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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Greek Ships Recalled.
Athens, Nov. 21. All Greek ships lying in Italian harbors have been telegraphically recalled.

Crisis in Portugal.
London, Nov. 21. The Cabinet has resigned. Parliament is convened for Dec. 2.

Comparative Credits.
London, Nov. 21. Since July one year ago French 3½% government rentes have fallen 14½% points; British consols, 10 points; German 3½% 57/10.

Recruiting Fails.
London, Nov. 21. It is stated, upon the authority of the Times, that the recruiting campaign inaugurated by Lord Derby has not worked up to expectations.

Ganghofer in Serbia.
Belgrade, Nov. 21. The well known newspaper Correspondent Ganghofer has arrived here. He has entirely recovered from his wound.

No Offensive.
Paris, Nov. 21. It is stated in well informed circles that General Joffre has expressed himself as being an opponent of any offensive movement on a large scale.

Campaign in East Africa.
Geneva, Nov. 21. A strong force coming from the Belgian Congo is threatening German East Africa from the north and west. British troops are advancing simultaneously from Uganda.

Mutiny in Russian Fleet.
Copenhagen, Nov. 21. There has been a mutiny aboard one of the Russian warships, off the Finland coast. All telegraphic communications have been cut.

Chinese Imported.
Petersburg, Nov. 21. In order to make up for the crying need of hands to work on the land, the Russian government has arranged for the importation of 80,000 Chinese coolies.

Military Depot Burnt.
Bern, Nov. 21. The *Corriere della Sera* states that the military depot in Alessandria has been in flames. In spite of energetic efforts, damages have been done to the extent of half a million lire.

Fighting at Dardanelles.
Constantinople, Nov. 21. A patrol of Turks met a small company of the Allies and forcing them back occupied a trench and captured large quantities of camp implements. The Turkish artillery hit a torpedo boat doing much damage. Desultory fighting continues.

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

Turkey Votes Railroads.
Constantinople, Nov. 21. At the latest sitting of the Parliament the Chamber gave its assent to the building of a new and extensive network of railroads, Angora-Erzurum, Erzurum to the Black Sea coast, Muratli-Rodosito (Sea of Marmora) and a military line from Angora to Erzurum to the Black Sea, as also several other lines.

Churchill Was Right.
London, Nov. 21. The *Manchester Guardian* publishes an article in which it says that Churchill was right inasmuch as he was the first to see that the important point of the campaign was going to move from west to east. It says: "We have been exerting all effort since June to send quantities of troops to the west. That was a waste. They ought, as Churchill said, to have been sent eastward. Had Churchill had his way we would not have found ourselves in our present difficulties."

Bombarding the Turks.
Constantinople, Nov. 21. The Allies are keeping exceedingly busy bombarding the Turkish positions without any effective results. As many as 8,000 shot and shell of various kinds was shot towards their left wing by the artillery of the enemy on November 14. On the day following 3,000 large shot was directed against the western wing. An attack was also made upon their centre, easily repulsed. One such attack reached the foremost trenches and was there decimated by a flank fire. After suffering very severe losses he enemy retired to his former positions.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES IN TURKEY.

Director Gutmann Gives an Interesting Lecture before the Members of the German-Asiatic Association. Splendid Future Predicted.

At a moment such as this, when Turkey has covered itself with glory in the battle fields of Gallipoli, quite specially interesting is the view taken of that country and of its great commercial possibilities in the future, as set forth before a large audience, by Mr. Herbert Gutmann, Director of the Dresden and Oriental Banks, one of the leading business men and financial experts of Germany, whose knowledge of matters concerning international trade and finance is almost unlimited.

Mr. Herbert Gutmann's lecture was given before the members of the German-Asiatic Association and his subject was "Turkey and the possible Commercial developments of that country." As all who know Turkey are aware, the subject is one of the most fertile upon which a man of commercial and financial mind could speak.

Big Area Small Population.

The speaker said that over an area, three times the size of Germany, the population of Turkey is only a third of that of Germany, say about 24 millions. And only a small portion of that population was real Turkish, the rest being composed of Kurds, Armenians, Greeks, Spanish, and Jews. The Turk himself is in the main an agriculturist, whereas the business of the country lies in the hands of the Armenians and the Greeks. Turkey is in the main agrarian, and the land owing to recent developments of irrigation works and railroads has been very much enhanced in value. It could be still further improved by the development of such modern helping means as that of the Commercial Bank. The meagreness of the population is a decided drawback.

The export trade of Turkey has much augmented during the past years; as regards imports Germany and Austro-Hungary figure for a quarter, and this is increasing at the expense of England and France.

Germany Has Helped.

Germany, the speaker said, had done much towards the development of commerce in Turkey and has been quite specially active in the building of railroads, for instance the Orient Railroad which gave the first connection between Constantinople and Europe. In other railroad enterprises in Turkey, Germany had taken a prominent part and specially as regards the Bagdad line. M. Gutmann gave a comprehensive account of the Turkish railroads, and furnished much original information which he had personally gathered on his travels.

In addition to the railroad development, in which Germany had played such an active role, M. Gutmann told how this country had invested considerable capital in the building of harbors and in providing water facilities, matters of much importance. He said that a series of German banks were working in Turkey, for instance the Orient Bank, the Palestina Bank and the Deutsche Bank, and through their development the former French banking business had been broken.

