



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Special war edition. No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75 / No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1 December 30, 1914 | January 4, 1914**

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., December 30,  
1914 | January 4, 1914

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Every  
Monday  
Wednesday  
Friday

# The Continental Times

## Special War Edition

Every  
Monday  
Wednesday  
Friday

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914. ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75.

### War News.

W.T.B. December 28th. The enemy renewed his attacks at Nieuport, supported by his warships, without success. Several inhabitants of Westende were killed by shells from the warships. An attempt of the French to take by assault the farm of St. Georges (which according to their official report is supposed to be already in their possession) failed likewise. The Germans stormed a trench of the enemy's near Ypres, making a few scores of prisoners. French attacks at Arras, Verdun and Sennheim were checked. The German advance on the left bank of the Vistula is continuing.

W. T. B. December 29th. Several successes in minor fights are reported from Nieuport and Ypres. French attacks by strong forces at Saint Menchould were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses; several hundred prisoners were made by the Germans. A German attack in the forest of Brulé near Apremont resulted in a French trench being taken and 3 machine-guns captured. French attacks at Sennheim were repulsed. In the Bzura and Rawka District the German forces are still gaining ground. Sharp Russian attacks were repulsed at Inowloz.

Vienna, December 28th. The Austrian forces north of the Dukla Pass took new positions nearer the Carpathian ridge. Between Biala and Dunajec Russian attack failed.

### The "Breslau" Again.

Constantinople, December 28th. It has become known, that the Turkish cruiser which attacked a Russian fleet of war ships and put them to flight was the small cruiser *Midilli* (formerly Breslau).

### Another Turkish Victory.

Constantinople, December 28th. Turkish forces defeated the Russians in the Murad Valley. 2 Guns, 1 machine-gun and other War material, 36 mules and 115 horses were captured and 7 officers and 96 men made prisoners.

### English Destroyer Wrecked.

London, December 28th. An English Destroyer was thrown upon a rock off St. Andrews (Scotland) during a gale. The crew was saved.

### France Calls up Last Line of Reserves.

Milano, December 28th. France has sent to the front Territorial Reserves, which have been trained in the South.

### Portuguese at War?

Madrid, December 28th. Though Portugal has not yet declared war on Germany, a Portuguese force crossed the frontier of German South-West-Africa from Angola. The Portuguese were attacked by a German force and driven back into Portuguese territory. There they tried to hold the fortified place of Naulila; the German attack however was undertaken with such force, that they had to evacuate Naulila.

### English Losses Off Cuxhaven.

Amsterdam, December 28th. The British Admiralty announces that three English airmen, who had dropped bombs on the German coast returned aboard the submarines by which they had been saved, their machines having fallen into the sea. One airman is missing. The wreck of his machine was sighted off Heligoland.

### English Losses in South Africa.

Amsterdam, December 26th. *Daily Telegraph* reports from Johannesburg that Botha's troops have lost already 124 men killed, 267 wounded and 332 taken prisoners by the Germans. The losses of the rebel forces are said to number 170 men dead and 300 wounded.—If we had believed all former reports of the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and other English papers, we should wonder what has become of all the thousands of other "rebels," who have been reported as dead or wounded during the last two months.

### American Ambassador Repudiated

Washington, December 27th. The Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, declared that all steps by the American Ambassador at Brussels, having for their object the reduction of the Belgian war contribution, have been taken unofficially and without permission by the American Government.

### Those German Mines

Milano, December 29th. *Corriere della Sera* reports from London that another Norwegian steamer was blown up by a mine off Scarborough. A few minutes later an English steamer met the same fate, followed by a Dutch merchantman and finally by a Danish ship. Two English ships were already lost in the attempt to fish up the mines recently laid by German cruisers.

### Mr. Impudence!

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill once more indulges in impertinent suggestions regarding Germany.

### A "Jam Pot Politician."

He professes to think that the hatred of England by Germany, is due to fear.

