

# Special war edition. No. 1040. Vol. XX. No. 48 October 23, 1914

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., October 23, 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.



# The Bombardment of the Belgian Coast.

### The Fight for the Channel Coast.

The Battle on the Aisne has lost its importance, since the French and English have thrown all available troops-also the rest of the Belgian Army towards the farthest North-West in order to try and stem the tide of the German advance along the Belgian and French Coast. Ostende is in German possession; the English Admiral who commanded the Squadron before Ostende could only with difficulty be prevented by the Belgian authorities to bombard this unfortified place. This goes to show how England is realising now at last her own dangerous position. To save England, the Belgian and French Armies have to fight to the last now to keep the Germans back from the Channel coast. England is reported to have sent up to 200 000 men across during the last week. The transport fleets almost formed a continuous bridge across the Channel between Ramsgate, Dover and Folkestone on the English, and Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne on the French side. As England has no regular troops left, this new Army can only consist of men who are vastly inferior in training and fighting quality to the Germans. – German troops are now marching on Nieuwport. 11 English Warships support the allies with their artillery, but one destroyer has already been disabled. The allies withdrew all along the line from Nieuwport down to Lille. 2000 Englishmen were made prisoners.

### Austrian Successes.

The Austrians are constantly gaining ground in what is now called the Battle at the Strwiaz River in Galicia. Several important heights have been stormed, but the Russians have always prepared new lines of fortification behind which they can withdraw. During the fighting of the last few days the Austrians have made 25 officers and 3400 men prisoners and have captured 15 machine guns. Czernowitz, the capital of the Bukowina, has been occupied by the Austrians again. Losses of the English Army. The English Army has in the Battle on the Aisne during the time from September 12th to October 18th had a total loss of 651 officers and 12980 men dead, wounded and missing. To these must be added 2000 men which have been taken prisoner on October 20th at Lille. The total loss since the beginning of the war is about 33000 officers and men.

### **Pogrom Makers.** The Pogroms against the Germans in

England are solely the result of the language used in a part of the English press led by the "Daily Mail." This paper is proud of having destroyed the existence of harmless people, who have lived peacefully in England for 30 years and longer, and is patting its own back in self-praise of this dirty work in a special leader. The cry against every German and Austrian is raised again. "Out they must go!" Even if they have become British subjects. The spirit of "Outlawry" is abroad. It is no far cry to the demand that every German and Austrian should be clubbed down wherever he be found. It is against every moral principle that a newspaper should agitate in this way against individuals belonging to a hostile nation, the more so as we are convinced that the inner reasons for this pogrommaking by the "Daily Mail" are not to be found in patriotism but in self-advertisement to get its sale number up again to one million. We have had occasion to witness in what an honest way subjects of hostile nations are treated in Germany and Austria; how money was collected for the relief of those in distress. English, French or Russian shops in Berlin not only remain unmolested, but continue to do business and are met with the greatest civility by landlords and customers. There are English jewellers for instance, and there are 3 well-known French Hairdressers in Unter den Linden. English and French Governesses in German families are treated as well as before the war. Prisoners of war of whatever nation are treated well. They receive good food, have warm blankets and they are given even newspapers in their own language, which in no way are officially inspired. How different the treatment of German and Austrian prisoners of war in France and England. Serious English papers begin to feel how England's name is systematically ruined by the propaganda for such a system of brutalities as the "Daily Mail" has invented. Here is an example of the language used, taken from the latest issue of the "Daily Mail", just to hand: DÉMAND FOR CLEAN SWEEP. All "Daily Mail'\* correspondence records have been placed in the shade by the public's response to our request in regard to Germans - the first preliminary to a clean sweep of all alien enemies "within the gates.' They must go! Such, at all events, is the united opinion of our readers; citizens drawn from every class of the community and from every town and city of importance in the kingdom. The nation has realized that the Germans and Austrians in our midst, naturalized or not--the naturalization form is just a £5 scrap of paper-constitute a national peril which must be dispelled without any more waiting and seeing. The "Daily Mail" then proposes to publish "black lists" with the names and addresses of Germans and Austrians, which of course means absolute ruin to these people. But is it wise for England to have all these things said and done, when there are hundreds and thousands of English still under the protection of German and Austrian Law? We believe we voice the opinion of all disinterested neutral nations; we, at any rate, speak for America, when we recommend the English authorities to stop these wild, irresponsible appeals to the lowest in-W. R. L. stincts of the populace.

