# The continental times. No. 1175. Vol. XXII. No. 33 September 15, 1915 

Berlin, Germany: C. White \& Co., Ltd., September 15, 1915

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.

# HOTEL ADLON BERLIN <br> Ofe Conlimental Jimes <br> MERAN <br> SOUTH-TFROL <br> Finestintoron in urge Prate 

## PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 cts.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 cTs.
No. 1175. Vol. XXII. No. 33 .

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES Crown Prince for the Nav.
Athens, Sept.14. The Crown Prince George has entered the navy and
service abrard the Kikis.

Donna Laura Minghett Dies. Rome,
cerning tin
the theath of Donna Laura Minteltil ther of Princess Bülow
tiel has taken place between ex-Minister Freitas Ribeiro
nd the ex-Governor of Macao, Sanche Miranda. Both were lightly wounded Sofia, Sepp. 14. It it is understood that within short while the diplomatic representatives will be withdrawn from Bulgaria.
Constantinopole, Sep. 14. Several Arabian Sheiks have communicated their intention of oining in the Holy War movement. They
have decided to refuse to buy British products.

Washington, Sept. 14. A long conversation has taken place between Count Bernstorff
and Mr. Lansing upon the subject of the Arabic.

Schwab Bus the "Journal. Paris, Sept. 14. Wrew wharle Schwab, is
of the Bethlehe works Che
stated to have bought the Journal for the stated to have bought the
sum of $26,000,000$ Francs.

## Wants an clltuatum. <br> Petersburg, Sept. 14. The Retsch published

 strong article calling upon the Russian of force that country to obey the mandates of the Entente Powers.Sucharest, Spep. 14. A whiole network of Bucharest, Sep.
thoroughly worked out spy system h has
then English and principally by corrupting the elegraphic officials.
Sofia, Septs 14. The new frontien New fronter. garia gives that country the possession of Karagatsch, Demotika and Burgas, likewise
a big slice of the River Mariza and a large a big slice of the River
curve of the railroad.
London, Sept. 14. Lorr Kikeritchener has announced at a cabinet meeting, that he is present obtaining by the voluntary system.
This is taken as Kitcheners declation for onscription
Aeroplanes over Compelgne.
Geeneva, Sept. . . The French papers tell
of a renewed attack by aeroplanes upon Compeigne Their aim appeared to to bo to
damage the rairoad station where troops damage the rairoad station where troops
were concentrated. The damage done was were concentrit
considerable.
Fighting in Astia Minor.
Constantinople, Sept. 14 . Acoording to private communications from Bagdad there has
been a big batte to the north of Kale-ulNedjim in which the English were defeated and fled leaving large quartities of ammuni-
lion behind them.

Christiania, Sept. 14. The leading newsPaper the Morgenbladet publishes a strong
protest against the manner in which England is interfering with Norwegian trade. It says that it looks as though Norway were not
far removed from the position of Egypt and Portugal. Pems in was
Paris, Sept. 14. Most discouraging reports are given of the conditions in the once so
flourishing town of Reims. Some 23,000 infllourishing town of Reims. Some 23,000 in-
habitants have remained out of which 10,000 habiants have remaned out of whe
are in the greatst state of want. The financial
situation is also exceedingly bad and state situation is also exceecenr.
intervion is called for.

Würzburg, Sept. 14. A French prisone here, a commercial traveller with the German name of Paul Liebermann, has tied sudadinl.
The news was brought him that he had beThe news was brought inm
come heir to a sum of 200000 francs, a fact
which so overioyed him that he fell dead which so over
upon the spot.
London, Sept. 14. Since the last airship visit all kinds of protective measurus have been taken. New instructions to the phbir in
are posted on the hoardings telling what is are posted on the hoardings teling what is
to be done in the case of the appearance of Zeppelin. The people is warned to at once seak sheterer within doors the moment an ex-
plosion is heard. When the alarm is given plosion is heard. When the alarm is given all windows and doors must be closed
Water and sand must be plentifully stored i all the upper floors and so forth.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND. Count Julius Andrassy Gives inter-
esting Views as to the Possible
Government Vienna, Sept. 14. Count Julius Andrassy
ontributes a very interesting article to to contibutes a very interesting aricicle to the
Neue Frecie Presse respecting the possibilities of the future as regards Poland.
The Count above all things holds that
Poland must be separated from Russia. Poland must be separated from Russia
Otherwise the Polish Otherwise the Polish National aspirations are
forever doomed. But he sys must be substantially supported, and, thet at the present time, there can be no question
of an independent Poland. Such, the Count says, would not be in the interests of the
Polish nation. An independent Poland, Iying in the midst of three powerful countries
would most surely become a game of ball wor them. The orly question therefore is
fother Poland should be incornorated with
wher Germany or Austria. It is all important to
the Polish nation that the coutry should not be divided between Austro-Hungary and
Cermany, but that it should be leet intact so that it might remain as one body with
the same civil individualiy, with its national character and a Polish government. If Poland should be incorporated w
Austro-Hungary, says Count Andrassy, would have to form one in unity with
Galicia. The freeing of Poland must not come as a slicing-up or division of that
country, so that the joy of being released from the Russian yoke be not damped by
the pain of a greater freedom being impaired. Julius Andrassy ends up "I need scarcely say that in the united effort to find a solution of this question the result must be one of perfect confidence, and that
friendly feeling and good will between Austrin and Hungary shall in nowise be damaged.

