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## **Special war edition. No. 1033. Vol. XX. No. 41 October 7, 1914**

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# The Continental Times

## Special War Edition

No. 1033. Vol. XX. No. 41.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

PRICE:  
Germany 20 Pfgs.  
Austria 20 Heller.**To our Readers.**The Newspaper Office of the Imperial  
German Post guarantees only for the  
delivery of one copy weekly under the  
arrangements made by the "Continental  
Times". As the "C. T." appears three  
times weekly, we recommend our readers  
to send subscription-order for the quarter  
beginning on **January 1st 1915**  
not through the Post, but direct to the  
Haupt-Expedition der "Continental Times"  
— Berlin W. 50, Augsburgstr. 38 —  
to secure delivery.

## Austro-German Victories in Galicia.

**Fresh Austrian and German  
successes against Russians.**German troops defeated the Russian  
Rifle-Guard-Brigade at Opatow and took  
about 3000 prisoners, several guns and  
machine-guns. Two and a half Russian  
Cavalry Divisions with reserves were  
thrown back near Radom and retreated  
on Ivangrod.**French Defeat in Sight at the Aisne.**Though everybody in France still  
hopes for a victory in the Battle on the  
Aisne, the military authorities prepare  
for a defeat. General Gallieni has pro-  
posed to General Joffre the fortification  
of about 9 towns in the north of Paris,  
to check the German advance. These  
works shall be manned with the recruits  
from Southern France. It appears that  
the French intend to hold their present  
positions until these preparations for the  
defence of Paris are finished and the  
new heavy guns from Creusot have  
arrived. Though what use these earth-  
works are against the German artillery,  
nobody knows. However, it is a last  
straw.**The condition of the Serbian Army.**During the last battles east of the  
Drina-River the Austrians destroyed two  
Serbian divisions almost completely. The  
total Serbian losses are at present 13000  
killed, over 50000 wounded and about  
8000 taken prisoners. Deserters, even  
officers, cross almost daily the Austrian  
and Bulgarian frontiers. What remains  
of the Serbian Army is very badly armed.  
The artillery cannot fight for lack of  
ammunition. Many wounded soldiers  
die in the hospitals, as there are not  
sufficient surgeons and nurses.**Russians retreat on all Sides.**After several days fighting the allied  
German and Austrian troops have driven  
back the Russians from Hungary as well  
as from their advanced positions in Rus-  
sian Poland. The Russians have with-  
drawn from Lemberg and have been de-  
feated north of Przemyśl. Their troops  
in Poland have been compelled to retreat  
beyond the Vistula.**The Channel closed by Mines.**The Norwegian Government have an-  
nounced that the laying of Mines by the  
English Navy means the closing of the  
Channel (from Calais to Rotterdam) for  
international traffic. It practically means  
more. It signifies that England is afraid  
of an invasion and believes in the  
immediate surrender of Antwerp.**English Relief Force Retreats  
near Antwerp.**Heavy fighting is in progress between  
Antwerp and the town of Lierre, where  
the Germans have brought their heavy  
guns in position. An English relief-  
corps was forced to retreat.**America against the English Censor.**The American Government have sent  
a complaint to London about the way,  
wires from America to Holland and  
Denmark are treated by the English  
Censor. Telegrams with absolutely  
harmless contents have been suppressed.  
— The same happens of course to wires,  
sent from neutral countries to America.**Stony France.**Trying to "touch" 3 milliards.  
According to a telegraphic report from  
Bordeaux the French Government have  
resolved to ask the assent of Parliament  
for the issue of "National Bonds" to  
the amount of about 3000 millions francs.**What King Albert knew.**King Albert was towards the end of  
June in the alpine District of Saas-Fer.  
When he was informed in Almadell of the  
Serajevo outrage, he uttered the  
memorable words: "We shall have a  
general war within four weeks time."  
He knew at that time already what was  
to come.**King Albert flees to England.**It is reported from Antwerp that King  
Albert of Belgium has left Antwerp for  
London to "discuss the situation with  
the English Government". English troops  
have arrived in Antwerp.**A Submarine Run Away.**An Engineer of the Italian Fiat-Works  