# To an English Bishop.

# The Right Rev. Bishop Wilkinson, Bradford Court, Taunton, England. Berlin, October 1914.

My Lord,

In the present unfortunate political situation when that event has come to pass which was dreaded by all lovers of peace, and thought impossible by most people, including myself,-the war of the world,-I venture to address a few lines to you, my Lord, and ask you to make whatever use of them you like and think best. The object of this letter is to help to get the truth known in England about Germany's part before and during this war, for we are aware that the basest lies and calumnies are being circulated in England and France concerning Germany .-- I trust that from your Lordship's acqaintance with me you will be convinced that I do not write from any spirit of animosity towards England, but solely with the object of stating facts.

The events which preceded this war and formed the outward cause of its outbreak from the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort to the declaration of war between Austria-Hungary and Servia are well known. But misrepresentations, both intentional and unintentional, of what happened after July 27., the date of the German Emperor's return from Norway, have been circulated to such an extent by the foreign press that the German Government have published the "White Book" laid before the Reichstag on August 4. I enclose an English translation of this book, which speaks for itself as far as Germany's endeavours to maintain peace are concerned. That these endeavours on the part of Germany were sincere is proved by the fact that not the slightest attempt at mobilisation was made here till Aug. 2. (The mobilisation order was published during the evening of Aug. 1.) Both Russia and France were, however, already mobilising at that time and French froops crossed the German frontier at Altmünsterol (Alsace) during the night of Aug. 1. - Aug. 2. The reason for the English declaration of war has been officially given as the crossing of the Belgian frontier by German troops, this constituting a breach of Belgium's neutrality. As stated by the German Chancellor in his speech before the Reichstag on Aug. 4, the German troops entered Belgium because they had positive proof that the French plan of attack was aimed at the Belgian-German frontier, and that French troops were already in Belgium. That this was the case is proved by the fact that French officers and soldiers were already captured at Liège. All this must undoubtedly have been known to the British Government, who would not protest against a breach of Belgium's neutrality by France but looked upon it readily enough as a casus belli against Germany, who had garantueed to Belgium her independence and full renumeration for inconveniences or damages caused by German troops in passing through the country if she remained neutral. Germany also solemnly undertook not to attack the French coasts or land troops from there if England remained neutral. But the British Government meant to have war. I have seen several English newspapers since the commencement of the war and am therefore aware of the untruths published concerning the results obtained up to now. The truth is that by two extraordinary victories the Russians have been routed and thrown out of the province of East Prussia, and no Russian troops are in any part of Germany now. The Russians lost from 110000-120000 prisoners in this fighting and over 200 pieces of artillery. Practically the whole of Belgium is in German hands and also a considerable part of North-EasternFrance. The German troops have suffered considerably through the unheard of brutalities of the Belgian civil population, who have mutilated the dead and wounded and have murdered German soldiers whilst asleep. These atrocities have not been committed singly, but systematically on a general and large scale. I know of a large number of German soldiers at present in a military hospital, who were wounded in Belgium and had their eyes stuck out by Belgian franctireurs whilst they were lying helpless on the battlefleld. Some years ago the English Clergy protested strongly against the Belgian atrocities in the Congo; those committed against the Germans now are in every way as bad.

to take the most severe measures against those inhuman fiends and were for instance obliged to destroy one sixth of Louvain, where franctireurs had been at work. Successful endeavours, were, however, made to preserve buildings of artistic or historical value. I know of many other cases of Belgian atrocities, but the one mentioned will serve as an illustration. On the other hand the Germans have behaved in an even friendly manner towards the population wherever they have been properly re-ceived, and I know cases where they have gone far out of their way to help those of the population who have suffered through the war both in Belgium and France, and in many cases the soldiers have shared their own rations with the starving inhabitants.

As to the use of the so called "Dum Dum" bullets by both French and English (I know it will be very hard for the English people to believe this) it will suffice to draw attention to the strong protest sent to the President of the United States of America by the German Emperor, as I am sure your Lordship will be convinced from personal knowledge and acquaintance of the integrity of the Emperor's character. Moreover these bullets have been found in large quantities on the English and French prisoners, both loose and in the original packages as sent from the arsenals, and which are kept here as convincing evidence of the mode of warfare practised against the Germans in the Twentieth Century! The machine taken at Longwy which is capable of turning large numbers of ordinary bullets into Dum Dum and had been well used is also kept here. From the Russians, of course, nothing also was expected but what was experienced: utter barbarity and brutality.

