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SPECIAL FEATURES

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Belgium Joins In.

Milan, Tuesday. Belgium has given its adherence to the London Agreement which concerns the conclusion of peace.

An Ultimatum. Vienna, Tuesday. According to the Secolo the Ministers of England and France have tendered a note to Greece which is in the nature of an

America Demands Compensation.

Vienna, Tuesday. The American Government it would appear demands compensation for the families of American citizens killed in the attack upon the Ancona.

Captured Steamer.

Copenhag en, Tuesday. The Danish steamer "Hilleröd" with a cargo of oil, 15,000 casks, bound from Philadelphia to Trondhjeim, has has been taken by the English to Kirkwall. The cargo has been confiscated as contraband.

Greek Note. Athens, Tuesday. The Greek Government has made a reply to the Entente Powers much on the same lines as previously, namely that Greece maintains a benevolent neutrality but refuses 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 160.000 soldiers there, a fact which causes the utmost interest if not anxiety here.

Want Greece to Disarm.

London, Tuesday. The efforts of the Entente Powers are concentrated upon the effort to pursuade Greece to disarm, it being feared that with an army on a war footing that country might be tempted to interfere against the landings of troops.

Emperor or President?

New York, Tuesday. A telegram from Peking tells that there is a considerable difference of opinion at the last moment in China as regards the question of electing an Emperor and that Yuanschikai has decided to await a more propitious time to give up the Presidency for the Imperial title.

Greece Withdraws Troops.

Salonica, Tuesday. In view of the defeat of the allied forces and the retreat of the French and English pursued by the Bulgarians, the Greek Government has decided to withdraw its troops. The French and English forces are blowing up the line and have destroyed the tunnels and bridges as they go.

Ministerial Council.

Vienna, Tuesday. Under the presidency of the Minister of Foreign affairs a Ministerial Council has taken place. The two Minister Presidents attended. The subject of meeting 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 Edward Carson, for the purpose of forcing the Government to dissolve the House of Commons and issue writs for a General Election. This move it would appear is based upon the refusal of the Government to listen to the call for Conscription. The plan of Lord Derby for finding recruits is admitted as having been a failure. The movement for new elections has the support of the opposition and especially of the Northcliffe press.

Sir Edward Carson himself has written a letter to the press in which he censures the Government for having come to an agreement with Denmark, whereby the blockade is relaxed and, he says, that it is unworthy of a Ministry to conceal any such an arrangement. He finishes up by saying that the Government seeks to prolong the life of Parliament 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 prolongation, it merely means that the people are to be held in ignorance for yet another year of what is taking place, just as has been the case hitherto, both as regards the war and for the matter of hat in all other respects.

Not Possible any More.

Budapest, Tuesday. The Adevural, which has hitherto been a pro-Ally newspaper, publishes an article in which it says that since the destruction of the Servians, any idea of Roumania interfering in favour of the Entente Powers is out of the question.

Senator Against England.

Washington, Tuesday. Senator Hoke Smith made a long speech in bringing in his resolution against the attitude adopted by England in the matter of the blockade, and the consequent ill effect upon American sea-borne trade. He said that America was no vassal of England and he went on to quote many cases of arbitrary action by the British authorities since the war began and which entirely did away with the liberty of American commerce upon the

AMERICAN LIBEL CASE.

Appeal by Mr. Gaston who Does Not Want to Present Particulars of His Accounts,

London, Tuesday. A curious case has come up here, the plaintiff being Mr. E. P. Gaston, an American citizen who sues a number of London newspapers for having published a letter from Ambassador Gerard, the American diplomatic representative in Berlin.

Mr. Gaston had been engaged on relief work for British prisoners in Germany and Belgium since August, 1914, to the beginning 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 Ambassador Gerard.

PRESENTS FOR PRISONERS.

The American Ambassador at Berlin issues a warning against an alleged American named Mr. Edward Page Gaston, who has issued a circular, in which he offers to make arrangements for the supply of food, clothing, &c., to British prisoners in Germany. "I desire," says Mr. Gerard, "to warn friends of British prisoners in Germany against confiding anything to this man. He has no connection with this Embassy, prisoners-in Macedonia and I do not even permit him to enter it. He has been required to leave Germany and Bel- appears to have been gium by the German authorities. I must ear- Gewgheli and Doiran nestly beg the British public and friends of prisoners to have nothing to do with him."

He Appeals.

Mr. Gaston now appeals against an order made by Mr. Justice Bray, directing him to give particulars as to names, amounts, addresses, etc. etc., in relation to a paragraph in his statement of claim asserting that after the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany he was actively engaged "with official sanction," in relief and other works,

His council contends that to give particulars at this stage, as ordered by the judge, as to dates, amounts, and descriptions of remittances, food, etc., and names and addresses of relatives and friends, would be to give discovery before defence was put in.

Mr. Barrington Ward, in supplementary argument, urged that if the paragraph was immaterial it should be ordered to be struck out, but if material respondents should apply for further and better particulars, a prefatory averment was no longer necessary.

Judge intervenes. Lord Justice Bankes: If a man puts some-

thing in a pleading to make it good pleading, is he immune from embarrassment? Mr. Ward did not say that, but added that the particulars were not necessary for the purpose of defendant putting in his pleas.

The Court intimated that respondents were entitled to the particulars, and called upon Mr. McCardie to make his submissions only on the point whether they should be directed to be given now or after defence delivered.

Mr. McCardie submitted that he was entitled to them now, as the paragraph had been inserted in the statement of claim of set purpose, and contained material facts. It was the ordinary practice to give particulars before defence was put in.

Plea of Justification.

Lord Justice Bankes said if there was a plea of justification the particulars were of great importance, but if the defence was merely that the words were not uttered they were of relatively little importance.

Mr. McCardie said without the particulars he could not plead in relation to the words "other kindred work" and "such further and other services," etc. A plea of justification was in contemplation.