### The true reasons!

Once more, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill has made a great mistake! In a letter to the Mayor of Scarborough, the British first Lord of the Admiralty, whilst seeking to exonerate the British Navy for its laxity, in allowing an attack upon the English coast by German cruisers; subscribes to the foolish, quite unlearned and totally untrue remark, that the hatred of Germany for the English, is merely the outcome of fear. This is on a par, with Mr. Churchill's remark, made in a public speech, to the effect that the English would force the Germans to bring their fleet out, like a rat out of its hole.

He is quite wrong.

As one, knowing Germany and the Germans better than most foreigners, I would like to tell the Right Honorable Mr. Churchill that he is quite wrong, and that he is misleading the Mayor of Scarborough and his countrymen in general, in saying that the hatred of the Germans for the English is inspired by a fear of the former for the latter. Mr. Churchill, knows quite well that in making such a statement he is not telling the truth. But, as a politician, he is quite reckless, and, with an utter disdain for the public, believes that he can "fool" the people all the time. And he "fools" them.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, when Prime Minister, characterised Mr. Churchill as "The Jam Pot Politician".

Peck's bad boy.

He is in truth the "Peck's bad boy" of the Liberal cabinet. Always in trouble himself and for ever getting his colleagues into trouble. At one moment, it fell to his lot, to occupy for a brief period, the position of leader of the House of Commons, because all other ministers were temporarily absent. The effect was immediate, and before long, there was well nigh a state of riot in the legislative chamber, so offensive did Churchill make himself. He blurted out, in public, the first thing that comes to his lips, with schoolboy naiveté. Since his incoming into the Admiralty, he has set everyone at loggerheads. Under his guidance the British Navy has played a miserable rôle in this war and his grotesque expedition to Antwerp, and his utter failure to make good his boasts and promises there, is fresh in the memory of all.

Mr. Churchill has the fullest belief that impudence will carry anyone anywhere and overcome all difficulties. His motto is "Impudence and lots of it!" And on that he has acted through life. That may go down with the English, but not with the Germans.

To say that the dislike of the Germans for the English, is the outcome of fear, and Mr. Churchill daring to tell the Mayor of Scarborough so, is a fine sample of the First Lord's ruling spirit of impudence. Its "colossal impertinence!"

Why England is hated.

Undoubtedly the hatred of the German for the English is acute, even to the point of fierceness. That hatred comes from many causes, but fear is most certainly not amongst them. Here are some of those reasons, for the benefit of the English, who might be misled by Mr. Churchill's definition.

In the first place, every German, from the highest to the least one, is fully convinced that England is responsible for the present war and all its terrible results. Had there been any doubt of that, it has been fully shown since the commencement of the war by secret papers found in Brussels, which clearly revealed a secret understanding between England and Belgium, with a view to crushing Germany in case of war.

Every German is fully aware of King Edward's policy for the isolation of Germany and the determination of Great Britain to crush German trade and reduce Germany to impotency, as a business rival.

No German can ever forget or forgive the shameful personal attacks made upon the German Emperor, in the British press, ever since the commencement of the war, and not only in the press, but by members of the British cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill himself, have all permitted themselves in public speech to attack the German Emperor. Can anyone here, for a moment, picture to himself, a German minister of State, permitting himself to take the Emperor of Russia or King George of England to task. Have we

found any responsible daily paper, calling either of those Monarchs names. Certainly not! It is not possible. But in England such things take place.

British statesmen and the English papers have permitted themselves, without any proof whatsoever, to denigrate the Germans as Hunns, Barbarians and worse. The British press has, either through ignorance, or more probably with intention, spread over the world the most malicious and scandalous reports concerning Germany. It has sought to brand this highly civilised and well ordered country; which can stand as a model to the world; with the marks of shame, bloodthirstiness and depravity.