At the outbreak of the war the whole nation rose like one man. All party feuds and differences are forgotten; all

## Needless to say the Germans are forced to take the most severe measures against | Count Andrassy on the Situation. Budapest, October 19th.

Count Julius Andrassy starts his review on the situation in "Magyar Hirlap" with the remark that the position of our allied troops has continued to follow the favourable course, which it had taken the week before on the western as well as on the Russian seat of war. The offensive of the German Armies in France should go forward with fresh force, as it has been made impossible for the English to land fresh troops on the Belgian coast. What means Germany will use to near the British Islands is not known; considering the colossal development of technical means and the radical preparatory work of the German Army Authorities there can be no doubt that the occupation of the North Sea ports by Germany is a constant danger to England. English Public opinion will soon realise the fact that the times have passed when it was possible to provoke wars on the Continent and then to be a disinterested onlooker when the allies experienced a catastrophe. But England's prestige and her colonial power are also in great danger, as Grey and Churchill seem to have forgotten that one of the chief conditions of the continuance of England's Empire is the protection of Turkish integrity against Russian aggression.

Count Andrassy draws from the rapid relief of Przemysl the conclusion that the Russian Army must be in a very bad way. The present position of the Austrians gives the impression that the Northern Army since the start of the campaign was not in a better situation.

# Home Rule at Last!

In the shadow of bigger issues a little comedy has been brought to a close in England. After years of struggle and defeat, a question which many consider involves the integrity of Great Britain has been settled under unusual auspices. Asquith, the consummate statesman, seized the moment of national disturbance to force the hand of his opponents and establish the supreme victory of the present liberal government in the final passing of the Home Rule bill. He appealed to the patriotism of the Unionists to desist from their opposition. Had he declared the abeyance of the question until the nation's welfare was assured, he would have been demanding the patriotic acquiesence of his own party, but he would also have been risking the happy culmination of his greatest dream. The Home Rule Bill could not have been passed in peace times without the outbreak of civil war in Ireland. A force of 100,000 strong -determined, well armed and well trained men under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, one of England's ablest leaderswas prepared to resist unto death. But these unionists, who felt that the establishment of a separate Government for Ireland in Dublin meant the destruction of the unity of Great Britain, naturally could not carry out their plan of armed resistance at a moment when the existence of Great Britain was threatened from the outside. So it was, that Asquith cleverly tied the hands of his adversaries and achieved success where the greatest of English statesmen, Gladstone, had failed.

# The Duchess of Sutherland and her report of the German Army.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who was leading a Red Cross Ambulance during the first weeks of the war, has published a report of her experiences in a little booklet. What she says of the German soldiers sounds quite different from what English Newspaper Correspondents are saying. She cannot help praising the Germans, though it appears to herself almost unpatriotic. She was attracted by the wonderful singing of the troops entering Namur. The soldiers spokefriendly with the population, which welcomed the Germans after the horrors of the bombardment. The Duchess could admire the quietness and the orderly spirit of the Germans again at Charleroi. The soldiers appeared to her to be courageous and proud. Of cruelties the Duchess has seen nothing.

### Enver Pasha Commander-in-Chief.

The Entente Powers have tried to influence the Sultan through members of the Imperial Family. A Family Council has taken place which was to counteract Enver Pasha's dictatorial actions and Germany's influence. The result was that the Sultan appointed Enver Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army and Navy.

**The "Emden" still at Work.** Although a whole English squadron is trying to chase the German Small Cruiser "Emden," this courageous little ship has again destroyed 5 English merchantships, the "Chilka," "Troilus," "Benmohr", "Clan Grant" and "Ponrabbel" and captured another one, the "Exford" in the Indian Ocean. The "Emden" has now destroyed or taken 16 ships in all, in the face of the enemy's ports.

### English Steamer destroyed by German Submarine.

The German Submarine U. 17 destroyed the English Steamer "Glitre" off the Norwegian coast. The crew was towed in life boats to Norwegian waters.