Mr. Ward, in reply, said in that event the issue was whether the words, with or without the innuendo, were true. He added that appellant was anxious to give all the information respondents were entitled to.

Mr. McCardie: He has successfully concealed his anxiety so far.

The Court ultimately dismissed the appeal with costs, thereby upholding the order directing particulars at this stage.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S ARMY IN GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

PREDICTIONS OF MONSIEUR CLEMENCEAU AND COLONEL REPINGTON REGARDING FAILURE OF BALKAN EXPEDITION APPEAR QUITE TRUE. UNITED ALLIES BEATEN, DIVIDED IN FLIGHT.

about! The Balkan Expedition of the Allies is proving to be a fiasso! Clemenceau had predicted the failure of the Balkan venture aloud to the French people in his newspaper l'Homme Enchainé. Colonel Repington, who has shown himself to be one of the most perspicacious of the English 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 during the past few days, proved themselves to be true prophets.

Commandant Pre-occupied.

General Sarrail is reported by an Italian Correspondent to have lost the confidence which he displayed at first and to have become much pre-occupied and worried. And well he may! There is something almost pathetic about General Sarrail, who is bottled up with his troops in a position which is, swamps on the one side, impassable mountains on the other, and the only way out is through a narrow zig-zag road which leads towards Monastir.

A united force of French and English attempted to work up along both banks of Vardar and are now hastily retreating whence they came, having suffered serious losses. United they were beaten, and now the Bulgarians, by one of those rapid movements of which they are masters, have divided the English from the French and both are in flight. According to the reports from Sofia there is not a single so the Allied forces in freedom-for very ve been taken e been repulsed and are on Greek to wiast stand the Allies at positions have now been taken by the garians.

Badly Maulel Two English divisions are reported to have

been decimated and a French division com- | negrin mountains 2,500 prisoners were made.

It was certain to be, and it has come, posed of regiments 45, 84, 140 and 284 has suffered very heavy losses in wounded, dead and prisoners taken. In one trench 100 corpses were found. The cavalry which protected the flank of the Bulgarian army attacked a French batallion near the village of Negortzi and dispersed it, the Commandant being taken prisoner. Many positions occupied 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 specially dear to the Bulgarians, has been adopted, showing how fierce the fighting was. Thus the Anglo-Franco position near the village of Furka was taken at the point of the bayonet.

Divided Their Forces.

At Furka the Macedonian division attaked the entire English-French front, at the village of Bogdantzi, broke through their lines and thus divided the English from the French. The allied forces thereupon beat a hasty retreat. A large number of prisoners were taken, amongst them five officers. The advance of the Bulgarians is of so rapid a nature, that up to date time has not been given to make a list of booty. The captured and dead belong largely to the English army and to the division of General Bailloud, composed of the French regiments 174 and 176 and a Zouave regiment.

According to the French newspaper, the Petit Journal, what remains of the Servian army is wandering about in the wilds of Albania, suffering terribly from want and exposure.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Balkan Front.)

Southwest and south of Plevlje the Austro-Hungarian troops have once again forced the enemy way. There and in the east Monte-

Press Opinion on Chancellor's Speech.

M. Hanotaux in the Figuro writes that on all sides there appears German arrogance as the expression of the unbroken Pan-Germanismus. The Humanité cannot imagine that the Chancellor would be contented with a 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 admits that the Germans, after the French fiasco in the Champagne, after the defeat of the Russians, after the brilliant military and diplomatic results in the Balkans, imagined themselves to be the victors and so acted. In conclusion Hervé reminds his readers of the results of the Boer war where in the first instance the ultimate victors were defeated. He also quotes the first Napoleon war.

British Press.

London, Tuesday. The Morning Post has all at once discovered that the reports of famine and scarcity of men and material of war were sent purposely by Germany to the English press. That was, according to the Post, cleverly done in order to stem the recruiting 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 told of great weakness. "Ten months ago", he says, "we were told that in the middle of June the Germans would die of hunger. But Germany refused to live up to the prophecy. At one time we were told that they had no corn, now it is that they have no fat. It is untrue that they are short of

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 east the Turks captured a bridge over the Tigris, and caused the enemy to retire together with a cannon boat which made the best of its way down stream.

SCENES IN THE

ITALIAN CHAMBER,

Vienna, Tuesday. A private telegram to the Neues Wiener Journal, gives some extracts from a recent debate in the Rome Chamber of Deputies, giving an idea of the low tone of the legislators of Italy. As President Marcora called for cheers for

the King the Republicans joined in. Mazzoni (Social Democrat) addressing him-

self to the Republicans: Do you applaud the Monarchy? Gaudenzi (Republican): No we remain

always Republicans. Dugoni, Carroti, Mazzoni (all Socialists);

Then, live the Republic! Bovelti (Ministerialist): You are Austrians!

Dugoni (Socialist): Shut your mouth, Loud cries against the Socialists: You are

enemies of your Fatherland. Dugoni (Socialist): And you have done

your deeds of valor in the Coffee houses of Udine!

Mazzini (Socialist): You only know of what is behind the front! Then came a seconed scene.

Modigliano (Socialist): Why don't you read the telegram from the inhabitants of Cervignano you interned? Marchesano (Reform Socialist): Shame

upon you! Dugoni to Marchesano: Be quiet, volunteer fortress artillerist.

Marchesano: I have done my duty! Mazzoni: Show your wounds!

Dugoni: Theformer Neutralists died in the trenches. You shut yourself up in a

Carroti: And for that you accepted officers

Scene number 3 came before long. I took place during the speech by Sonnino. Vissola at a given point of the speech called out "Long live Servia!"

Turati (Socialist): You are shameless Cynics; first you by your weakness and indecision sacrifice Servia and now you applaud! (Loud cheers from the Socialists, much noise from other sides.)

Turati: We are against all war without exception!