The Ottoman Bank, founded by the French, still remains the biggest bank in Turkey, but, in spite of having the privilege of the note issue, was not a state bank, but purely private, serving strictly private interests, which constantly, specially since the commencement of the war, were contrary to those of Turkey.

Future Possibilities.

Mr. Gutmann dwelt upon the great possibilities there where of developing foreign trade in Turkey, and how, with improvements in conditions and development of the railroads it might be easy to augment the number of foreign travellers coming to that country.

The commercial outlook in Turkey, the speaker assured his audience, was of the very best. Turkey in the future must join itself on to a group of the Great Nations and that of the Central Powers stood as the natural one. Germany had never pursued an egoistical policy as regards Turkey, and that Turkey was the first to recognise. Great developments were possible, but in the Orient one must not use the term, "time is money," but "Yawasch! Yawasch!" (slowly, slowly!)

Russians in Persia.

Vienna, Nov. 21. It is reported that the Russians propose a military expedition into Persia. On the way from Kasvia to Teheran the Russians were defeated by Persian forces.

WHY MISLEAD THE PUBLIC?

BRITISH PEOPLE CONSTANTLY TOLD FALSE STORIES ABOUT CONDITIONS EXISTING IN GERMANY. SAY PALACE CANNOT GET ANY PORK.

Berlin's Vast

Daily Supply.

TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND PIGS PER DIEM. "BIG POTATO SUPPLY MAKES FAT PORKERS. WRITER IS MERELY FOOLING THE GULLIBLE BRITISH PEOPLE.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The London Times gives much prominence to an utterly misleading letter which deals with the shortage of various commodities in Berlin and Germany. The letter purports to be written from the German Capital. Amongst other things, it is stated that there is a complete absence of pork in the large and small towns. One rubs one's eyes and wonders with what object such untruths are published in an English newspaper which is perpetually asserting its firm determination to tell the truth at all risks. What object can there be in thus deceiving the British public? In the returns of the central markets here in Berlin this last week it is stated that over 11,000 pigs were offered for sale upon one day, on another day over 9,000.

I read in the *Tageblatt* of Tuesday, in the markets report of that newspaper, that 3,583 pigs were sold in ten minutes. That was the entire supply on hand. The report goes to say that during the last week, before a maximum price was fixed by the authorities, the daily supply of pigs in Berlin averaged between 10,000 and 12,000. The price asked by the producers was one mark thirty eight pfennigs to 1.40 per pound and the authorities have set the sale price as at 1.40. Thus, for the time being, there is a tight going on between the authorities and the producers which undoubtedly will be very soon settled.

More than Ample.

From what is known, the supply of pigs throughout Germany is more than ample for all the wants of the people and the potato crop has been so enormous that the pigs, having been largely fed on potatoes are now being brought to market primed with fat. At the beginning of the war there was a scarcity of food for fattening beasts, so much oil cake and like material having previously been imported from abroad. But since then, Germany ingenuity has, as usual in cases of need, come to the fore and kinds all of artificial foods have been manufactured, just in the same manner as substitutes for nitrates have been discovered. And thus, whilst at one period fat beast's had become rare, now the fatted animal has once more appeared a fact which a look into any of the leading butchers shops will convince the most sceptical.

What Nonsense.

The untrustworthy author of the letter to the Times states that there are no nickel coins left. He asserts that the nickel coinage has been entirely withdrawn and replaced by iron. I search my right waistcoat pocket and therein I find thirteen fivepenny and eight ten pfennig coins, all of pure nickel. Undoubtedly there has been a project of substituting the neat little five pfennig pieces known here as the "sechser," by coins made out of polished iron. I have even seen such pieces, they are handed round as curiosities and in appearance look exactly like the ordinary nickel coins. But so far extremely few appear to have been placed in circulation. As a striking example is, that of the twenty one five and ten pfennig pieces which I have taken at random from my pocket, not a single one is of iron. Therefore one asks again, why do the English papers publish such false news.

Exaggerated.

"Leather is extremely scarce," says the writer. That is exaggerated and misleading. As may be imagined vast quantities of leather is being used for the army, for saddles, harness and above all boots. Leather has therefore risen in price. But that is the case in all countries. The war has put a strain upon the leather markets of the universe, and will continue so doing. But if I have the money and need them, I can at any time I like go out here and buy boots by the hundreds, true a slightly dearer than in normal times, that largely owing to the scarcity of skilled hands.

The Autos.

The shortage of public automobiles is referred to. Undoubtedly they are fewer than in normal times. That is one of the minor discomforts caused by the war. But in Berlin, owing to admirable rapid transit service established, the inconvenience is very small indeed. In London where distances are enormous and the means of rapid transit exceedingly poor, the partial restriction of the public automobile cab service would undoubtedly very much disturb the population. Here it is almost a matter of indifference. What with the admirable over and underground railroad, and the exceptionally perfect electric tramway organisation, the automobile has become much more of a luxury than a necessity in Berlin. But, apart from that, there are still many thousands of public automobiles in the Capital and for those who want other vehicles the old horse droschky, which was rapidly falling out of existence at the beginning of the war, has reappeared to the great delight of the more old fashioned Berliners.

BONAR LAW

AS TRUTH TELLER.