# America and the "Brindilla Case"

The capturing of the Standard Oil Steamer "Brindilla" by an English Cruiser has roused American public opinion. "New York American" speaks of the probability of a sharp protest in London. "Washington Post" says: "The neutral shipping of the United States, which transports goods to neutral States, is, according to International Law, a right of neutral States and is exempt from search and capture. As the United States keep friendship with all nations, one would have patience if foreign warships interfere with American rights by mistake. But we cannot allow any nation to claim the right of annoying, searching or capturing ships with cargoes for neutral ports without connection with the belligerent powers."-Mr. Bryan has announced that a protest has been lodged in London against the capturing of the American Oil-Steamer J. D. Rockefeller.

measures asked for by the Government on Aug. 4. were passed unanimously by the Reichstag, 110 Socialist Members voting also. In a few days there were 1 300 000 men trying to enlist as volunteers, a large number of which have not found place in the ranks yet and are still waiting. The national enthusiasm shown by the lowest and the highest in the country has been something truly astonishing, all willing to die for their country in the war which has been forced upon them.

The feeling against England in particular is one of intense disappointment and bitterness, especially since the incitement of Japan, but we are of opinion that this war is the work of the British Government which has persistently kept the British public in the dark as to the real state of affairs, and has circulated or caused to be circulated continuous false reports.

We were for a long time quite unable to grasp the fact that England of all countries had declared war upon Germany in the way she has done, without the slighest cause or provocation. Are we to believe that the British Public has known that the Government, especially Sir Edward Grey, has been secretly working towards this war for years in St. Petersburg and Paris? We cannot believe it, and therefore I like many others are addressing those in England whom we know to be lovers of peace and to have worked towards its maintenance, with the object of getting the Truth known in England in spite of all official attempts to conceal it.

One last word about the British subjects in Berlin. They are being extremely well treated. Those able to support themselves are at liberty to do what they like, only having to report at their police-station every third day. Those without means are taken to former permanent military camps etc. where they receive plenty of good food and ordinary comfort and can be visited by their friends. The Chaplain in Berlin, Rev. H. M. Williams, who refused to leave with the Embassy preferring to stay as long as there were any English here, is doing very fine work indeed. The English prisoners of war are also treated extremely well receiving the same food etc. etc. as the German soldiers. Needless to say the wounded prisoners are treated in the same way precisely as the German wounded. Having stated the object of this letter

I leave it to you, my Lord, to make whatever use of it you think best. I remain, my Lord,

Yours obediently A. W. J.

# How German Reservists are to be Caught.

German reservists in Oversea were warned by their Consuls to leave for home, as all ships are searched by English warships and all Germans taken prisoner of war. Great surprise was caused in Buenos Aires by the announcement, Italian and Dutch steamers would take up to 50 Germans or Austrians as passengers, having received permission by the British authorities. This sounds very much like laying a trap for German reservists.

# Royalist Risings in Portugal.

Risings of Royalists under the leadership of Colonel Adriano Beca took place in Braganza and Mafra but were quickly suppressed. Beca has been arrested. Railway and Telegraph communications were cut off in several parts of the country; the damage has already been repaired.

# An English Question and a Turkish Answer.

England has laid a question before the Porte about the presence of German crews on Turkish Warships and has received the definite answer that this is a matter which concerns Turkey only.

Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW.68. Fublished by The Continental Times G. m. b. H., Berlin W., Augsburger Strasse 38. Responsible Editor, K. White, Berlin.

The **Continental Times** can be obtained every morning at all Kiosks and Railway stations.

# The Confinental Times

# No. 1040, Vol. XX. No. 48.

# BERLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.



# Austria-Hungary and Servia.

The clear exposition of the Southern | propaganda in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Slav question and its relation to Austria-Hungary contained in the following two articles by Professor, Josef Redlich of Vienna, were published in the London "Economist" before the outbreak of the war.

# To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,-The terrible crime of Sarajevo has once more drawn the attention of Europe to what has for long been the most real and imminent danger to its peace - namely, the friction between Austria-Hungary and Servia created by the growth of the Greater Servia idea. This idea, which may be more correctly described as New Servian Imperialism, has long been recognised by responsible statesmen in Austria-Hungary as one of the most important factors to be reckoned with in home and foreign politics: it has now acquired the dimensions of a European problem. It may, therefore, not be unprofitable to put before the English public a connected account of the acute and dangerous crisis which has indubitably been produced in our relations with Servia as the result of the assassination. Undoubtedly that hideous deed was the outcome of the unscrupulous campaign of direct action carried on in Belgrade in furtherance of the Greater Servia idea. What, then, it may first be asked, is the origin and nature of this idea; whence does it derive its strength, and whither does it tend; secondly, in what relation does it stand to the vital rights and interests of Austria-Hungary and to the maintenance of European peace?