Marchesano: Why dont you applaud now. when we wish to help the heroic Servians

Turati: Shut your mouth, crocodile! Marchesano: The German socialists with their patriotism are better than you!

Ford's Ark.

Wondrous Generosity Upon the Part of the Millionaire Peace Apostle. New Typewriters for Fifty Four Newspaper Correspondents.

London, Tuesday. In spite of reports that Mr. Henry Ford has been refused a passport, that self installed Apostle of Peace is aboard the Oscar II and is daily expected at Christiania. The Oscar II chartered by Mr. Ford sailed

on Saturday, Dec. 4. None in America take the Apostle and his expedition seriously.

The Staff.

His forces include a personal staff of secretaries, baggage masters, interpreters, twentyfive of them, all elated at embarking for Europe, many being so bound for the first

The official roster shows that Mr. Ford, after issuing tens of thousands of invitations by wire to persons all over the country, offering to pay all expenses by rail, sea, and motar-car, secured only half a dozen persons of any prominence. All the rest are cranks, joyriders, and humorists.

Sixty-Eight Pacifists.

Broadly stated, the roster showed sixty-eight pacifists, fifty-four newspaper-correspondents, and five cinema-men. Mr. Ford received the newspaper representatives three times before going, and his Press representative was very active all day. At the evening reception the latter opened the proceedings by stating that Mr. Ford had procured new typewriters for all the newspaper correspondents, and added that Mr. Ford wished it understood that everybody was to be his guest in every sense of the word. No one but Mr. Ford would be permitted to give any tips, he added, and that was one point he wished to be made very clear. A chorus of approval followed this arrangement, and a general move ensued towards the office where the brand-new type-writing machines were on view.

No English Wanted In reply to a request from English newspaper correspondents to accompany the peace mission, Mr. Ford said he regretted that none but American citizens were allowed. If English 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. One daring Britisher has booked a passage in the Oscar II.'s steerage, all the first and second-class cabins being retained by Field-Marshal Ford.

The Chaplain.

Amongst the applications for a free passage aboard the Oscar was Dr. Charles Aked, who forswore allegiance to England and is now a fully-fledged American citizen. Dr. Aked came post-haste from St. Francisco, where he has been stationed since he resigned the office of chaplain to Mr. Rockefeller, the oil king, and travelled by special car to New York to become 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." He keenly regretted to hear that the English people were inclined to regard the expedition either as a huge joke or advertising.

PEACE QUESTION

FROM TURKISH VIEW. Constantinople, Tuesday. Halil Bey has made a statement to the Vossische Correspondent 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 Turkey. "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 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 typhus. That however does not appear to be the case, for it is now announced that between 20,000 and 25,000 have been liberated. They had been shamefully treated by their captors. A great many more had died from want and typhus.

Steamer Sunk,

London, Tuesday. The British steamer "Pinegrove," 3,847 tons, has been torpedoed. Twentytwo men of the crew were rescued.

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Though conditions in the business community of every land are at present far from normal, we nevertheles believe that comm nications should be maintained and The interest kept alive between the United States and Germany - so that the many pleasant and profitable commercial relations may be rapidly resumed after the war.

To further this end, the Continental Times purposes to conduct a regular business and financial section which will keep readers in both countries in touch with the conditions in the markets of the other. American firms with American markets will find our columns a very valuable medium for keeping their name and products before the eyes of the public. Bank reports, stock quotations, news of business enterprises will be given due attention, as well as all other items of use to commercial circles on both sides.

We invite the practical cooperation of all those who are in interested in this project, and we trust that they will take advantage of the weekly Commercial Section (published every Friday) in order to keep in touch with one another. We hope that we may likewise count upon their support in this nudertating by their liberal use of our advercolumns 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 Italian press that none of the Go vernments of those three countries have the smallest idea of peace, that they just dont want peace, the very idea is one not to be thought of. And they are the countries which during this war have been perpetually, continuously and, one might almost say, mono tonously beaten. It reminds one of the time in 1906, when the Russians, beaten over and over again, and not having a single successexcept that of the Putilow Hill which was taken from them, recaptured by them and a second time captured again by the Japanese; talked loudly of never giving way and no having the sligh test idea of making peace

But when one comes to look at the situation dispassionateldy, the idea of the Allies not thinking about peace must appear rediculous. England can find no more recruits and the nation will not stand for conscription. Even if it did, England it is admitted could find but 11/2 million more soldiers, untrained men at that. The English have lost half a million of men already and the numbers of casualties are increasing by leaps and bounds all the while. There is a big casualty list due from the Irak, where the campaign may be regarded as lost; another probably larger still for the Balkan expedition also a forlorn hope. A third, less large probably, may be expected from Flanders. There is the outlook of a campaign in Egypt, India is in unrest, England is sorely troubled with a highly threatening American Note. The money necessities of the nation are a matter of utmost

The French are sorely in need of hard cash 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 Pas de Calais, and grave doubts are already crossing the minds of the Gauls as to whether they will ever be able to get the Anglo-Saxon to retire from their territory.

Italy, miserable, traitorous country that talked so loud und did so little, is in the worst possible situation as a poor, a very poor country, that finds itself now face to face with an accumulated deficit of the prodigious sum of twelve milliards of Lire. Italy, like | Stakes.

the rest of the Allies, has no victories to record but on the other hand vast losses a decimated army and an exhausted treasury.

All the above being facts, to which many more of the same kind could readily be added, how can it be, unless those countries have been afflicted with dementia, that they are not thinking of peace. If they are not be thinking of peace, if they are not considering the question of peace, why then undoubtedly they have decided upon suicide,

American Congress.