London, Nov. 21. There are two Ministers of the Crown who now and again come out with the truth, they are Lloyd George and Bonar Law. The reason is, that they are both practical men of the world who have a minimum of illusions in their minds as to the true course of events at the present moment. Bonar Law like his political rival Lloyd George, and as the leader of the party which will come into power when the time for making peace arrives, is preparing his countrymen for the coming trial which they will have to bear, and is constantly warning them against taking a too optimistic view of the situation as regards England. In one of his latest speeches, Mr. Bonar Law, on the general lines of breaking the news gently, told the Members of the House that the war had continued much longer than had been anticipated, but on that account it was not necessary to give up hope or lose courage. To that somewhat half hearted statement he added another, no less likely to restore courage amongst the ever increasing doubting spirits of the public. He said: "The Neutral Powers appear universally to have made up their minds that the enemies of England are going to win, and that fact must give the English cause for reflection. But the question of victory has not yet been decided and therefore it is the duty of everyone to do his best in order to achieve our success."

This is the first time any leading English statesman had publicly admitted the fact the Neutral Powers are of opinion that the Central Powers will win the Great Campaign. The moral effect must naturally be exceedingly great at a moment when the British public is beginning to tire exceedingly of the war and when through the indiscretions of Churchill it has come to its knowledge that in the most critical periods of the war the Navy and Army authorities were working against one another, and that in both the Army and Navy departments the utmost jealousies and differences of opinion existed.

BAGDAD SECURE.

Large Reinforcements Have Reached the Tigris City. No Further Fears Felt Concerning the English Expedition.

Frankfurt a. M., Nov. 21. According to the well informed Constantinople Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, all danger as regards Bagdad, such as referred to in the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith, is over.

The English Premier said that the British forces were within measurable distance of Bagdad, but it appears their progress has been effectually stopped 170 kilometres south of that city. The agitation for a Holy War has reached such proportions and power, that it has spread throughout southern Persia and its results are everywhere observable. The Indian troops employed by the English are in a state of mutiny stoutly refusing to desecrate the graves of the Imam's which they know as being in Bagdad.

On the Tigris an English monitor has been sunk and its entire crew perished. The Arabs made a lightning attack upon the English camp and demolished all the telegraphic apparatus and took much other valuable booty. They captured Farman aeroplane was of 100 horse power motor and speed ninety miles per hour.

Large forces under capable leadership have reached Bagdad.

ENDING UP OF THE SERVIAN CAMPAIGN.

According to the latest news from Serbia the Serbian army is in dire straits. It has already lost alone, in prisoners taken, eighty thousand men and a large number of King Peter's troops have already fled over the Montenegrin frontier. But in Montenegro there exists also a condition bordering upon famine. The Montenegrins cut off for so long from Austro-Hungary are in a desperate state for food supplies. They are therefore in no kind of a position to harbor the thousands of refugees rushing in upon them.

Feel Betrayed.

At the last council at headquarters General Putnick attributed the unfortunate position in which the Serbian army found itself to the inexcusable delay in the support expected of the Allies. Very hard words levelled at the Quadruple Alliance were heard, and those Powers were openly charged with having left Serbia in the lurch. At the instance of the Crown Prince Alexander it was decided to send a telegram to the Russian Emperor telling of the hopeless plight of the Serbian army and making an urgent appeal for immediate assistance. A second telegram in the same sense was despatched to King George and a third to President Poincaré.

So far but 85,000 troops have been landed in Salonica.

Novibazaar Taken.

The fall of Novibazaar occupied by the German troops is the latest blow to all Servian hopes and, it is evident that within a very short period Pristina, threatened by the army of General Bojadjew will fall.

Meanwhile the Austrians are advancing against Montenegro through the Sandjak and wherever they come are hailed by the Mohammedan population with the greatest enthusiasm.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Western Front)

On the line Ypern-Zonnebeke our troops made considerable advance by sap into the positions of the enemy. French sapping attempts south east of Souchez and near Combres were repulsed. At Souchez the French retained possession of their sap and defended it against all attacks.

Sharp fire was kept up along the rest of the line. Our aeroplanes threw bombs on the railroad stations of Poperinghe and Furnes. Most of them hit their mark.

The English official report of 15 October states that after the attack upon Loos of 8 October, according to trustworthy estimates from 8000 to 9000 fallen Germans were visible in front of the anglo-franco positions. That statement is pure invention. Our total of fallen and missing amounted to 763 men.

(Balkan Front)

German troops of the army of General von Kovess have occupied Novibazaar. The army of General von Gallwitz and the right wing of the army of General Bodjew are fighting at the exit of the Lab Tal north of Pristina.

The number of Servian prisoners made on Novig were 3800, and yesterday 4400 more were captured.

(Italian Front)

The Italians have lately brought up strong forces against Görzische on the Tirolese front. Thus strengthened the enemy attacked the entire Görz salient once again. At Monte Sabotino the enemy reach several times under our fire. In the Ostlavia section the enemy managed to reach our line of defense. In a counter attack all was recovered with the exception of a point north which is still being disputed. Three advance movements were made by the enemy at Pevma and failed with heavy losses to the Italians. Quite specially severe at this time was the attack upon Podgora. Here likewise the Italians were driven back with heavy losses. The positions about Monte San Michele were under heavy artillery fire. Here again the enemy had to give way under our heavy fire. The same was the case on the Sant Martino Salient and north of the Görz salient. In Tirol at Col di Lana two Italian attacks were repulsed.

GREECE STANDS FIRM.