But perhaps of all those causes which make the Germans hate the British the most, is the hypocrisy of England in professing to go to war in the cause of civilisation, whilst calling to her aid hosts of barbarians, such as Hindus, Pathans, Sikhs, Fiji Islanders, and Japanese. To the German mind, this idea of bringing in Asiatics to fight against civilised races, is an insult to humanity which can never be forgotten by the Teutons. There is nothing which makes the German soldiers so indignant, as finding themselves having to fight against black soldiers, mercenaries in English pay.

The above are some of the reasons why the hatred of the German for the English has become relentless. That dislike is such, that it has almost nullified and absorbed all other enmities.

Fear of the English by the Germans, does not exist, except in the disordered brain of Mr. Churchill. But fear of the Germans, according to a friend of mine, who has just come back from London, is as a perpetual nightmare in England. "The English" said that friend, when I asked him to define the spirit existing in Great Britain, "are in state balancing between two sentiments, egregious vanity on the one hand, abject fear on the other!"

### Why Germany must win!

The Kaiser, Bethmann Hollweg, Hindenburg, Prince v. Bülow, Herr Ballin and others tell the reason why.

In Germany every man, woman and child is united in the one great desire for the victory of their country, and there are none here who can for one moment imagine that the troops of the Fatherland can come out of the present fight any other than victorious. That feeling so strong amongst the people, is reflected, even in a more intense form amongst the troops at the front and everyone coming back from the fighting lines tells of the immense enthusiasm of the troops.

I have collected a few of the definitions of leading personalities, upon the question of "Why Germany must win!"

The Emperor William, for instance says that Germany must surely win, "On account of the unshaken will of the people to win and their utmost faith in the righteousness of the cause they are defending", also, "on account of the strength of their arms and the feeling that God is with them".—Prince Bülow has said: "We shall win, because we must win. Germany has never been defeated by the enemy when united and never in the course of her long and changing history, was she so united as now." Reichskanzler Bethmann-Hollweg considers that Germany must win, because of her financial and military strength and the perfection of her organisation together with the perfect unity of the people to support the government.

Field Marshal v. Hindenburg is convinced that the victory in the end must come to the nation which has the strongest nerves and those nerves he considers belong to the Germans.

Sven Hedin feels sure that the Germans must win, otherwise Europe lies open to the domination of the Slav and the Yellow races. He says: "Germany is fighting for a high ideal, not for acquisition, money or vengeance. Germany will win on all fronts!"

The clear-headed president of the Hamburg American line, Herr Ballin, says that Germany must win "Because of the thorough sentiment of victory existing and her wondrously directed strength."

### What Grey Left Undone.

Plain Talk by English Author.

[—] As shown before, there exist a certain number of men in English public life who are fully convinced of England's complicity in the outbreak of the war. By a sure if slow, process these denunciations are multiplying. They are uttered by men of strength and determination who deem it their patriotic duty to disclose to their countrymen the unpleasant truth. The English government dares not muzzle them. The latest contribution comes from that well-known author, H. N. Brailsford and is published by the "Labour Leader" under the heading: "Who is responsible?"

By way of an introduction the article in question contains a translation of the report (withheld from publication in England up to now) forwarded by the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Petersburg to his government. That report was drafted on the 30th. July and in consequence of the outbreak of the war, seized by the German postal authorities. Brailsford lays stress upon the statement by the Belgian diplomatist to the effect that the promise of English assistance turned the scales in favour of the Russian war party. Brailsford then proceeds to ask why peace was preserved after all in the Bosnian crisis of 1908, and why, on the other hand the Serbian crisis of 1914 resulted in the world war. The answer is simplicity itself. In 1908 Sir Edward Grey told Russia quite plainly that England did not wish to become involved in a war through a Balkan affair, while in 1914 he did nothing of the sort. This, it is explained, is due to the fact that between 1908 and 1914 the Franco-Russian alliance was knit more closely and that the Anglo-Russian and Franco-English ententes assumed a much more positive and intimate character.