Without any kind of doubt the present session of Congress in Washington is going to be marked by stormy debates and principally upon the question of the export of munitions. That is the opinion expressed by an expert upon American politics, Mr. Lindsay Rogers in the Contemporary Magazine. 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 impatience shown in the United States at the delay of the British Government in answering the Note, and that impatience might at any moment develop into a different and far more dangerous sentiment. Uncle Sam is a dangerous chap to trifle with and, if England's Cabinet should think it wise to try and throw dust into the eyes of the Americans 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 markedly emphatic. Vast American commercial interests are threatened and, that being so, present conditions must be changed so that the trade of the United States be given free scope and be not restrained or curtailed by arbitrary action which England considers is 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 side of the Coalition Cabinet from which he lately resigned. In the first place he is of an exceedingly strong and magnetic personality, a born leader of men, an able orator, and full of the fighting spirit of the Irishman. Secondly, he knows a great number of the intimate secrets of the Government, 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 of Sir Edward in the eyes of the public. During his brief stay in the Government, what appears to have appalled the late Attorney General the most, was the action of the Ministers in witholding news of all kinds, and more especially bad news from the knowledge of the public.

Now there is a strong political clique in England that calls for new elections and it comes with the strong and popular cry "The Government has been fooling the people and keeping the truth back from it!" That party wishes to place the picturesque and interesting Sir Edward at the head of this new movement against the Government. The Coalition Cabinet has temporised instead of acting. It 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. Colonel Hall Walker Presents Valuable Stable of Thoroughbreds To British Government.

London, Tuesday. Colonel Hall Walker, M.P., announced last night that the Government had accepted 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 today, will therefore be withdrawn.

The Tully Stud (Kildare) and Russley Park (Wiltshire) are among the most famous of their kind in the United Kingdom. Their value is estimated at £100,000. During the past sixteen years the Tully Stud has turned out winners of about £225,000 in stakes, including such renowned horses as Minoru, Cherry Lass, Prince Palatine, Night Hawk, and Witch Elm-all classic winners-Royal Realm, White Eagle, Roseate Dawn, Charles O'Ma'ley, William Rex, Challenger, Carrickfergus, Colonial, Let Fly, Black Arrow, Merry Gal, Polar Star, Barcroft, Ulster King, Follow Up, and Absolute.

Of these the best was probably Prince Palatine, who won the St. Leger and two Ascot Cups, prior to being sold to Mr. J. B. Joel for £40,000. Minoru carried the Royal purple and scarlet of King Edward when he won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby and it was under Colonel Hall Walker's own colours that Cherry Lass won the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, Night Hawk the St. Leger, Witch Elm the One Thousand, and Merry Gal the Princess of Wales's

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ITEMS.

MILD WEATHER PREVAILS. TWO THOUSAND WOMEN CAR CONDUCTORS. AN ORIGINAL CHRISTMAS BAZAAR. BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED DOLLS.

COMING FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

FRAULEIN VON WEINBERG TO BECOME MARKGRÄFIN PALLAVICINI. COUNTESS TAAFE DECORATED. THE NEW THROUGH TRAIN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vienna, Tuesday. Wondrous mild weather continues here, which is well for the poor, for fuel, like most other commodities, has gone up considerably in price.

In my last letter I told you of the number of women working in various positions rendered vacant by the departure of the men for the front. Dr. Weiskirchner Mayor has made a speech before the Christiansocial Painters Association in Währing, and he touched upon the subject of the role played by women in this war and quoted the fact that there were no less than 2,100 female 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 front.

Big Jewelry Theft. Eighty thousand knonen worth of jewels have suddenly disappeared owing to the carelessness of their owner, a jewel dealer of Budapest. He was travelling in the train from Debrecin to Ermihalysalva, and his valuable property was in a small leather bag. The thief captured 500 pairs of golden earrings, 79 rings with brilliants, 1,500 ladies rings, 2,000 war-rings and a considerable stock of watches.

Signs of Christmas.

Many signs of Christmas are already upon us, one of them the opening of a Christmas Bazaar in the Schwartzwaldschen School House in the Wallnerstrasse. It is quite original as a show, the exhibitions being dolls and there is a competition as to the best dressed of the puppets. The result has been that some really most beautiful toilettes have been seen on the diminutive figures, many of them coming, it is said, from our best known dressmakers' establishments. It is the same thing with the hats and there are to be seen, in Lilliputian form, the most tempting looking creations.

Countess Naudine Berchtold, who is very interested in the exhibition has one of the most effective displays in the Bazaar, in the form of a whole series of peasant costumed dolls, together representing what one might well call an historical costume exhibition of the national peasant peasant of the Dual Mon-

Another exc interesting collection lettes is that gathered of dolls with th together by ssor Bauer Lieser, and eostumes taken from they are all the various char

In addition to the most attractive exhibition of dolls, there is a further original exhibition, which comes in the form of artistically decorated ginger-bread and other cakes and biscuits of the kind which make their appearance quite specially at Christmas-tide. Ladies of society are much interested in the bazaar and have arranged it all with the utmost good taste. An unusual attraction in such undertakings, lies in the fact that the prices asked are reasonable. That is wise, for in these times there are so many calls upon the purse that even the rich are becoming a little bit careful.

Princess Operated On. Princess Antonia of Parma, the sister of the Archduchess Zita, the wife to the heir to the throne, has had to be suddenly operated on for appendicitis. The operation was per-

formed by Head Doctor Councillor von Hochstetter and happily the result has been in the highest degree successful. The Princess has been able to leave the Sanatorium in the Neustadt, where the operation had been performed and is now back home again. An Interesting Betrothal.

A highly interesting betrothal is announced, which is not exactly new, but had been kept out of the newspapers until now. It is that of the only daughter of Herr and Frau Karl 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 Pallavicini, the only son of Count Bela Pallavicini. The marriage 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 entertained the members of the Hungarian Polo teams that have come to take part in the 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 girls in society in the short while since she made her debut. Frau von Weinberg is herself an exceedingly beautiful woman, whilst Herr Karl von Weinberg is one of the most popular of sportsman.