has run away with a submarine, ordered  
by Russia before the war. The Italian  
authorities refused delivery for reasons  
of neutrality. The Engineer, an ardent  
partisan of France and Russia, brought  
the boat to Corsica. It is said, however,  
that the French authorities will hand it  
back to Italy again.**Dishonourable English Censorship.**A representative of the American press  
in Germany writes as follows:I really must say that even the Mexican  
censors had more sense of honour than  
the English. For example, I have just  
had the experience that one of my  
despatches, which contained eight or  
perhaps nine interviews with Americans  
who had come from Germany, was  
completely suppressed, notwithstanding  
the fact that it contained not a  
single word of military importance. I  
stated simply that the Americans had fared  
very well after the first effects of the  
mobilisation order had passed over. I  
take the liberty of deducing from the  
suppression of the despatches that the  
English are anxiously concerned in  
keeping the American people from know-  
ing that not all Americans in Germany  
had been "kept in restraint!"An American newspaper man in London  
writes on the same subject: "Our problem  
continues to be how to get news from  
Berlin to New York. They (the English  
censors) are cutting what you cable us  
frightfully... As to how your cable matter  
is coming through, I should say from a  
third to a half of it has been killed by  
the censor who edits the incoming  
matter, and then another censor takes a  
whack at it as it goes out." The English  
must indeed be very much afraid of the  
truth to take refuge to such despicable  
measures.**Emanuel Reicher in America.**Emanuel Reicher and Miss Hedwig  
Reicher have left for the States for the  
purpose of giving lectures there. Mr.  
Reicher has won fame as actor and was  
one of the stars at the Lessing-Theater  
under Otto Brahm. Miss Hedwig Reicher  
is already known on the American Stage,  
where she has met with equal success  
as at home in Germany.**Another American testimonial.**One of the leading members of the  
American Government Commission has  
written to the manager of the German-  
American Committee as under: "My stay  
in Germany, extending as it did over  
more than four weeks gave me an op-  
portunity of observing how the German  
nation took the war forced upon it;  
what lofty enthusiasm, coupled with  
calm, moral earnest had taken hold of  
the entire populace. And because the  
Germans are born soldiers there is no  
trace of rigid militarism, of military-drilled  
automatons: this is a people in arms,  
with great sacrificing love for Emperor  
and Empire, with a will for victory, so  
as to protect country, house and plot,  
wife and child. Everywhere dignified  
earnest, unperturbable calm, energetic  
action and full conviction of victory.  
A nation standing on such a high level  
of culture and capable of such ardent  
enthusiasm cannot succumb—these are  
not barbarians, but men of the best  
stamp.**What France has to answer for.**Engineer Friedrich, who was one of  
the travelling companions of the Hun-  
garian Count Michael Karolyi escaped  
from French captivity, reports that the  
prisoners were crammed together in a  
narrow room. One day some wounded  
Turcos were put amongst them. Each  
Turco carried cut off ears, noses and  
ringed human fingers on a string,  
showing these trophies round with  
bestial howls of triumph.**Wanted: A Sword.**An English officer advertises in the  
"Times" for the loan of a sword and  
a service-revolver. Similar advertisements  
appear for field-glasses and even machine-  
guns. Daily-Chronicle says, no officer  
of Kitchener's new Army of 130 000 men  
is in possession of field-glasses. The  
authorities are on the look-out for lieuten-  
ants and non-commissioned officers  
with "some" military experience. What  
ragged Army!**German Heroes in the East.**The allied English and Japanese tried  
to take the infantry-positions of Tsingtau  
by assault, but were repulsed with a  
loss of 2500 men. Mines, guns and  
machine-guns wrought havoc amongst  
the allies, whose right wing was so  
under fire from the Austrian Cruiser  
"Kaiserin Elisabeth" and from the German  
gun-boat "Jaguar." The Germans have  
only sustained slight losses. Warned  
by the failure of their first attack, the  
allies are waiting for re-enforcements  
from Japan.**Austria at War.**

From an Austrian Statesman.