Brailsford next goes into the question whether, at the psychological moment the English Foreign Office took any measures calculated to preserve peace. He answers the question with an emphatic "No." It did not prevent Russia from committing acts of provocation, although it would have been in a position to do so.

The article continues to this effect: British diplomats knew exactly where the danger was. With the greatest fertility and ingenuity they submitted one compromise after the other—but they left undone what really mattered. They took no real steps to prevent or put off the Russian mobilisation. We find that on the 25th July our Ambassador gave Mr. Sazonoff a warning of what has actually happened — "that if Russia mobilises Germany will not confine herself to mere mobilisation or leave Russia time to finish hers, but will probably declare war at once." On that very day Russia decided on the mobilisation. Even had the character of the danger not been perfectly clear by then, it was made so by the full particulars supplied by the German Chancellor in his interview with our Ambassador, in which he said that the danger would arise in the event of Russia not only mobilising in the south against Austria, but also in the north against Germany.

Even that warning was left unheeded and in the night from 30th to 31st. July the fateful order to mobilise in the north was issued. At each interview between Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Sazonoff our Ambassador warned and pleaded. At last (on the 27th July) he was told that the mobilisation would take place in due course. Then there was yet time for Sir Edward Grey to speak. There was a formula that could have preserved peace, viz.: "If you mobilise against Germany before all resources of diplomacy are exhausted we shall look upon you as the aggressors and shall not permit one single man or ship to assist you." That word Sir Edward Grey did not speak, nor anything similar. The English White Book shows that Sir Edward Grey was successful in many respects. He induced Germany to exercise pressure on Austria at the eleventh hour. He induced Austria to give up at the eleventh hour the main point in dispute. But he failed after all and could not preserve peace because he would not or could not control Russia. The moment Russia took the fateful provocative measure she did so with the conviction that our support was guaranteed. Nothing was done or said to make such support dependent upon Russia's willingness to serve the cause of peace. Thus it is that our diplomacy bears part of the responsibility for the joint crime.

Sir Edward Grey saw at last how the group system had prepared the great danger. He saw a way of escape in the creation of a concert. It was too late. Neither he, nor France could emancipate themselves from the principle "right or wrong — my ally."

### The Hypocrisy of Rheims.

English Officer on the Military Use of Tall Buildings.

Cologne Cathedral's Turn May Come!

An officer in the Royal Field Artillery writes in the London "Times": Still in the same position. We have been here ever since we arrived, except for a three-day rest. We do a bit of shooting most days and nights, but doubt if we do any considerable damage except by chance now and then. Shrapnel is pretty useless against decent trenches unless one enfilades them. The main German trench opposite to and some 400 yards from ours, is said to be 12ft deep, and covered with logs, straw, and mud. I heard some one say that he believed the Germans brought their ammunition there on horses. At one place opposite us the German trench is 25 yards from ours. Old tins of bully beef can be thrown across, and if they are old enough they might explode, and then again they might not! An infantry regiment in the trenches there rushed it the other night and tried to fill it in. The half did so, but one lot of the party missed the end of the trench and pushing on too far got heavily punished.

Nearly all these attacks take place at night, and searchlights and rockets are employed a good deal. At present we are not the object of severe pressure, consequently the only Germans I have seen are the heads and shoulders of cold-looking "Boches" in their forward trenches. No masses of grey coats struggling shoulder to shoulder over heavy squashy plough or fields of roots. I have been able to pick up the flashes of two of the enemy's batteries. One was out of range of us, and the other I did not pick up till nearly dark, and owing to misunderstandings over the telephone the battery never got on to it. Very disappointing!