The Archduchess Isabelle, accompanied by 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 appreciation of her devotion, been given the

The Kaiser has sent personal condolences, to Chacellery Director, William Friedrich von Weckbecker, on account of the loss of his mother, Pauline Baroness Weckbecker, the widow of the Fieldmarshal. The message sent was in particularly touching terms. Telegrams of sympathy were also received from the Archduchess Marie Therese and Archduke Leopold Salvator.

In the Theatres.

One of the features of the theatrical week has been the production of Ibsens "Rosmersholm" at the Deutsches Volkstheater. The piece once more met with a hearty reception by a large audience of Ibsenites. 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 knowledge. The purity of the Indian worshipper, who scarce breathes for fear of killing something. The first four acts went with the utmost smoothness, clear and never before so easily. But the closing scene failed to bring with it the expected gradeur. The Rebekka West of Frau Wallentin, was conscientious but not more. 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 cars, 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 other, and which has been christened the "Balkan Express", leaves Friedrichstrasse in Berlin at 8.16 a. m., will reach Budapest at 11.40 of an evening. And that from the Anhalter Station at 7 A. M. reaches here at 7 P. M. and Budapest at 11.40 and Constantinople at two oclock in the afternoon. The trains going the other way leave Constantinople at one in the afternoon, reach Budapest at 6.50 in the morning and Friedrichstrasse at 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 cars may only be utilised by passengers travelling with first class tickets and in addition to the ordinary fare an extra charge will be made, as formerly, for the sleeping berths. Görz Reviving.

A Correspondent who has been on a visit to Görz says that of the 30,000 inhabitants that were formerly there but a few hundreds are left. He says that it is a wondrous thing that any of the city remains 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 underground.

Görz has by degress come back to a population of 3,000, but they do not live in the houses that stand above ground, they inhabit the cellars. They live in catacombs, like the Christians in Rome. Just as those Christians were awaked by the roaring of the wild beasts in the arena, so now those inhabitants are kept awake by the screaming of the shells which the Italians, for no purpose at all, continue to pour into the ruins.

And it is not only the inhabitants that 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 big table and a straw padded seat.

That is the office of the finance department. In a room near by is the Presidency. One table, one bench, one basin, one sofa, one telephone, all in one room two metres long and the same breadth.

RUSSIA NEEDS MONEY. Harry Karzen, 19 Year Old, Notified His Father's Goods Will Be Seized Unless He Sends Cash.

Chicago. The Tzar wants Harry Karzen of 1332 North Leavitt street for the colors. An imposing letter, bearing the seal of the Russian government, reached Harry on his way to school yesterday. And another missive, more fearful and urgent, came from his father in Storodub, Russia.

The father is the owner of a small fish market there. He wrote that the mayor of Storodub had announced his goods would be seized and sold in a short time unless Harry returned to the army or sent 300 rubles immediately.

Harry is just 19 years old. He came to America two and one-half years ago. The first year he learned the barber trade and sent \$200 home. Then he entered as a freshman at the Lane Technical High school and continued at his job. He works as a tonsorial artist every day from 4 o'clock until 9 o'clock and whole days on Saturdays and Sundays, for \$8 a week. The rest of his time is spent at school.

Harry's classmates offered to take up a collection to meet the Tzar's demands. But, as they are all poor boys, Harry would not silver Medal of Honor of the Red Cross | listen to it. He will work three more hours and has been awarded the War Decoration also. every day, he said, and solve the problem. Munich, Dec. 13.

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonyis not responsible for the opinions of the mously, if so desired. The Continental Times contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Export of Arms.

To the Editor:

There is no doubt that many Christian men even approve the export of arms whilst most of the church members are quite indtfferent, And yet nobody ought to be indifferent in this matter. I have often heard an American woman saying: "Oh those European nations. How they hate one another, terr ble! But as the ammunition business continues, we Americans have no right to blame the European nations. For our gun factories are at the same time hate factories, because they work alone for the benefit of England and her allies. No just man can blame the Germans, should they begin now to hate the Americans who help to kill German fathers, brothers and sons. Were the Germans not 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 love and to lessen hate, it must be the noblest aim of all churches to stop the ammunition

I myself can at least comprehend the hate of the European nations, although I do not approve it. They hate their enemies, they 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 nation which has always been our friend, we sow hate into a nation that goes on fighting a gigantic struggle, 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

All what America has done for Belgium and other peoples, is wasted; all prayers for peace, all speeches for humanity, all sermons 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 remain longer indifferent, join the army of the voters against the export of arms. Send telegrams and deputations to the Government. 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 ring together with other voices, let your protest swell and swell until it reaches Washington as a gigantic power, as an irresistible will for justice and humanity, until you are victorious! The painful sights, the quivering eyes of brave German soldiers, wounded by American shells, the tears of German women, whom American guns have made widows; the cries of German children who have become orphans owing to American shrapnels, will help you to success. New York.

N. K. S.

C. M. T.

Complete Harmony.

To the Editor.

The following dialogue illustrates the complete harmony existing between the French and English commanders:

Kitchener; — Sir, I would remind you that: "The sun never sets upon the British Empire." Joffré; - No, and it never rises either. You English are never more than half-awake,

"Here we are Again!"

To the Editor:

Upon reading the pregnant letter of Mr. Mends regarding "War Songs," and of the English soldier being forced to resort to vulgar Music Hall songs for lack of having anything more refined or tuneful to sing, I am reminded of an amusing incident.

The impudence, rowdyism and callousness of the uniformed British Hooligan's, know no bounds. As train loads of British prisoners were being conveyed along they, whenever anyone looked at them, put out their tongues and made faces.

But the funny incident is this. Mr. Mends mentions that one of the English vulgar ditties 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 misfortune they appeared to 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 were a large number of those prisoners, consequently it took them a long while to pass. The French papers soon afterwards came out with the assertion that the number of English prisoners had really been very small but that to make them appear large, the Germans had paraded the same men past several times and that was evident because the British prisoners kept singing, "Here we are again! Here we are again!" "Observer."