Athens, Nov. 21. The Greek Government announces that it will intern all belligerents seeking refuge in Hellenic territory. This is a serious blow to the Allies.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

London, Nov. 21. The Allies have decided to establish an economical blockade over Greece.

TRANSPORT SUNK.

Rotterdam, Nov. 21. The French transport Calvados has been sunk by an unknown submarine. Out of 800 souls aboard only 53 were saved.

ROOSEVELT VOLUNTEERS.

Lugano, Nov. 21. Theodore Roosevelt has volunteered to fight in the English army upon the condition that he be given command of a Canadian battalion.

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An Illusion.

The British Government still harbors the illusion that it can, in one direction or the other, "starve out" Germany. And with that quite impossible end in view the Neutral Countries are being put to the greatest inconvenience and in many cases their factories are condemned to enforced inaction for want of supplies of the raw material.

But now, through the Wolff's Bureau, the assurance is given, that Germany has got plenty of cotton for some years to come and that, in any case, the opening out of the through route to Constantinople will bring an ample supply of that raw material to furnish Germany with it in plenty.

And it is much the same in other cases. England thinks to be able to force Germany to terms by withholding copper. It has already been repeatedly stated, that if Germany should be pushed for the want of copper, it has ample resources from which to draw upon, the details of which it is not needful to give here, to furnish the needed amounts for years to come.

Doomed to Defeat.

There has just taken place in Paris, a highly important Council of War at which decisions which must have the utmost influence on the future of the Great Campaign were reached. And those conclusions appear to be, according to a speech made before the French Senate by M. Aristide Briand, that France and England have decided that it is of the utmost and vital importance that the army of the Allies should join hands with the Servian forces, and that direct communication between the Central Powers and Turkey should be cut off or, according to the words of the Premier, "restricted to the utmost".

But there happens to be another Senator, a "terrible man" because he is possessed of an enormous amount of experience and common sense; a man, who has been the bugbear of many Ministries in his country when they seek to mislead the people as to the true state of affairs. Once again, at a moment when a Prime Minister was trying to call black white and seeking to create a hopeful out of a hopeless position, in comes the "terrible man", Clemenceau and blurts out the truth, a truth which absolutely takes all the wind out of the inflated words

M. Briand had just spoken. M. Clemenceau, in his cold and utterly disconcerting manner, spoke about as follows: "You know nothing concerning the conduct of war and your opinions as regards the military situation are false. You have sent out an Expeditionary Corps which is doomed to end in utter fiasco, because, when the enemy has completed his victory over the Servians your army will find itself face to face with overwhelming numbers of troops."

CHURCHILL AS FALSTAFF.

German Sense of Humor Much Ticked at the Political Buffoonery of the Whiteom First Lord of the Admiralty. Nothing in the political world, for a very long while past, has so tickled the sense of humor in Germany as the rhetorical antics of Winston Churchill. It all strikes people here as so humorous, because never in this country could a man of the caliber of the whiteom First Lord of the Admiralty have achieved such a position as he attained in the British political world, a man who was not even serious but appeared to take politics as a sort of self advertising game, who constantly made prophecies never to be redeemed, who was forever "playing to the gallery", and who after making endless egregious political blunders in his position as Cabinet Minister, airily turns round and solves himself of all responsibility, tells the Government to which he belonged that if it had followed his advice—unoubtedly bad—it would not be in the depths of trouble into which it has floundered.

As Shakespearean Character.

One of the most apt articles concerning the irrepressible Winston, appears in the serious Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung under the heading of "Churchill—Falstaff" and of which herewith some extracts are given: "Shakespeare knew the Englishman well. Whilst Falstaff became famous for the promises of what he was going to do, with the accout of the number of foes he had slain, the Prince stands by and laughs and says, "Wait till he tells his tale again and they will be many more." And so, the German people has viewed the repeated heroic speeches of Churchill, laughing silently and waiting for the next one to come, full of curiosity as to what the next fantastic declaration of that gifted narrator but non gifted politician would be.

Failure Means Success.

Out of the naval engagement off Coronel, of the sinking of the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir, and the fall of Antwerp; Churchill in a long speech managed to give the impression that those British blunders were in the nature of victories won. He further put himself in the position of the benevolent football player, who willingly offers to give the opponent a few points, and who with astounding ingenuity, on the September 21, 1914, challenged the German fleet to come out, threatening, if it did not do so, to "Dig it out, like rats in a hole!"

Those directing the war on behalf of Germany however failed to take that view of the situation. That being so Churchill upon his own responsibility undertook to prophesy the destruction of the Turks, allies of the Central Powers. As the oracle he said: "The shortest way to triumph and peace is through the narrows of the Dardanelles and the defiles of Gallipoli." England listened and was happy. And so began the forcing of the Dardanelles. The absolute light-headed manner and thoughtlessness with which the First Lord went to work in that undertaking, is to-day universally recognized. Hundred of thousands of Englishmen lost their lives and their health on account of this heroic action on the part of the First Lord, and finally the Mediterranean fleet was compelled to retire leaving behind its hitherto enjoyed reputation for invincibility.

He Tries Again.

Having failed as a military prophet, Churchill tried his hand upon the commercial side of the situation. He told that the English fleet had dealt a death-blow to Germany. The death of that country was merely a matter of six months, at most a year! But here again he was in error. The German army proved stronger than his wish. After one year the German enveloping movement was complete, and the way to Constantinople was open. Then Churchill made his political death speech in the House of Commons. In that he was more cautious with his prophecies. Now the tune was that Germany could better be beaten in the second or third year.