Every third day (subalterns take it in turns) I go out to a two-storied house about a mile and a half in front of the battery and 600 yards from the nearest German trench. It is a magnificent house with eight or nine bedrooms, and beautifully, although rather gaudily, furnished. It is of course badly knocked about by shell fire, as it is full in view of the German batteries; everything inside is pulled inside out and upside down. As for shooting at church towers and steeples, and in fact any high buildings, it is vital. It is nonsensical to complain of the destruction of large buildings, whether town halls, churches, or factories, when in the contested area. We do it as much as the Germans do, and observing officers of both sides use these same buildings to direct their artillery fire on those of the other. It happens to be in France now, but later on it may well be Cologne Cathedral. We had better not shout too loud now or we shall merit the epithet hypocrite later on. After all one's country's interests and the lives of men must to the soldier come before art and beauty.

### American Commerce and the War.

England's interference with neutral commerce has roused strong feelings in the United States. According to the *New York Journal of Commerce* the Department of State is flooded with protests by exporters of meat who are prevented to ship to Holland. This is not an isolated case. The Washington Correspondent of the *Times* wrote to his paper about pressure put upon Congress by copper, wool, rubber and other interests. All these industries are embittered by England's arbitrary actions and ask for redress. The American representatives of the English press, who can see the temper of American industrial and commercial circles rising, fear a serious reaction from the hitherto anglophile leanings of the States. The economic interests which suffer under England's "rule of the waves" are indeed enormous. Cotton exports, for instance, have decreased by 87 million Dollars in October last as against the exports in October 1913 and the total exports of the United States sank from 271 million Dollars in October 1913 to 156 millions in October 1914. These material factors may strongly influence the sentiments of the American people. The United States have hitherto abstained from joining the action of the three Scandinavian countries, but it would not be in accordance with America's position as a world power, if she would leave all initiative to three small European States.

Washington an American Louvain!

The destruction of Washington, the capital of the U.S.A., by England in 1814.

The English have been very active in the past weeks, in their campaign of base slander. The very acme of this, has just come to light in the shape of a picture-primer, published in Edinburgh, by Dobson, Molle & Co., under the title "Never Again - The History of a Crime."

His message to President Wilson "My heart bleeds for Louvain," is then used in a most objectionable way in a couplet, accompanying the picture.

The burning of a section of Louvain was a measure justified by provocation and necessity. It might prove beneficial to the English to remind them of an occurrence of exactly one hundred years back, which as a case of pure brutality was without the slightest extenuation.

The President and his Cabinet had fled, and the English crew led by their notorious commander Cockburn, penetrated into the Capitol building itself.

The American historian already quoted, described this raid as "one that was in no sense compatible with warfare," and "an outrage against civilization."

American Consul-General Deprecates Stories About Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Charles Denby, the American Consul-General at Vienna has arrived at New York for a short stay at home. Mr. Denby in an interview deprecated energetically the assertion made by New York papers that all public buildings and palaces at Vienna are used as hospitals for wounded soldiers.

Turks Take Ardahan.

Constantinople, January 2nd. The occupation of the town of Ardahan in the Caucasus by the Turks is now confirmed. The Turks stormed the town from the unfortified side without taking the trouble of bombarding the 5 forts.

Dutch-American Shipping.

Washington, January 2nd. The Governor General of the Philippines reports that a Dutch steamship-company intends to open a regular service from New York via the Panama-Canal to Manila and the Dutch Indies.

Russia and Serbia.

By Count Julius Andrássy, Privy Councillor, late Royal Hungarian Minister. Budapest.

The collection of documents recently published by the English Government throws an interesting light upon the historical events preceding the war. The most important part of the collection is that treating of Sasonoff's point of view with regard to Serbia.

The cause of the world war is to be found in the rigid dogma of Sasonoff's policy, according to which the absolute independence of Serbia and her preservation of a dignity and strength worthy of an independent State is vital to the interests of Russia.

It is worth while to analyse this historical declaration, sealed as it is by the blood of millions. First of all I must point out that the Russian point of view does not by any means represent an old political dogma of Russia's, but a conviction of quite recent date.