The idea of a Greater Servia naturally takes its rise in the extraordinarily strong sense of nationality characteristic of the Serbs and all other Southern Slav races. Five hundred years of Turkish rule, with all that that implies, have not sufficed to blot out recollections of the old Servian National State, kept alive, as a living spring of national consciousness, by folksong and tradition, and by the national Church. It inspired the successful rising of Kara George in the early years of the nineteenth century, and successive risings and struggles against the hereditary foe, until the complete independence of the Servian State was won in 1878 as the fruit of Russian victories, and with the friendly aid of Austria-Hungary. Servian Nationalism, it is true, failed to control the disastrous course of internal history in the generation after emancipation, closing with the terrible death of the last Obrenovitch; but when the Berlin Congress in 1878 handed the ravaged Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina over to Austrian occupation, the whole of Servia felt the blow, not merely the educated classes. From that moment the idea became deeply implanted in the national mind that Austria-Hungary had stolen a portion of the inheritance of the Servian kingdom, these territories exclusively populated by the Serbo-Croatian race. For the moment the blow to Servian pride inflicted by Bulgaria's victory at Slivnica, the internal strife and reverses of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and the backward military and economic condition of the country, prevented Servian Nationalism from venting its hurt feeling in action. King Alexander's terrible end and the accession of King Peter produced a sudden and total transformation; Russia stepped forward as the open friend and protector of Servia under the Kara Georges. The Russophil party, with Pasic at its head, obtained the ascendancy, and undoubtedly the best forces in the nation were now roused and focussed in the most efficient way. Everything seemed to suggest that the goal of Servian Nationalism was now within sight, and it developed rapidly into an aggressive movement, with important ramifications outside Servia. A very great part in all this was, of course, due to the Russian Government. After the Japanese War, Russia withdrew step by step from the policy of friendly co-operation with Austria in the Balkans, which had been laid down so recently as the Mürzsteg Agreement. Thus bulwarked by Russia, King Peter's soaring nationalism took form in the conception of a Greater Servia, and from this there dates the inception of that subterranean policy in the two territories which the Servians had for so long regarded as theirs by right. It was carried on in Old Servia and Macedonia by the Narodna Obrana, which took part, often in open hostility to the Bulgarians and the Greeks, in the revolutionary movements in Macedonia by means of its comitadjis, throwing of bombs, and band fights. A more peaceful movement was, however, carried on contemporaneously in the Macedonian districts and in Kossovo, by means of the establishment there of Servian schools, churches, and religious houses. We shall return to the Western | Czech University of Prague, the idea of

merely noting here that, despite many objectionable features, it produced underground effects. The crisis produced in 1908 by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary revealed the changed attitude of Servia to the world at large. A veritable storm of execration against the Monarchy broke out in Belgrade, although all that had happened was that the true name had been given to an important piece of civilising work. The aggressive attitude of Servia, which as Russia's squire was the outpost of the Triple Entente, and of the Servian Press represented a real danger to peace, a danger only averted by the extreme patience and self-control showed by Austria-Hungary. From this time on Servian Jingoism is an element in European politics: an element in the forces arrayed against Austria and the Triple Alliance. Though the Government suffered defeat in 1909, the unofficial Greater Servia agitation regarded itself as victorious because Russia's friendship secured French sympathy; and it redoub-led its efforts. The first fruits of Servia's reckless Imperialism soon ripened. Montenegro, hitherto alienated from Servia on dynastic grounds, fell more and more under the influence of Belgrade; and Bulgaria assumed a friendly attitude towards Servia. The annexation crisis thus led to the formation of the Balkan League, with Russia as its presiding genius. French loans assisted Servia to arm, while an increasingly active propaganda went on in Macedonia and Old Servia-for the destruction of Turkey in Europe was the goal Russia set before its wards. In October, 1912 when the first Balkan War broke out, the greatest-or, at all events, the least disputed-gains were won by Servia. While Bulgaria was pouring out blood before the Turkish lines, Servia acquired the whole Macedonian and Old Servian territory up to the Greek frontier, crossed the Albanian heights and pressed on to the coast, and appeared before Scutari to rescue Montenegro.