The present war, in which 8 million  
soldiers fight against each other, is the  
most terrible one, known in History.  
There is hardly a single family in the  
greatest part of the European Continent,  
but has not one of its members at the  
front.Though—the shame of it—English  
diplomacy has to bear part of the re-  
sponsibility for this war, the main cause  
must be seen in the Russian Pan Slavism.  
This Pan Slavism is the continuation of  
the four hundred years old tsarish po-  
lity of conquest, under a new watch-  
word: the watchword of the Unity of  
all Slavs. If this movement were success-  
ful, the Slavs would be exactly as un-  
happy as those, who have already been  
united by force with the Muscovite  
Empire. Europe and Asia would live  
for ever under the supreme command  
of Russia.The Pan Slavism intends to destroy  
the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in  
which Slavs of different nationality live  
side by side with Germans, Magyars  
and Rumanians and enjoy full national  
rights—different from their Polish and  
Ukrainian brothers in Russia.Russia has used the Servians (who of  
all Slav nations live farthest from the  
Russian frontier and therefore believe  
to have little to fear from Russia) to  
attack our Monarchy. Servias aspirations  
in the direction of our southern pro-  
vinces, the Servias conspiracy against  
the life of the Emperor and the Austrian  
Throne, and his Consort, are well  
known; as are also Russia's machinations  
to prevent Servia from being punished.The present war is not only the greatest  
of all, and is not only fought with the  
most effective weapons of destruction—  
it is remarkable also for the way in  
which our adversaries fight against us  
and our German allies with a system  
of lies, which could hardly be more  
complete. We are absolutely speechless,  
if we see how conditions, intentions  
and events are shamelessly turned into  
their very reverse. We read with sur-  
prise how Vienna is stricken by  
panic and threatened with starvation  
how our troops have been defeated and  
Germany also stands at the verge of  
defeat. The truth is, that in spite of the  
numerical superiority of the Russians, we  
have gained three great victories and  
we have only decided to temporarily  
withdraw, because they received re-  
enforcements. We have lately taken the  
offensive again with the support of  
German troops. We have also beaten  
the Servians as often as we came in  
touch with them and our advance into  
Serbia is continuing. The powers of the  
Entente wire lie out into the world  
because they want to draw the neutral  
states over to themselves or to bully  
them. They follow the same policy in  
Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Sweden,  
Norway, Denmark and Holland. They  
are everywhere at work, hoping these  
countries may let themselves deceive  
and that the Governments may not  
know what will happen to their peoples,  
when Pan Slavism triumphs.We are surprised at the new pictures,  
which England and France draw of the  
States and the Nations. Those pictures  
look quite different from those we were  
used to see. Russia appears at strong-  
hold of Democracy, Japan as defender  
of European civilization, Germany as  
Arch-enemy of culture, Austria-Hungary  
as suppressor of the Slavs. Which  
magic change. And the painters rely  
upon others believing them. But all  
those art-fices and self-advertisements  
and lying cables will not last through.  
We have been attacked and threatened  
in our very existence and defend our-  
selves with that unconquerable power,  
which the consciousness of a fight for  
life gives to our arms. This war is on  
our side a national, a sacred war. There  
is no man, no woman, youth or girl,  
in Austria or in Germany, who would  
not join and help, led by the one idea:  
we have to win. It is no war for envy  
or hatred or passion for glory, for mar-  
kets or conquests, for dynastic ends or  
diplomatic combinations; it is a struggle  
for life. May God help us!**Panic in Wilna and Warsaw.**The news of the German advance  
into Russia has caused a panic among  
the population of Wilna and Warsaw.  
Factories and banks are closed and the  
branch office of the Russian State Bank  
in Warsaw has been transferred to Moscow.We publish here an extract of an open letter  
to Americans by Mrs. Niessen-Deiters (Bonn),  
from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.**Americans!**England's first act of war was to cut  
the German cable. Now that we are  
beginning to receive news from America,  
we learn to what shameful comedy this  
cutting of the German cable was the  
preliminary: England accuses Germany  
of being the cause of the outbreak of  
the war! If the matter were not so  
dreadfully serious, one would be tempted  
to laugh!Americans! Can your clear brains  
really believe that a nation that has done  
the work of civilization and culture for  
fourty years with untiring industry should  
voluntarily tear down its own work,  
destroy its commerce, prostrate its arts  
and sciences and send the entire flower  
of its youth into death? Do you really  
believe that the entire German nation  
composed of sixty-six million human  
beings, had suddenly become mad from  
the Emperor down to the most con-  
vinced social-democrat?No one in Germany, mind you, not  
one person desired this war. We have  
been forced into it in the most treacher-  
ous manner.Up to the last moment the Emperor,  