Even subsequent to the Treaty of Berlin Russia continues the policy founded upon satisfying us at Serbia's cost. At that time she made Bulgaria the object of her schemes.

When Battenberg had defeated King Milan Serbia's fate did not by any means touch Russia's heart. She did not even wax jealous when we saved Serbia and strengthened our influence there.

Russia has no interests in Serbia.

Serbia is situated 400-500 kilometres from the Russian border. Serbia is not situated between Russia and ourselves. Nor has Russia any economic interests to speak of in Serbia.

On the other hand Serbia is our immediate neighbour. Belgrade forms the key of the Danube valley. Serbia is wedged between Hungary and Bosnia, and if the Russian says that he is racially akin to the Serbian we can point to the fact that there are several millions real Servians living in Austria-Hungary.

Undoubtedly Sasonoff is led by great political motives, however it should be emphasised that these are not of a defensive but an aggressive character.

There is yet another cause. Russia has made many an effort to liberate the Balkans nations, in order to secure the hegemony in the Balkans for herself. But it was all in vain. The nations would not be grateful. Serbia

remained Russia's only faithful shieldbearer. If Serbia had not found proper protection at the hands of Russia, if she had felt that she might be punished for her madcap policy directed against us, Russia would have lost this last stay too and her oriental policy would have ended in complete failure.

If Russia would be satisfied with the free development of Slavic and Orthodox culture, which has already been achieved on the Balkans, if she would content herself with the growing prosperity of the Balkan nations and with developing her own huge resources, thus increasing from day to day her importance in the councils of Europe, then she need not have sacrificed Russian blood and substance in order that Serbia should not be made to atone for protecting conspiracies and tolerating assassination.

So the English Blue Book illustrates what it did not say, and what it did not mean, viz. that Russia had decided to make war sooner or later, and that in the interests of her aggressive policy she posed as Serbia's protector.

I do not know whether this aggressive policy conforms with public opinion in Russia; nor do I know whether England is content to bleed for Russian ambition. The answer is reserved to the future when the war will rage no more. But what I do know is that from Sasonoff's point of view we can learn the lesson that we cannot entertain any solution that does not secure order within our borders and removes the Southern Slavic danger; further that we could not have avoided this war no matter how much we should have humiliated ourselves.

"Sultan" of Egypt Banned. Constantinople, January 3rd. An official proclamation has been published announcing that Fetwas have been issued against Hussein Kamel, the Egyptian figure-head in Egypt. Hussein Kamel is accused of having tried to impeach the Sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt and having by his detestable action helped to bring this Ottoman province under English rule.

London, January 3rd. Bombay cables report that an Afghan Cavalry force of several thousand men attacked the English frontier guards and compelled them to withdraw from the mountain passes.

Belgium Protests at Washington. Washington, January 2nd. The Belgian Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government a protest against the requisitions made by the German Army in Belgium, as his Government asserts that certain goods are not required for Army purposes.

Babyon. Her robes are of purple and scarlet An the kings have bent their knees To the gemmed and jewelled harlot Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations Of her golden cup of shame, She has drugged and debauched the nations With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches By the power of her wantonness, And her usurers are as leeches On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler, Her mart is a robber's den With the sweated toil of the toiler And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying Where the East and West are one Her drums while the day is dying Salute the rising sun.

She scourged the weak and the lowly And the just with an iron rod, She is drunk with the blood of the holy She shall drink of the wrath of God!

James Jeffrey Roche.

War News. Vienna, January 3rd. The enemy attempted to break through the Austrian lines at Gorice without avail. The Austrians on the other hand, occupied an important position at Gorice, completely annihilating the Russian battalion defending it. 5 officers and 850 men made prisoners and 2 machine-guns and one aeroplane captured.

Vienna, January 1st. Fighting in the Bucovina and in the Carpathians continues. Several Russian attacks were repulsed at the Biala, south of Tarnow; 2000 prisoners were made and six machine-guns captured.