The Pan-Slav and Radical elements in the Greater Servia idea were not weakened, but morally strengthened, when Austria-Hungary stepped across the victor's path to save Scutari and Albanian independence and drive King Peter's army from the sea. Servia kept all its territorial acquisitions in Macedonia, while the skilfully concluded alliance with Roumania gave it the first place among the Slav States in the Balkans by the Treaty of Bucharest. All this was won by a citizen army of which every man, from the highest to the lowest, was dominated by a single idea, which had acquired the force of a national creed: the idea of the mission of the Kingdom of Servia to gather the whole of the Southern Slav race under its flag, and secure to it its place in the sun. The successes gained by the Servian Government and Army naturally produced a profound effect on the whole Southern Slav population, the overwhelming majority of which have from time immemorial dwelt in Austria-Hungary. There is a tripartite division of the Southern Slavs between Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In Austria dwell the Slovenes, pure in Carniola and mixed with Italians and Croats in Trieste, Görz, and Istria. In Hungary the Southern Slav race has exclusive possession of Croatia and Slavonia, no less than threequarters of the people being Catholic Croats and one-quarter Orthodox or Serb. Moreover, more than half a million Serbs live in the Southern districts of Hungary itself, where they often form the most prosperous section of the town community. Finally, Bosnia and Herzegovina have from time immemorial down to the present day been occupied exclusively by the Serbo-Croatian stock. Since the Turkish occupation, indeed, the members of the three confessions--Catholic Croats, Serbs, Moslems-have been almost like three independent peoples. Yet they all speak the same language, though in writing the Serbs used Cyrillic, the Croats Roman lettering. The whole population is under 2,000,000 -i. e., 400,000 Croats, 600,000 Moslems, and \$00,000 Orthodox Serbs. The rapid rise of Servia in political and military importance necessarily produced a great effect on the whole Southern Slav world in Austria-Hungary, and this effect was further enhanced by two circumstances. The first was the appearance of a movement towards unity, academic and literary in its origin which affected the intellectual sections of the Southern Slavs in Austria and Hungary; the second, the growing discontent of the Southern Slavs in Hungary, and especially in Croatia, with the course of political events there. These two factors acted and interacted. Thanks to the teachings of prominent Slav savants, such as Professor Masaryks, notably at the

the necessary unity of the Serbo-C oatian race constantly gained ground in a centre which had for years been the meeting-place of numerous Croat and Serb students. Among all Slav peoples, and especially among the Southern Slavs, who regard the student as the bearer of all the future hopes of the race, a most important part in politics is played by the youth, especially in the high schools, but even in the gymnasia and middle schools; and it is therefore easy to understand how the idea of Southern Slav unity, at first a mere academic conception, came to penetrate practical politics, assisted as it was by the conditions of the time, which favoured its spread among the Southern Slavs in Hungary. The Southern Slav peoples in Austria

and in Hungary have been faithful adherents of the Habsburgs for generations, the outposts of Christianity and civilisation against the threatening Turk. When Prince Eugène fixed his military boundary -a purely military organisation of the Save and Donau territories-it was the Serbs, so often driven from their homes by the Turks, from whom the best and most reliable elements in the border regiments were drawn down to our own day. Since 1848 the Southern Slav peoples have naturally taken part in the varying political struggles originating in modern Constitutional ideas and the principle of nationality, but they have always remained loyal citizens of the Austro-Hungarian State. Neither the Servian Kingdom nor the Principality of Montenegro had any power to attract them from this allegiance; the centre of the whole Southern Slav race was and remained not Belgrade, but Agram. From 1878 on the political power of the Slovenes and Croats steadely grew everywhere in Austria, under encouragement from the Government, except in Trieste; and since 1907 universal suffrage has afforded the basis for the resistless development of the democratic ideas which dominate the entire Southern Slav race. Count Tisza's revival of the Croatian Constitution in 1913 was an example of that political adroitness possessed in high measure by both Southern Slavs and Magyars.