Again Wrong.

But a fine dream-picture was given, of the exhaustion of Germany as regards men and the increasing strength of England in that respect. But if Churchill imagines that in the campaign of 1916 Germany will be brought to its knees for lack of men, that is just as false as the assertion that the Quadruple Alliance was circumscribed in its action in 1915 owing to lack of ammunition. Churchill talks like a phantastical Falstaff. He belongs to the class of people of whom Frederick the Great spoke of: "When I wish to punish a nation most severely, I leave it to be governed by a theorist." Now he is an officer. He ought to have been made a "Reuter" Colonel.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY. CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN SOCIETIES OF CENTRAL POWERS OPENED IN VIENNA.

All-Important Deliberations. EFFORTS FOR COMMERCIAL UNION BETWEEN THE TWO EMPIRES.

Last Thursday the conference of the presidents and delegates of the central european economical societies of Austria, Hungary and Germany was opened at Vienna. The purpose of this conference is to find a general line of action for preparing the basis of the future economic and commercial relations between the united central powers. Central European Conference.

The three states are represented by the following leading personages: Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, who is the president of the conference; Vice-president Privy Councillor Dirckson, Privy Councillor Wolff, Herr von Roetger and Herr von Kuhlo; all for Germany. President Baron von Plener, Privy Councillor Exner, Baron Ehrenfels, Financial Councillor Dr. Pastauer, and the committee members Landesberger, Brosche and Carus, for Austria. And Dr. Alexander Weckerle, Ex-Minister-president of Hungary, Privy Councillor Dr. Szerenyi, Privy Councillor Osztrölczyk and Dr. Gratz for Hungary.

Commercial Union.

The deliberations of these delegates are of the greatest and most vital importance for the future relations of the Dual Monarchy to the German Empire. The military union of Austria, Hungary and Germany has been cemented with the blood of thousands of their sons on numberless battlefields, and for all times is now indissoluble.

But the natural consequence of the military union in war times, is the commercial and economic union in peace times. For without this commercial-economic union the fruits of the military union would again be lost to the united central states, and the blood of their sons would have been shed in vain. Therefore ways and means must be found, and indeed must be found now, to conclude at an early date a close commercial-economic union between Austria, Hungary and Germany.

Two ways are suggested. A customs union, after the fashion of the North German Zollverein, which after 1870 led to the formation of the German Empire. Or a most favored nation's commercial treaty, with common operation against all outside nations.

Previous Efforts Failed.

For us Americans it is interesting to establish the fact that this is not the first time that efforts have been made, and negotiations been entered into, between responsible persons for founding some kind of commercial union between Austria and Germany. The first men, before 1870, who tried to realize the idea, were Friedrich List, and Karl Bruck. Their efforts were doomed to failure at the very outset, for the time was then not yet ripe for this idea.

The next attempt was made after 1871. That is after the establishment of the modern German Empire under Prussian leadership, in contradistinction to the Federation of German States (Deutscher Bund) under Austrian leadership before 1866.

But also these attempts were nipped in the bud, on the plea that under the provisions of the Peace of Frankfurt (1871), France had been granted the benefits of the most favored nation clause, and thus would, by force of circumstances enter automatically into the enjoyment of any advantages granted to Austria.

Now the parchment of this Peace of Frankfurt is torn to shreds, and now, no doubt ways and means will be found to establish a commercial union between the central powers, who stand united in arms on the battlefields against a world of enemies.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank.

In spite of the war and all its terrors; which leave little room for thinking much of anything else but fighting, healing wounds and providing the sinews of war for more fighting; a movement has been started in Vienna and Budapest, fitly to celebrate in June 1916 the return of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the "Privileged Austrian Nationalbank" (in 1816), which in 1878 was re-constructed under the style and title of "Austro-Hungarian Bank."

Hundred Years Ago.

The "Privileged Austrian Nationalbank" had been established at Vienna after the great Napoleonic wars for the special purpose of regulating the Austrian paper currency, which up to that time had been issued by the government itself as "State Paper Money." About 470 millions worth of Austrian florins were in circulation in such paper money when the famous Vienna Congress began his labors in the Austrian capital, and these State notes were replaced by notes issued by the newly founded Privileged Austrian Nationalbank. These new notes were called: "Banknotes in Vienna Currency." New Gold Basis. The same task fell to the reconstructed Austro-Hungarian Bank in the year 1892.

namely to carry into effect the provisions of the new Money-Act on a gold basis. It is to the lasting credit of the then Governors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank that through the successful carrying out of this Law the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy became a State with a legal Gold-currency, from which time onward dates the return of financial prosperity in the Monarchy.

Preparing for the Centenary.

It is proposed to prepare and issue a monography on the work done by these two Banks of Issue during the hundred years of their existence under the two different names.

Archduchess Isabella Betrothed.

Archduchess Isabella, the daughter of the Chief-commander of the Austro-Hungarian armies, Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick, has been engaged to marry Professor Paul Albrecht, a Viennese physician. Vienna, Nov. 20. T. R. Willsson.

PRUSSIAN SYSTEM. GERMANY'S HOPE.

