines can be enmeshed in wire and rammed by destroyers and blown up by mines, but its a certainty that Uncle Sam is going to keep right on
building sumas building submarines, since they have proved
their worth as auxiliaries in coast deifence One submarine costs $£ 100,000$, and a single sting from its torpedo tongue can lay low a $£ 2,400,000$ Dreadnought.

HOW TO GET TRADE. Germany in 1912.1913 spent more money on her consular service than the United
States spent on its Department of Slate and Department of Commerce combined. The
result of this wise expenditure of public funds was a wonderfin growth of Germany's foreign uade ais ove ne world, even in
most remote spots
In the wake of the tended overseas business came the devel opment of its merchant marine, the estab-
lishment of banks in foreign lands, and the lishment of banks in foreign lands, and the
enlargement of its recirocal trade every enargement of its reciprocal trade every-
where. In other words the Cerman nation was made productive and prosperous. American trade conditions depend largely upon the worth and work of the consular
corps and if this country is to compete suc cessfully with its foreign rivals no stone
not should be left unturned to place it upon the highest possible plane. The greatest in-
centive to induce efficient and experienced centive to induce efficient and experienced men to enter the service and to stay there is to make the salaries and expenses incident
to the various posts altractive thereby enabling them to apply themselves to their many duties and to attain promotion and increased pay as their records warrant. In 1912 William Sulzer introduced a bill in Congress, reforming some of the then prevalent consular abuses, and this afterwards became a law.
This was the first definite step toward improving the consular body. As a conse.
quence, political pull and social prestige have since counted much less in making consular appointments and efficiency has been more of a factor in promotions.

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