After that peace was soon restored in Agra , but the idea of Serb and Croatian unity had struck deep in the minds of the young generation both in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Istria. Trialism is the fruit of this idea-the dissolution of the Dual Constitution, and the erection of the Southern Slavs of Austria, Hungary, Boznia, and Herzegovina as a political entity. The promoters of this idea see the union of the Southern Slavs as a duty of the Habsburg House; the union is to take place within the Monarchy, not against it. Whatever be one's opinion of Trialism, or of the possibility of its realisation, one thing is certain since the victories of the Servian Kingdom and the extension of its domain, Greater Servian Imperialism, incorporated in the House of Kara George, is its most dangerous foe. Fundamentally, there is nothing in common between this Chauvinistic agitation and the idealistic unity which has developed in Croatia as a reconc'liation between Croats and Orthodox believers. The means, the ideal, the political goal of the Greater Servians is altogether different. True, the currents of Belgrade politics have influenced Croatia in many ways; individual politicians and many reprentatives of the Croatian youth have been won over. But there can be not greater error than to conceive that Croatia has been won to the Greater Servian idea, despite all indications that seem to suggest it. Servian policy does no look to Agram. Since the acquisitions of Macedonia and Kossovo, since Montenegro has practically become a part of Greater Servia, its strength, its passion is directed in another direction-to the West, to Bosnia and Herzegovina. And here we are on the threshold of the present crisis.--I am, yours, &c. Josef Redlich. Vienna, 1914.

# Deliberate Murder.

The sending of the England Nava l Brigade to Antwerp has caused Mr. F. B. Hulke, Admiralty House, Deal, to write the following letter to the "Times":

After reading your leading article in today's issue of The Times, as well as that published yesterday by your con-temporary the Morning Post, I feel that you and the public generally should be put in possession of some facts concerning the equipment of the Naval Brigade and the condition in which it left Dover on Sunday week last. In the first place, let it be clearly understood that I do not wish to cast any reflection whatever on the individual members of the force-every man of which, I believe, was not only willing, but did, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, actually perform his duty to the best of his ability.

When rumours first got about in this neighbourhood that these raw levies were going to the front, it was scoffed at as incredible. The opinions of many naval and military officers were unanimous that to send the Brigade in their present condition to any fighting line was nothing less than "deliberate murder." Individual officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the force itself laughed at the bare suggestion of being employed as a fighting unit. When, shortly after their departure, it was reported on undeniable evidence that the Naval Volunteers and recruits had been actually sent to Antwerp, the general feeling throughout this district was one of intense anger and consternation.

You will appreciate the reason for this when I tell you that a large proportion of these men had no proper equipment and were practically untrained. The officers for the most part were learning as quickly as possible their work as infantrymen. They were still in the stage of reading out the words of command from manuals on parade. Even of these officers there was a great deficiency-I believe I am absolutely correct in stating that the first brigade alone left Dover sixteen officers short-and, of the fourteen who accompanied them, not more than four had any real practical knowledge of a line officer's duties.

A very large number of the rank and file were without belts and pouches. I to not think any had pouches to hold the regulation 150 rounds. Some may have had one pouch to hold forty rounds. Many had none at all. For lack of belts they tied their bayonets on with string. There were few waterbottles, no identification discs, and none carried an entrenching tool. It would be interesting to discover how many of these men had fired even one round of 303 ammunition out of the modern Service rifle-I beliefe practically none. The only rifle practice was some miniature rifle shooting at thirty yards or thereabouts, and few did this.

# The "Furor Teutonicus".

Professor Theobald Ziegler, one of the greatest authorities in pedagogic research in Germany, writes as follows in the "Schwäbischen Merkur":

"For the third time within a hundred years, we stand face to face with the enemy. For the third time that enemy is France, but this time are added also Russia and our Germanic cousins in England. Our enthusiasm in all three wars was equally great; our feelings, however, were different.

When, in 1813, the storm broke, we were fighting for our national existence and we wanted revenge. The German people had been harassed and maltreated by the great Corsican (who half disdained and half feared our idealism) and by his little French tools, with whom maltreatment of others was a passion. For this we wanted revenge - and we got it as did that Swabian who wished to drink Uhlbacher wine in France because the Frenchmen had demanded Bordeaux in Uhlbach. But in spite of that thirst for revenge, it was the holiest war that ever a people waged - an eminently just war; for upon its issue depended the independence, the freedom, and the existence of a nation. And thus it became the duty of each man to fight the battle of life or death.