yes the imperial Government, conducted  
peace negotiations. Russia notwithstanding,  
mobilized against us, contrary to  
the imperial word of the Czar, contrary  
to the word of honor of the chief of  
the Russian general staff. England's  
fleet lay completely mobilized before our  
very nose. France hurried troops to our  
border and refused an explanation as to  
her intentions. Belgium, neutral Belgium,  
permitted French aeroplanes to fly over  
Belgium into the Rhine-province, per-  
mitted French troops, without protest,  
to enter her "neutral" territory. She had  
long ago made her agreements with  
England and France. Germany sat in  
between like a mouse in a trap. If the  
Imperial Government had allowed itself  
to be put off any longer by England,  
yes if the Imperial Government had  
hesitated any longer to mobilize, the  
German nation would have had to ac-  
cuse its Emperor and its government  
of high-treason.We in this country have no hatred  
towards France; not even along the  
Rhine in our most exposed province.  
The thought of revenge, dangerous as  
it is for the peace of nations, has at the  
base a noble and chivalrous motive. We  
respect a chivalrous nation. Nor do we  
hate the Russian people. We sympathize  
with this pitiable nation which is forcible  
kept by an incompetent, retrograde, rigid,  
bloody government in the most de-  
plorable condition in which any nation  
can be kept,—the condition of ignorance,  
of poverty and of superstition. But the  
entire indignation of this country is  
directed against the unworthy hypocrisy  
or England, related to us by a common  
descent,—against the cowardice of a  
great and free nation in falling upon a  
country which is already fighting against  
two fronts,—against its baseness in filling  
the world with lies—against its contempt  
for the most primitive demands of  
civilization in setting upon our present  
defenceless model colonies the yellow  
race in Asia and the black race in Africa.Have we of the Rhineland no eyes?  
Have we no ears? Have we not been  
reading for weeks the long, long lists  
of the missed that were lost in this  
shameful pursuit of the mob? Did not  
the relatives, peaceful citizens, for weeks  
seek in despair their wives, sisters and  
children that had been chased and abused  
in the most horrible manner, and all this  
before German soldiers ever came into  
touch with Belgians?—Where was the  
voice of civilization then? Is it silent  
where German women and children are  
concerned? And our wounded? Do we  
not see them in our hospitals, defenceless  
wounded, their eyes gouged out by the  
Belgian mob? Who have been treated  
with atrocious cruelty? And our German  
surgeons, whose throats were cut in  
treacherous attack from behind while  
bending over the wounded? God knows  
we respect the bravery of the Belgian  
army; but these horrible atrocities of the  
mob against defenceless women and  
children, the wounded and the dying  
these are sorry acts of bravery!I have read an article of moral in-  
dignation over the burning of Louvain.  
But why a twofold ethics here? How  
if the English-French plan of taking usby surprise had succeeded? How if  
Germany with its rich treasures of art  
and architecture had been buried under  
the triple mass of attack? Would that  
have been different? Many Americans  
know the Rhineland, know the wonder-  
ful cathedral of Cologne. Two weeks  
after the declaration of war I read an  
English news-item, while in Cologne,  
peaceful as usual: "Cologne ist com-  
pletely destroyed, the population, panic-  
stricken, is fleeing to Duesseldorf." —  
Such a statement seems rather amusing  
when one happens to be in the very  
city in a province in which one sees  
the enemy's uniforms only in the long  
trains of unwounded captured French,  
Belgians, English and Zouaves.Believe me, Americans! If the three-  
fold attack had been successful and Ger-  
many had really been caught like a  
mouse in a trap, no Frenchman, no  
Russian, no Briton would have shed  
one tear for the lost cultural values.  
The attack, prepared years before, failed.  
Germany rose in flaming indignation.  
Germany defended herself, Germany  
dealt blows toward the east and the  
west which no one could have expected  
from a country fighting against three  
fronts. Now, all of a sudden these  
three countries that deliberately endeav-  
oured for years to shut in Germany,  
call upon civilization. Now of a sudden  
they think of cultural values that are  
being destroyed by a war so criminally  
brought about. Can the cry of the  
disappointed really deceive a sober and  
clear-thinking mind? As I myself, like  
so many of you, have German and  
English blood in my veins, I cannot  
rate you so low as to believe that.We Germans call for the pity of no  
one. We will defend ourselves or die.  
But just as our troops demand honest  
warfare instead of franc-tireur-war from  
ambush, from the dark of night, just so  
we as a people demand "fair play".  
We protest against this insidious play  
of England and against a comedy such  
as the world has never seen greater nor  
more disgraceful since humanity knows  
the term "culture".The blood that is being shed in this  
terrible war cries to heaven. Civilization  
covers her face. — But Clio stands  
silent and severe and her pencil records  
in the eternal account-book of History  
one single name, the name of the guilty  
nation: England!**Who are the Guilty Ones?**