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION UPON THE WAR.

FUTURE PROBLEMS FACING GERMANY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONTRACT.

By Ex-Consul Robert J. Thompson.

There is no man existing who has displayed greater force of character and convictions than ex-Consul Thompson who gave up his official position rather than sacrifice his outspoken opinions upon right and wrong in this war. Mr. Thompson was a great favourite of Mr. McKinley, the President who was purity embodied and who would have none but upright men about him. It was Mr. Thompson who was sent by President McKinlev to President Loubet as Diplomatic Envoy in connection with the Lafayette Monument project of which Mr. Thompson was the originator and promoter. Mr. Thompson is a Newspaper man, having long been on the Editorial Staff of the Chicago Times.

Mr. Thompson quite lately lectured before the Schriftstellers club in Berlin.

The Address.

He said: Gentlemen, Permit me to greet youmembers of the Authors Club and Journalists

of Berlin-as colleagues.

It is a strange psychological fact, especially for men who write, than those elements in our life which we designate as Truth, Justice, God, etc. seem to be found only on one side of a controversy in war; and that side is pretty much the side of blood relationship and racial instincts-not always, but it is a rule. This curious law applies to all people -to the German, English, French, Russian, etc. with equal and enduring force. It depends upon our approach to the great phenomenon, whether its face be black or whether it be white. What then are thoughtful sensible men to make out of the sinuation-where is there something for us to take hold of-to grasp and analyze? Where indeed, is the master mind which shall lead us out of this labyrinth of death and destruction?

Our Convictions.

However much we non-combatants may deplore the war, and however much we may protest our neutrality, as between the several belligerents, nevertheless and within our secret, or if it be open hearts, we hold convictions 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 another; the one based upon facts the other on the less secure foundation of feeling. But in the supreme crisises of life and of history, and in spite of our longings and our hopes, facts and truth rule—the dead remain dead and God reigns over all.

Thus it seems that we who seek out and follow the principal great moving facts of the war and the events leading up to the same, must arrive at much clearer visions of the tremendous issues involved, than those who find themselves suddenly enmeshed in, and encompassed by, a situation which they

had not dreamed of before. The first, simplest and most effective element in warfare, as well as ordinary life, is that of the faculty, or facility, of communication. The Power controlling this primary element 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 we can readily see the unmeasured advantage held by England and her allies in the early stages of the war, and understand perhaps, the result of an extrcise of these advantages, upon those countries beyond the frontiers of continental Europe.

The Position of London.

For centuries London has been the financial, political and chief news center of the worldit has overtopped all rivals. It has been the great heart of modern civilization. It has been the practice of all nations to maintain there important financial depositories. The wisest-al any rate the most distinguished-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 contracts with English cable companies. Another ten years of peace, with the final, certain and world-acknowledged victory of German industry over that of her English competitor, would have seen this all changed. But the fact remains, that it was, as I have said, and in these particulars, master elements in a great world war, Germany was unmeasurably handicapped. The world's standard of values, the international commercial language and diplomacy have been pretty much English for the past 100 years.

The Picture. Now with these great resources in her 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

| 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 England today, refer to the chief government newspaper organs as the "hide-the-truth-press."

The British Press.

The British government, through a portion of the British press, has been the apotheosis of untruth and mendacious misrepresentation. It has deceived the neutral world, and in doing so has most of all, deceived its own people. They are, however, rapidly awakening to one phase of this vast and fatal deception—that of their own administrative inefficiency and impotence—and it is hoped that time will set them right on the otherthe injustice and untenability of their being at war at all. No one who has earnestly thought upon the subject would claim that England, as a great factor and leader amongst 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 or literature, in invention, science, statesmenship and civic life-it is not to be found. Her success in this war would constitute a gloomy and forbidding outlook for the future -a reactionary prospect for the workers and the women of the world. Observe the organization of the physicians of England against the introduction of the industrial insurance scheme a few years ago. British standards have been accepted by the world for the past century. They lead straight and direct to the Titanic disaster for one thing, and through the operation of her selfish conservative ideals have now brought us to this final cataclysm of death and destruction -the world war.

A Selfish System.

We speak much of English inefficiency. Now just what does this mean. It is this: 'That the system of letting the less qualified man, the man borne in poverty, or under disadvantageous circumstances-look out for himself, has been tried, to the final and last degree, and is found to be an evil and selfish system. A scheme of social organization that must certainly be thrown into the dust bin of the past. The inefficiency of 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 a school of elocution, the plaything of lawyers, journalists and social climbers, and to see that it is a matter of the most up to date. perhaps commonplace, business control and administration of a great household, where all men are brothers,-in all the thousand endeavors of peace, as well as in the one of war. People observe and marvel at the German war organization. They do not see the spirit of democracy and socialism back of it and which alone has made it possible. In this spirit lies your strength, the foundation of your so-named Kultur and, in my judgment, gentlemen, it constitutes the principal hope and beaconlight of the future to be seen in the world today.

The history of the war so far is almost exclusively a list of German victories. It is the story of Liège, of Namur, of Mons, of Maubeuge, of Lille and Antwerp-of Tannenberg and Lodz, Prezmysl, Lemberg, Warsaw, Grodno, Wilna etc., of Gallipoli, Belgrade, Servia and the diplomatic victories of the Balkans; nevertheless the power of the English press is so great that the ideal still prevails, though there are marked signs of its weakening, that victory and the British arms are one and indivisible.

Sifted Through London.