The efficiency of an organization lies in the rigid discipline of each of its members. The German army is generally referred to as one of the most splendid organizations in the world and its marvelousness has been amply proven in the present conflict. The success that Germany has had up to now is entirely due to the efficiency of its military organization on one hand, and on the other, to the sound financial condition of the country, which has been underestimated beyond the German frontiers. Every sergeant in the army repeats to every new recruit, whether he is of the youngest class or the oldest Landsturm man, that if Germany had not cultivated the military spirit with thorough Prussian discipline, her bitter fate would already have been decided. "Thanks to its marvellous Prussia army," my sergeant told us one morning, "we have been victorious up to now." Whether Germany will have to maintain an army as large as formerly is still to be decided. If so, I have every reason to believe that the discipline in the German army will be just as thoroughly Prussian after the war as it was before and has been during the present struggle, because its efficiency has been proven. This means that what you in America call militarism will be stronger than ever after the war.

As to militarism in Germany, no-one can speak truthfully of a militarism cultivated by any specific party. German militarism, as is understood in America, means the German army; in other words, an excess of military spirit lying constantly as a weight upon Europe. This excess of military spirit exists nevertheless not as a whole, but individually. Therefore militarism exists in Germany only individually. You might as well reproach England with navalism as to reproach Germany with militarism.

There was much talk at the outbreak of the war about the existence of a military party with the German Crown Prince as its head. This party, it was said, numbered all the high staff officers, high government officials and other intellectual men. The Crown Prince was blamed for having influenced his father, the Kaiser, in the critical days of July and August, 1914, and to have converted him, despite his peaceful intentions, to war. I can deny these statements. The Kaiser is too strong a character to submit to the influence of his son and furthermore the military party, as such, does not exist. (Fritz Arno Wagner in Leslie's.)

AT A LOSS.

"Young Mrs. Wombal doesn't seem to know what to do for her baby." "Well, you can't wonder. No book of instructions came with him."

To Our German Friends.

We have discovered that the Continental Times is read with great interest by many German soldiers, who speak or have studied English, and are anxious not to neglect the language. We have received many excellent letters from the front testifying to this fact. It is also read in many of the prisoner's camps, and though certain natural prejudices at first made themselves felt among the prisoners, these have in most cases passed away—since the reliability of the news furnished by the Continental Times has been proved. Our Subscription Department has made specially low rates for the benefit of soldiers and prisoners of war, of which we trust advantage will be taken by those interested in these two classes of men. Time often hangs heavy upon the hands of both.

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 anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the 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.

The "Churchman."

To the Editor. I am an American, my husband is a German clergyman, and I have taken the Churchman for years, always considering it a respectable christian paper. The Churchman considers itself the representative publication of the Episcopal Church in America. Since the beginning of the war this paper has loathed to the English Church in a most marked manner, at the same time asserting its neutrality (the same old trick that all the American publications practice).

I enclose a sample of letters that appear in the Churchman from time to time, also it often prints articles about the fine work the American Episcopal Church is doing in Paris, but nothing about the work of the Church in Munich. To read American papers and magazines one would think that either there are no Americans in Germany, or that none of them lift a finger to help the wounded and suffering Germans.

It seems to me that the Churchman ought to receive some good hard knocks. Wishing you and the Continental Times all luck in your fight for the truth, I am Columbia.

Thieves in the Trenches.

To the Editor. The following letter which I have cut from a copy of the London Times of Sept. 30, 1915, might interest your readers as a study of the ethics regarding property that prevail in the British Army: Sir,—My son died of wounds in Flanders. There was no confusion about the incident; he was shot while on duty in the trenches, was carried away to the dressing station and field hospital and died within the 12 hours. His "effects" have now been sent home, minus the only things of any considerable pecuniary value; his glasses, his regulation revolver, and his automatic pistol. I might add also that the money in his pockets also vanished with the bullet that took him off. The glasses and fire-arms we wished to have in order to bestow them where we know they are wanted. No doubt they are to hands that can use them; but is it not a mean business—this pillaging of our own dead? Can nothing be done to deal with it? This is not a solitary case.

Your obedient servant, X. Y.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

QUITE FORMIDABLE.

Tommy—Pa, what is placing a man's life in jeopardy? Pa—Trying him by jury. (Judge.)

VERY PROBABLE.

Bibbs—What has become of the fool-killer? Gibbs—I can't guess, Bibbs, unless he quit because he couldn't get extra pay for working overtime. (Judge.)

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IRELAND AND THE WORLD WAR. 1815-1915. A Parallel and a Contrast.

By Sir Roger Casement.

History, we are told, repeats itself. One hundred years ago England was engaged, as to-day in fighting for "the freedom of Europe." The "very cause of Humanity itself" was at stake, then as now.

land it was greeted with an outburst of joy that swept the whole country with a wave of utterance. With Napoleon's return the expectation of French aid filled Irishmen with a mighty hope.

prepared for and indeed make allowance for a little exultation on the return of their friend Bonaparte to power, but I trust their triumph will be of short duration. Should he arrive at Paris and reseat himself on that devoted throne, it is decided that the whole strength of Europe, that is of Russia, Austria and Prussia, with the assistance of what we have in Belgium, shall be exerted to pluck him down.

great strength for victory without the support of some external force. They were united and expectant, but with no organized powers of successful resistance to the English army in the country unless Napoleon should regain the throne of France—and lift his eyes again to the sea.

divulge it to many, as the Mass of the People require no organization, being perfectly ready to join any foreign force which may land." (June 9, 1815) Such was the true state of Ireland in 1815, revealed a century later in the private correspondence of those responsible for the government of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE. SKIT UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES AS REGARDS THE ENGLISH AND OTHER NATIONS. CERTAIN STRANGE VIEWS CONCERNING "HUMANITY", "CIVILISATION" AND "JUSTICE". NOVEL IDEAS FOR BETTERMENT OF WORLD.