In 1870, it was a national war - in the protection of united Germany against an adversary who was unwilling to allow us either national unity or political union, wellknowing that united Germany would be forever stronger than itself. Then we reared the stately edifice of the German Empire and, n the Mirrorhall at Versailles, again cirowned aGerman Emperor and consecrated that war. For the first time in centuries we felt that we were German — only German and entirely German. Long live Germania! — was the watchword.

And now we are fighting for our political position against Russia on the East; on the West, against France, thirsting for revenge; and, on the North, against the envy and jealousy which have long been filling and poisoning British hearts. In very truth, we have not misused our power. We have been, peace-loving sometimes only too peace-loving and too patient. We have only wanted to be let alone that we might work. Then there fell upon us from behind, first Russia, which had prepared the bombs for the Servian murderers and, in Sarajewo, had given the bloody signal to strike the blow. No sooner had the Russian rifles been unslung, than there followed the French, albeit at a time not particularly convenient for them. Of course this noble alliance between Republic and Czardom was not complete without Parlamentary England. (She is the most perfidious and shameless member of this exalted Triple Entente, as her union with the other two is the most unnatural.) Did we want war? No! Not a man of us !- not though we had been aware, for a year's time, how restlessly Russia was making ready; how France had instituted a three-year military service against us; and how England had tried to lull us into false security by hypo-critical protestations of friendship and by toying with the idea of universal disarmament-an idea calculated to deceive only the most credulous. Now, therefore, a "furor teutonicus" fills us against this alliance-German anger against the gang of murderers in the East; anger against the French, who have denied all their ideals of freedom; and anger, above all, against the baseness of the English, who are not ashamed to cast in their lot with these others. Anger is that most potent feeling which makes a man clench his fist, wield his sword mightily, and shatter the skull of an enemy with his rifle-butt. Anger gives strength. Anger fills to-day the hearts of our brave soldiers who stormed Liège, and fills us all, against the foes who have attacked us from behind. Anger is thoroughly human and thoroughly manly. It is not unholy. The God of the Old Testament raged over the baseness of men, and the gentle Jesus of Nazareth was angry with the hypocritical Pharisees. So let us be angry! Let us give place to Anger! It will help us. It will bring us victory! And therefore let us exhort our army;

The Paris War Report.

By Frederick H. Martens. They claim the Austrian emperor, while on his way to court, Was swooped upon and captured by an English aeronaut; The sewer rats of Paris, trained by German spies, they say, The secret passages within the Paris forts betray. The Russian government declares all caviar contraband Because it eggs the Prussians on Russian soil to land. You'll see that Denmark is distressed, if at the news you glance, For Germans shoot the Danish babes who're crying "Vive la France!" And seven Prussian regiments every now and then Yield to a Belgian captain and his score of gallant men. In Alsace such the people's joy to think of their release They're tearing down the boundary-posts to burn the Reichs-Police. The Black Hole of Calcutta takes a seat way in the rear According to the war report that's dinned into our rear: A British gunboat, built to hold a score or so of crew Brings in three hundred prisoners. "'Tis Paris news" hence true. There's not a German cruiser steams that's not already sunk, There's not a Belgian but will drive ten Germans in a funk. There's not a Frenchman who appears upon a battleground But what at once the Prussian dead lie scattered all around, And if the Germans are not whipped in war's grim battlecourt, They'll have been licked at any rate, in the Paris war report.

They were only served out with rifles a day or two before leaving, and I am told, on good authority, that a Marine non-com, was sent to their camp either the day before, or the morning of, their departure to show as many of them as possible how to fix bayonets.

What must have been the opinion of competent critics in the Belgian Army when they saw the condition in which these representatives of the greatest naval Power were sent to help defend their capital? We shall hear soon enough from Germany that England is quite at the end of her resources and sends her men abroad with their accoutrements fixed on with "bits of string" instend of leather, and lacking nearly everything needed to make them efficient in the field.

I hope that making these facts known to you and the public will result in preventing anyone in the future daring to jeopardise valuable lives in a similar manner.

> "Be ye terrible today-a very storm of hail,-And let the lightnings flash forth from your faces!"

# American Red Cross spends 144 000 Kronen for Earthquake Distress.

The American Red Cross has decided to give 144 000 Kronen for the relief of the population of Anatolia, which has suffered through the recent earthquakes in Asia Minor.

The Continental Times is prepared to give full information entirely free of charge with regard to Boarding Establishments (Pensions), Apartments to let, Schools, Doktors etc. etc