DRESDNER BANK Capital, fully paid: M. 200 000 000. Reserve Fund: M. 61 000 000. Branch Offices in Berlin and Suburbs: A. Französischestr. 35/36. B. Potsdamerstr. 126. C. Königstr. 33. D. Oranienstr. 145/146. E. Kurtfürstendamm 238. F. Am Spittelmarkt 4/7. G. Lindenstr. 7. H. Grosse Frankfurterstr. 32. I. Charlottenburg, Beverlauerstr. 58. K. Potsdamerstr. 103 a. L. Chausseestr. 128/129. M. An der Jannowitzbrücke 1. N. Schönberg, Hauptstr. 18. O. Alsbil, Turmstr. 27. P. Schönberg, Motzstr. 66. Q. Brunnenstr. 2. R. Jadstr. 35/36.

GEBRÜDER MOSSE By Appointment to Her Majesty the German Empress LINEN Useful and Beautiful. 47/48 Jäger Strasse BERLIN 19 W. 45th Street NEW YORK

WHERE TO STAY IN BERLIN. PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. Potsdamer Strasse to Lützow Platz District.

Pension Müsiggrodt, Bülow Strasse 87, II & III, at Underground station. Board if desired. Tel. Atractive rooms, well furnished. Potsdamer Str. 113. Pension Pfeiffer, Lützow Strasse 68, II, cor. of Dertlinger Strasse. Rooms with or without board for music students and visitors passing through Berlin.

Frau Prof. Krause Family Hotel - Pension 4, Friedrich Wilhelmstr. single rooms and private apartments. BERLIN W. Tel. 1011. Lift. Directly adjoining Tiergarten.

Tiergarten (Park) District. Von Heuckelom Family Hotel 16, Keith Strasse Tel. Lzw., 9424. This High-Class old-established Family Hotel offers all conveniences and home-like comforts. It is delightfully and quietly situated close to Zoo and Tiergarten.

Pension Tscheuschner Kurtfürstendamm 112 corner of Lutherstr., next to Zoo. Superior house. Every modern comfort. Tel. Kurtfürst 6010 & 6135.

Family Home Marchstr. 4/5 at Tiergarten and in vicinity of Zoo. Tel. Steinhilf. 439. First-class Hotel Pension and boardinghouse. 190 rooms. Select and quiet position. Park view. Own magnificent gardens. Latest comfort. Only high-class clientele. Director Müller.

Pension Victoria, Victoria Str. 20, part. Superior home, excellent table. Prominent position in noise. In vicinity of Tiergarten and Potsdamer Brücke. Pension Flöther, Schullerstr. 15. Undergr. Stat. Wittenbergpl. Board optional.

Mollendorf Platz District. PENSION KAHRN, Kleiststr. 28. I. & II. Long rotd for its home comfort and good cuisine. Pension Heitmann, Motz Strasse 38 Victoria Luise Platz. American home, excellent cuisine.

Victoria Luise-Platz District. Pension Frau Luise Schütz Victoria Luise Platz 8, next to Zoo. Underground station Victoria Luise Platz. Telephone Lützow 9297.

Pension Lüttich, Motzstr. 20. First-class American home, also for short stay. Lift, central heating etc. Good local train and tram connection. Dinner guests accepted.

Pension Rhenania, Motz Str. 31, hchptr. Every comfort. Underground. English and French spoken.

Zoological Gardens Station District. Pension Barbe W., Angsbürgerstr. 16, hochp. & I, near Zoo Gardens. Sunny rooms. Every comfort. German Sit dies & Conversation. High-Class references.

Frau Dr. Riel, Uhlandstr. 184, near Undergr. Refine German home. Tel. Steinhilf. 13 34.

Pension Wilhelma, Kantstr. 162 close to Zoo. Refined, no me latest comfort. Luxuriously decorated and furnished. Board optional. Best reference.