(Continuation.)

Public opinion and the harmony  
of foreign and domestic politics were  
however so little affected by this, that  
it was possible for example, for the  
former minister Baudin, a shrewd and  
conscienceless "business"-politician in  
the year 1907, to become the head of a  
French association founded for the pur-  
pose of promoting the commercial rela-  
tions between Germany and France.  
Nothing lay further from Baudin's in-  
tention, however, than to compromise his  
political future.Soon thereafter the breeze began to  
whistle a different tune among the leaves  
of the journalistic grove. The wind  
which caused this rustling blew from  
the direction of the Russian embassy,  
where in the meantime Iswolsky was  
settled. Baudin, who was still the  
president of the above mentioned asso-  
ciation, wrote every day in the "Action,"  
which belonged to the "business"-  
politician Bérenger, bitter articles against  
Germany, in which among other things,  
he accused it of having stirred up the  
vineyard owners in the department Aube.  
Already the "Matin" had raised the battle  
cry. It is well known in France that  
the "Matin" enters occasionally upon  
blackmailing campaigns, and that it also  
undertakes press campaigns more for  
money than for fair words. Nevertheless,  
for the unprejudiced observer, it was  
scarcely understandable why the "Matin"  
in 1910, without any external occasion,  
started a violent agitation against Ger-  
many. It was said at the time, that  
Bunau-Varilla, the very rich proprietor  
of the "Matin," but who stood in bad  
repute, wished to revenge himself because  
the German Emperor had not received  
him. No day passed, on which the  
"Matin," the second most read morning  
newspaper, did not bring an article  
against Germany, which for untruth-  
fulness and hate had no equal. An  
economic agitation against Germany  
went hand in hand with the political.

(To be continued.)

The Continental Times can be obtained at all Kiosks and Railway Stations. Kindly read our Advertisement Page.

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