Since the cutting of the German cable practically all war news are sifted through London. I known of a newspaper in Chicago that pays 25 000 Dollars a year for the exclusive news rights, in its territory of the London Times service, and yet this Chicago paper is often refered to as having pro-German inclinations. The American people are as familiar with and accustomed to the writing of such men as Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells, Conan Doyle, Arnold Bennett, Winston Churchill and a host of others as the German reader is with the writings of Ludwig Ganghofer, Bernard Kellermann, or whoever the most popular German writers may be. These Englishmen receive in peace times, from American publishers, of daily, weekly and monthly publication, from two to ten thousand marks for a single article of three or five thousand words-and everyone of them has been writing feverishly about the Huns and Vandals-of Belgian atrocities and the German baby killers. Indeed, such classic and distinguished authors as Mr. Hall Caine have addressed powerful open letters and appeals to the President and the people of the United States urging us to join them in their war against the German Empire, or a condition of order and progress-to me constituting the most model state of the world -but designated by these phrasemakers as of America—any picture she liked, or, that | "Prussian Militarism." This offensive move-

ment has never ceased. This literary bom- I bardment has had the world for its theatre of action, with America as the most hotly contented salient of all fronts. In the beginning our people were either stupified or stampeded by its tremendous attack.

Criminal Ignorance.

One of the determining causes of the war has been an inexcusable, and in effect, criminal ignorance, of the real Germany, on the part of the drawing-room statesmen of London and the over ambitious leaders of France and Russia. It is not sufficient that this great war, as we see it being waged today, be won by Germany. 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 believe to be a bit superior in general intelligence and versatility to the average citizen of most other countries. The privilege of this especial conceit is conceded, of course, to all nationalities. I wish to say with this, however, that one might expect a greater degree of fairness from America, in a judgment on a great international issue like war, than from any other neutral folk. But after all the question of sympathies and convictions there has not been settled on its merits, not even where those sentiments were favorable to Germany. Such sentiments, even as the sentiments against her, have been governed largely by false and misleading translations, by prejudice, ignorance and inapplicable standards.

Let me illustrate: To translate the American President's title of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy into the German language, one would have to make it Kriegsherr. That's all right. But when we come to translate 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 Fingerhut (thimble) a finger hat, or a Fernsprecher (Telephone) a far speaker, Professor Cramb's translation of the title of a widely read German publication, Waltmant oder, Niedergang" into "World Dome Decline" is also a sample of what not only e. I know of incorrect but intenti an American Consupost on account tho lost his translation in an of port, of the term Maul und Klauensenche (foot and mouth disease) into mouth claw disease. These are but simple glimpses/of the distortion of German phrases often transmitted to us through careless or malicious translators, with the result that the patriotic song "Deutschland, Deutschland über 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 decades. They have not been understood by the world. They have perhaps, not been explained by Germany. We say in America "It pays to 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 she could have conquered the world, commercially and financially with the single industry of synthetic chemistry in another twenty years-an industry whose products ranged from salpeter to salvarsan—that Germany was going forward to a peaceful conquest of the world in these things-a conquest that would have advanced the state of man in really unmeasurable ways-of this the world did not know-also perhaps not Germany-and that the world did not know is as much, indeed perhaps more, the fault of Germany than it is the fault of those other peoples of the Earth who felt the pressure but did not understand-shortsighted people who considered as ominous that which was

only beneficient. Not the least convincing evidence of the culture and advancement of Germany, in my judgment, is this, that out of the vast sea of human life, up from the great voice of the people of the country the demand for recognition has been more fully met here than in any other state, and as Germany has produced the leading, most practical socialist propagandists of history, in like manner she has passed further along this particular pathway of political endeavor than any other people. In the enjoyments of life, in the distribution of wealth, in the participation of those innumerable benefits which an organized household or social body may insure its members-in these and other things there is more of the substance of democracy, and less of the froth and shadow, in Germany, in my judgment, than in France, England, or possibly America.

The Misunderstood Nation.

The misunderstood nation like the misunderstood individual finds little sympathy amongst men. The dilettant statesmen of England, men who undertake the great and sacred responsibility of administering the affairs of the nation, for the purpose of social distinction, judged you by your army, 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-operative, financial, commercial and transportation policy? What did they know of the marvellous 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 conciousness of practically all mankind, directly or indirectly, with the one particular exception of Sweden? I give what seems to me 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 determine in the distribution of these prizes, who was actually doing the most for mankindthat being the chief consideration in the giving of the Nobel prizes, who was actually doing the most for mankind—that being the chief consideration in the giving of the 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 proportion. It cannot injure the outside world, however, to have this fact advertized along with your other acts of vandalism.

Kipling as God. I once had a very dear friend in Sheffield, England. In my judgment, she embodied much, if not all that was lovely and admirable in the English lady. Her God was Rudyard Kipling. In this now soiled master of the pen, her world of modern literary genius found its horizon and zenith. Rudyard Kipling is a Nobel Prizer. But while England-the English speaking world, in fact, - was receiving this single recognition in the field of modern literature, Germany was granted no less than four such distinctions in that particular class. For having endeavored to call the attention of the world to such simple, though truthful and significant illustrations of German culture at least, of his as this, my friend has informed me, that to hold further friendly relations with me would be treasonable on her part, and herefore such relations must cease.

As I have said before, when this great physical struggle is at an end, then must be continued Germany's equally important world campaign for the truth-for a proper appreciation 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 demonstrate 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 certainty of her success is the faith of study and not of feeling.

His Withdrawal.

It has been suggested that a few words respecting my withdrawal from the American consular service the reasons therefore, etc. would be proper on this occasion. Perhaps it would. I can only say that such withdrawal involved neither sensation nor criticism. It was the result of an irresistable impulse to promote what I regarded as the truth, an irresistible impulse, governed not by sympathies 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 sprung out of the war.