Bayrischer Platz-District. Pension Bavaria. Greatly enlarged. Haberlandstrasse 10 2 min. from Bayrischer Platz Distinguished Family home replete with every up to date comfort and luxury. Running hot and cold water in rooms. First class cooking. Best references.

Pension Frau Dr. Bornemann, Uhland Strasse 77 near Underground Hohenzollernstr. Every mod. conf. English spoken.

LEIPZIG Where to stay. Pension Wagener, Bosenstrasse 7, ground floor and first floor. Tel. No. 20408. Excellent board for shorts or longer periods. Central heating, electr. light. Pension Wagner, Reichel Strasse 1 a. Home for young ladies. Pension Schröter, Sophienplatz 4. Old establi. family house. Highest references. Pension Echte, Propr. M. Hartung, Arndt Strasse 6/8 close to Albert Park.

WEIMAR. Pension Perrin, Molkestrasse II Tel. 950. Villa with garden. Elect. light. Central heating. Bath. Pension Hofstaetter, Junkerstr. 6. Newly opened. Moderate prices. Every accommodation for s'tudents.

MARMORHAUS KURFÜRSTENDAMM 236 THE LUXURY CINEMA of GREAT BERLIN is of an UNIQUE, SUPERIOR CLASS and guarantees good entertainment.

MUNICH. Pension Staehler, Königin Str. 43.6, Kaulbach Str. 36 I & II, vis-à-vis the Royal English Garden and University. Tel. No. 31976. Terms from M. 1.- upwards.

DRESDEN. Where to stay. Pension Donath, Lützowstr. 13. Tel. 1019. Where to shop. DRESDEN CHINA Handpainted. First-class ware only. Specially designed Dinner and tea sets with monogram made to order. Photos on Ivory. Richard Wehoner, Zinzendorf Strasse 16, Dresden.

The "Cologne Gazette" (Kölnische Zeitung) I. Daily Edition: Leading political Journal of Germany, with a large circulation at home and abroad. Daily 4 editions; each and all replete with up-to-date matter. Invaluable to the Advertiser, as the paper guarantees his success. II. Weekly Edition: of the "Cologne Gazette". Appears Thursdays and contains a resumé of the news of the week. A "sine qua non" for Exporters. For terms of Subscription and charge for advertisements for both papers apply to the Head Office Cologne, Breite Straße 64.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt the renowned Newspaper with largest Circulation in the Continent and over Sea issues a new Illustrated Weekly: Hamburger Fremdenblatt Illustrierte Wochenansgabe ein treuer Vermittler sicherer Nachrichten aus dem Deutschen Reich. Kriegsgeschichte in Wort und Bild (Kupferdruck-Zustiftationen). Für Deutsche und deutschfreundliche Ausländer.

Besides this Weekly the Hamburger Fremdenblatt issues on the 1st and 15th of each Month a Review in English language: Hamburger Fremdenblatt Illustrated War Chronic.

Accurate News from the German Empire - War Chronic with excellent illustrations in copper deep printing. For Americans and other neutral nations. Zu beziehen durch den deutschen Buchhandel. Apply to the German booksellers. Probe nummer Sample Numbers werden auf Wunsch sent on request by Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Hamburg, Gr. Bleichen.

Vertreter in Amerika: H. C. Siemer, 220 Broadway, New York City. Representative in Amerika: New York City.

Pianos for Hire from 8 Marks 68, Lützow Strasse 68 J. Barske. near Lützow Platz.

## Notes and irregularities

*The continental times: special war edition*

No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75

December 30, 1914

Version 2

CT1067v2

- Front page has volume numbering and date: No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75, December 30, 1914.
- Content on front page is identical to content on front page of version 1 (CT1067v1).
- Back page has volume numbering and date: No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1, January 4, 1914.
- Content on back page is different than content on back page of version 1 (CT1067v1).
- Content on back page is identical to content on back page of version 3 of No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1 (CT1068v3) and to content on back of version 1 of No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2 (CT1069v1).