Fronting a large open place stands an enormous square building of granite. In a niche above the main entrance is placed a winged female figure and to her lips she holds a golden trumpet. She seems bent on sending a message of glad tidings across the square to the numerous steamers lying at the quay whose great funnels tower high in the air.

ment and see our Mr. S... he will show you a new rifled field gun that I think will strike your fancy." "Then, as a favor to me Mr. Bull" said the old gentleman earnestly, "please go to the small arms department and ask them to show you the new double edge, curve point dagger we are showing there—it's just the thing for your colored gentlemen."

"Take it right to the publicity department and turn it over to Mr. O... or Mr. P... they will see that the matter has the most careful attention." These were the instructions given Mr. Reuter and M. Havas whose appearance I confess to finding so little attractive that during their colloquy with the old gentleman, my eyes wandered, though my nose continued aware of their presence.

move on when a decent looking female approaching the old floor-walker, asked to be directed to the grain-department. The latter looked rather confused as he answered. "Why Fräulein Germania, the fact is I've agreed not to sell grain to any one but Mr. Bull and his friends."

A burst of laughter, shrill, penetrating, diabolic, startled me and looking up I saw the gentleman in black indulging in our present favorite American pastime. To the accomplishment of his wicker, wild laughter he was dancing—dancing with a scythe for a partner and with this laughter ringing in my ears, my dream ended.

PRISONERS REWARDED FOR ACTS OF BRAVERY

The War Office announces that the French Prisoner Corporal Coudeyville, at the risk of his life saved a boy from death by drowning. In recognition of his brave deed he has been rewarded as follows:

CHILD WELFARE CIRCLE.

Mrs. Parsons, one of the best-known young matrons of Washington, Pa., has been made president of the newly-organized Child Welfare Circle there.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF US. The Opinions of G. Lowes Dickinson.

The Continental Times has already paid its respects to the North American Review, or rather to its nominal editor, Col. George Harvey in an open letter by the present writer—a letter which, he is pleased to say, seemed to strike certain answering chords in the hearts of our countrymen overseas—for only recently came the news that the letter was to be re-printed in pamphlet form by the hundred thousand. The North American offends again. The July number has been lying upon my desk for some weeks, dutifully dusted every morning by Frieda the maid, whose hair is as bright as Colonel Harvey's articles are dull. The political Colonel—he is of the genus bottle-scarred veteran, and more interested in ballots, and also billets, than bullets,—has his usual fling at Germany and utters certain sodden stupidities about her wicked use of submarines, and then—God forbid!—he predicts a "religious revival" among Americans based partly—would you believe it?—upon the maniacal ravings of the obsessed and obscene Billy Sunday. There is also an article by Wayne Mac Veagh—a kind of phonograph with a Britannia Record set squealing and whirling in its native backwoods. You catch the blare of the outworn platitudes and the wheeze of ignorance thrice-dipped in its native darkness and drunk with pro-Ally fire-water . . . "militarism" . . . "frighthfulness"—"spirit of conquest!" . . . dear reader, you know the rest—and will curse me for a bore if I continue. So away with Mac Veagh. Let us dole out praise with blame—like all judicious critics. So we commend not only the North American Review (considering the fierce pro-Allyism of its alleged editor) for publishing Houston Stewart Chamberlain's essay "England," but Mr. Chamberlain for writing it. It ought to do much to open the eyes of our Anglo-maniacs to the fact that England's black political history has nothing to do with the social "niceness" of individual Englishmen who invite you to clubs and country-houses. But there is small doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's essay will cause a great gnashing of big teeth in those very same clubs and country-houses. They will not say of this "renegade" Englishman who so unpleasantly tells the truth, what they said so invariably and so smugly of King Edward VII—(named for the irony of the gods, "the Peace-Maker")—"What tact!" The gem of the collection, however, is to be found in Mr. Lawrence Gilman's review of "Appearances," a book upon the United States by G. Lowes Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson is one of the most famous of Cambridge professors. His "Letters from a Chinese Official" form one of the most unanswerable satires upon our Caucasian civilisation—and his "Greek View of Life" has become a classic. What he has written upon the war has been, by mere contrast with the horrible mental exposures made by his British colleagues, so sane, so mild, so luminous, as to deserve to be enrolled with the documents of a true philosophical humanitarianism. Unfortunately for that spirit of perfect accord which is supposed to subsist between our country—"English-ruled and English-led" as our ambassador at London hath it,—Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, in his cold, scholarly and objective-subjective quest, paid us a visit some time before the war. Undaunted by our size, by our "greatest" this and "largest" that, he strode across our land—magnificent and vast like some intellectual Gulliver in a continent swarming with pygmies, and dissected us and analyzed us and showed not the least consideration for our prejudices, our vanities or our sensitiveness—which is like unto that of a race with tissue-paper skins. Eh bien—if our German friends will forgive me for using a phrase from the French—Mr. Dickinson, quite indifferent to Dr. Page's peace of mind or Mr. Morgan's money and munition deals, has the shocking audacity to publish his book in war-time, without retraction, without suppression, without the least regard for our feelings. If ever again I meet Mr. Dickinson at Cambridge or under the crossed roof rafters of Toynbee Hall in London, I shall bring home to him the enormity of his offence. I shall bring this home to him much more effectively than his reviewer, Mr. Lawrence Gilman. Mr. Gilman remonstrates, is pained, is feeble in protest. One can see that he is chiefly hurt at what he conceives to be Mr. Dickinson's ingratitude. "To write thus of us, and we supplying you with moral and material support against Germany," we seem to hear him say. It is the inevitable painful and really comic disillusion of the American social and intellectual snob when confronted with the Englishman's real opinion of him—or of us. I know that opinion. Daring my long residence in England it manifested itself chiefly negatively: "Oh, but we would never have taken you to be an American," or "You are really one of us now" or "I should have taken you for an Englishman." The latter phrase was always uttered in a tone which left you in no doubt that a subtle, indirect compliment was intended. No doubt that our Anglo-maniacs would still consider it a compliment to-day.