The initial prescriptions of anti-German

medicine were being administered to America in overwhelming doses by a certain correspondent located at Antwerp by the name of Alexander Powell. This man has been announced by an eminent American diplomatic minister as the greatest rat and liar the war had produced. Powell was the master atrocity howler and fabricator of those world-wind days in Belgium. His absynthian tales where given right-of-way over the cables, and spread in wide columns before the eyes of the affrighted world. Happily this man has since sunk into oblivion, yet the poison he printed in our great newspapers is still in the blood of the people of America. It was at this moment, in September 1913, that I forwarded a semi-official despatch to the Government at Washington informing the Secretary of State that I purposed investigating and sending confidential reports on the matter of military reprisals on the Belgian frontier and the alleged nonmilitary acts on the part of the Belgian populace, 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 the issues involved, and if not that, to at least

I check any stampede of judgment he migh be subject to on account of the onesided and false reports that were alone reaching America at that time. On being advised 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 their moral attitude towards Germany.

Public Opinion.

One swallow does not make a summer, nor does one small voice make public opinion, yet I can point with pride and satisfaction, to the fact that the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, to whom my open letters were addressed, did himself withdraw from his distinguished office shortly thereafter for essentially the same purpose I had done-to champion the cause of reason and fair play, so far at least as the action of the United States was concerned. I should add here that the order forbidding the projected investigation and reports, as previously referred to, was not signed by Mr. Bryan, but by an assistant secretary, whose action, I have no doubt, was governed solely by precautionary and neutral motives, and not by any conscious political preferences.

Bryan's Position.

Mr. William J. Bryan represents a great and progressive element of the American population - a far larger number than any other man in the present controlling political 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 may be sure that the overwhelming sentiment of the American people in also opposed to this sort of business. Nevertheless, under the law of nations and the practices of the past, this situation cannot now be changed. But I believe you may be sure that, as our government refrains from an interference with these international 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 freenom of the seas as between one neutral country and another.

It is in order to say this to you-to give you this assurance—that I have undertaken o speak here this evening. This alone must 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 he will fulfil it; first because he is a just and fearless man, and second because he is a wise man.

We shall see whether England will as readily yield her vast and historic power to these reasonable and unalterable demands, as Germany yielded certain phases of her submarine warfare. Be assured that the test will be made and that the American people will stand behind the government on this proposition with unbending purpose. America may be divided and torn assunder on academic and internal views but where the question is one of international right her unity will rival even that of this marvellous Germany.

In the readjustment of things after the war I see the alignment of two grand and leading states-who shall run along the centuries to come, in peaceful rivalry and cooperation, 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 forward in gigantic strides to greater victories and more splenderous achievements than 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 and Germany.

I thank you.

THEATRES IN LONDON.

The London managers are playing hide and seek round the clock just now. Theatreland 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 never be certain about it without an elaborate 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 for typists and employees to get afternoons off-but somehow the principals will manage it, busy men though they be!

And of course Tommy, home from the trenches or his camp wants the afternoon per-

But apart from the well-to-do folk and the soldiers who like the matinee, there is the vast class of busy people who can't spare time for the theatre in the afternoon and who don't want to get bruised and buffeted in our benighted streets towards midnight. What is to be done about them?

VOYAGE ON A SUBMARINE.

REALISTIC ACCOUNT OF WHAT IT IS LIKE TO TRAVEL BENEATH THE SEAS.

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 recent issue of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, of a trlal voyage made in a submarine, stated to be intended for use in European waters, at Quincy, Massachusetts. 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 submarine, each man at his post. One at a time now the valves are oponed and the 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 levers and pumps under the thumb of the engineers. We are now engaged in the process of "trimming."

"All ready now," shouts the captain. And in another minute, "Take 300 lb. into the forward trimming tank." The valve is opened and the rush of swirling water can be heard. The submarine commences to settle forward.

"Pump 200lb. 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 captain keeps on filling and emptying tanks. "Blow 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 a sort of state of "suspended animation."

Through the Periscope.

Nothing but the sea stretches in every direction save for the far-away coastline Now we see our floating prison settling in 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 actually under the water and looking out over the surface through the periscope. Another minute and the waves come up to meet us—and we are gone! The periscopes are under and we are down 25ft.

Below the conning tower they are manipulating the tanks. The process is something like balancing a carpenter's level. The depth dial alone tells us how deep we are submerged. All hands are intent upon the slim little black indicator. All at once the hand begins spinning rapidly and we begin going down fast. The foot marks fly by the indicator and stop with a jerk at 42. The keel of the vessel is 12ft. below the indicator hand, and that means that we are down 54ft.

A 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 successfully negotiated, and we floated 30ft. down, balanced like an acrobat on two legs of a chair. At this juncture we tried a "safety first" device which has been adopted on all submarines. The captain set a trip contrivance at 35ft. This meant that when we had submerged to a depth of 35tt the mechanism would trip and send the vessel up to the surface in a jiffy. Again the tanks and valves are adjusted 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

indicator hand starts going the other way. In less than 30 seconds, going at elevator speed, we are lifted out of the depths 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 submarine has been disabled, is as sure as

After the static 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 rescuers had come to our aid each man would have been shunted up into the coming tower in turn, the air 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 as is known, has ever tried being shot out of a submarine torpedo tube. He survived.

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 gunner's mate and his crew seize the breeches 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 mathematical range

The Swish of the Torpedo.

finders he has them aimed at the required

Little red lights glow to tell him when the 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 discharged, 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 the submarine, leaving behind it the tell-tale wake which transatlantic voyagers have 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 is propelled by its own mechanism after it 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 the auxiliary tanks, the breeches flung open, and in a few minutes more the remaining four torpedoes are swung along travelling rail platforms and jammed into the empty tubes. In less than 10 minutes 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 it's a certainty that Uncle Sam is going to keep right on building submarines, since they have proved their worth as auxiliaries in coast defence. 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 State and Department of Commerce combined. The result of this wise expenditure of public funds was a wonderful growth of Germany's foreign trade all over the world, even in the most remote spots. In the wake of the extended overseas business came the development of its merchant marine, the establishment of banks in foreign lands, and the enlargement of its reciprocal trade everywhere. In other words the German 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 successfully with its foreign rivals no stone should be left unturned to place it upon the highest possible plane. The greatest incentive 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 attractive, 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 consequence, 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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