"It is a question whether America will ever be civilized," according to Mr. Dickinson. The verdict is easily given—in a club in Canada. There is no culture "in America." Here the ineptitude of Mr. Dickinson's pro-Ally reviewer and his inexperience in dialectics come painfully to the fore and make us blush for this "pathetic champion of our civilization." For, says Mr. Gilman, "that fact (our no culture) thus definitely established, doubtless explains why it was that the greatest musical masterpiece since Bach, Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," was performed in America years before the operatic stage in England heard a note of it." In other words the imported music of the "Hun" is one of the proofs of our Kultur! True our rich folk support opera, not because they understand it but because it is expensive, lavish and luxurious. As to the rest the entire musical life of the United States, and for the larger part, the artistic and literary life is now in the hands of our German, Jewish or foreign element. "There is one pursuit, commerce," this terrible and ungrateful Britisher continues, "one type, the business man; one ideal, that of increasing wealth. Monotony of talk monotony of ideas, monotony of aim, monotony of outlook on the world." "A sensitive European, travelling among us, feels "at once starved and flayed. Nothing nourishes, everything hurts." "It would seem," cries the horrified Mr. Gilman, that the American is a coprophagous beast: "whatever he has touched, he has touched only to defile." The ruthless Mr. Dickinson after duly analyzing us sets up the following unflattering composite portrait of the average American: "This American has no culture. He cannot converse—he can only talk. He has humor, but it is a poor sort of humor—it implies no imagination . . . it does not illuminate a subject, it extinguishes it. . . that is why it does not really much amuse the English. For the English are accustomed to Shakespeare, and to the London cobby. The American is always doing and never experiencing. He has no inner life. Physically, he presents a great jaw and chin, huge teeth and predatory mouth. In his speech, beauty and distinction are sacrificed to force. He is masterful, aggressive, unscrupulous, egoistic, at once good-natured and brutal, kind if you don't cross him, ruthless if you do, greedy, ambitious, self-reliant, active for the sake of activity, intelligent and unintellectual, quick-witted and crass, contemptuous of ideas but amorous of devices, valuing nothing but success, recognizing nothing but the actual . . . undisturbed by spiritual life . . . the child with the muscles of a man, the European stripped bare, and shown for what he is, a predatory, unreflecting, naive, precociously accomplished brute." Such is the opinion of one of England's greatest intellectuals regarding America and the Americans. And I can assure our good Anglo-maniacs that it is shared by 95 Britons out of 100. At public Anglo-American banquets in London and New York, to be sure, a different tone prevails. Then and there we have the usual conventional lies and idiocies about "hands across the seas," "our common ideals," "literature," "language," etc.—vile oratorical slops to spoil a good dinner. I was not present at that famous dinner in London at which Dr. Page confessed that we were "English-led and English-ruled." But I was present at another at which both Dr. Page and I were invited guests. After the speeches came the stories. Dr. Page amused us with several negro yarns, told in his own inimitable manner. One might have fancied that the droll darkies themselves were speaking, so cleverly had Dr. Page, who is himself a Southerner, caught the true negro intonation and expression. But when my right hand neighbor one of England's most prominent men, who had been staring fixedly at Dr. Page, suddenly turned to me and said:—"But I shall spare Dr. Page the derogatory inference of that particular "ruler" and "leader" of ours." To return to our excellent reviewer of Mr. Dickinson's "Appearances." How does Mr. Lawrence Gilman defend us against the devastating attacks of this English destroyer of American idols? By as lame and impotent and provincial a conclusion as I have ever read. "It is regrettable," he says, "that Mr. Dickinson should so evidently have brought with him to America the wrong kind of letters of introduction!" Ah! that touching trans-Atlantic faith in letters of introduction! Let us hope that the next time that Mr. Dickinson ventures forth into the American wilds, he will equip himself with the right "kind" of letters of introduction. Perhaps a spiked club and a suit of iron armor? CUPID'S CAR. "You know, the Newlyweds told everybody about the thousand-mile motor honeymoon they'd planned. Well, when they saw the sign somebody had hung on their car, it just broke their hearts." "What was it—'Don't blame 'em; they're married?'" "No—'Jitney Bus.'" (Judge.)

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