## INVISIBLE WARSHIP

 Interesting Experiments Which Have States. Tests as to Visibility. New York, Sept. 14. An invisible battle-ship-one which carnot be seen at sea whenit is inside the horizon line-is now being striven for by the United Sates navy. Follow ing the experiments of Mr. Aboott H . Thayer, an Englishman, navy officials are conducting problem. Mr. Thayer is studying the coloration of wild animals, particularly water low, noted at what distance their colour
enable them eye and through glasses. Last year Mr. Thayer demonstrated before navy officers that under certain con by him could not be
torpedo-boat painted by seen, while a similiar ves
grey was plainly visible.

Only Question of Time.
that it that it is only a question of time when the
super-Dreadnoughit can be made practically invisible at the range at which naval battle
are now fought experiments are being conducted, vessels have been painted in various ways to test
their visibility. The most elusive combinatheir visibiility. The most elusive combina-
tion thus far discovered consists of horizontal irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the vessels, with a back-
ground of battle grey. The serpentine curres ground of batite grey. She serpenine carve
correspond substantialy to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colours coniorm in part
to the mottled surface of the water. The funnels, on the other hand, are painted in irregular spirals, and it is said that destroyers painted in that way are more nearly invisible
close at hand than at a greater distance.

NEW WAR LOAN.
Big Firms Coming Lin with Large
Subscriptions. The Small Man is Signing Freely.
Amongst the notable subscripions to the new War Loan may be menioned: the
Victoria Insurance Company, 12 million marks; Prussian Central Bodenkredit $\mathrm{C}_{0}$, million; Concordia Life Insurance Co. of
Cologne, 8 million; after having subscribed 5 and 4 million respecivively to the two previous loans.
The Saxon
advance all officials half $z$ years saliary avvance ail oun to sols subscribes, the Provincial
enable them
Union of Westphalen, subscribes 50 million Union of Westphalen, subscribes
of marks; the Province of Posen, $4^{1 / 2}$ million the Halberstadt Savings Bank, 5 million; the Saarbrucke Savings Bank, $4^{1 / 2}$ million, and Slocknolm Banke it is stated that the subscribers are coming in to subscribe for
the new loan in larger numbers than any

## DO NOT WANT CONSCRIPTION

DO NOA T W
THREATENING THE GOVERNMENT. Strong Words Used by the President of the Meeting.
Attacks Upon the Northcliffe Press.
 appear now assured that scarcely any section
of the British public wist to thar anything about forced military service being introduced. brought into power in order to cary con-
scription through, appears to have let the matter drop without any form or ceremony. Workmen Against It.
There has just been brought to a close at
Bristol, the Trade Union Congress, the prin-
cipal subject for discussion at that meeting cipal subject for discussion at that meeting,
being Conscription. And the last thing the assembled represesentatives of the workingman of the entire country did before dissolving,
was to record a unanimous vote against conscription. The following is the resolution
put by the President put by the President Mr. Seddon The Reslution.
"That the delegates of this congress, re-
presenting three million organised workers presenting three million organised workers,
record their hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volun-
teers to fight against the tyranny of milit leers to tight against the tyranny of miliaz
rism we emphatically protest against the
sinister effots of sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary
Press in formultann tiwn Press in formulating newspaper policies for
party purposes and atempting to foist on party purposes and atemphing to
their county conscription, which always proves a burdin to the workers, and will
divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential.
"No reliable
showing that the yoluminy been produced ment is not adequate to meet the Empire's
requirements requirements. We believe ethat ant hie men
necessary will be obtired through the volun-
tary system properly organised and we tary system, properly organised, and we we
heartily support and will give every aid to the Government in their present effort to
secure the men necessary to prosecute the secure the men necessary
war to a successful issue."

The Four Points.
Mr. Seddon said the motion contained four ready made; (2) a protest against the machina tions of a reactionary Press; (3) a complain that the Government had been at fault in not taking the people into their confidence
and (4) an assuruace and (4) an assurance that organised labour,
if taken into the confidence of the Covern ment, would rise to the height of a great
occasion (cheers). They were face to face occasion (cheers). They were face to face
with a tremendous issue affecting the whole future of democracy.
So far as the Press was concerned they
had had many policies from the creator of Carmelite House. They had had standard bread and sweet peas (laughter)
they had had attempts to make and unmak Cabinets, and to create and uncreate the
Commander in-Chief of the British Army. To Rush the Country.
Now came a sinister aud diabolical attempt to rush the country into conscription and to force the hands of the Government. It was
time for democracy to say that no man, how ever powerful in the Press, should supplant free expression of opinion. The sacred rights
of voluntaryism must not be invaded doubt mistakes had been made, but that wa no reason for spliting the nation into two
at a time when unity was the great at a time when unity was the great essential.
He pointed to the Oversea Dominions as proof that we have a priceless priviliege in voluntary service. The Government had given no information as to the possibility of in-
vasion, nor had it supplied statistics showing that the voluntary system had broken down. Trade unionists did not ask for unwar-
ranted confidence, but if the Government was prepared to fulfili its obligation it would
find the workers preared to do their share in this conflict.

## The Northeciffe Retort

 In reply to the attacks made upon him as recting a sinisiser press, , Lord Northclifioreple resolution, editiorially as follows:
ficent recsponse" made by the people to the call for volunters. But in this war magnificence counts for nothing if our efforts are
not sufficient to make certain of victory And that the voluntary system will sufficie for victory-which is the one and only end
worth thinking about-neither the Tnd wortin thinking about-neiner ce red rade
Union Congress nor anybody else can assert. The congress states that there is "no reliable evidence" to the contary: and it "believes,"
though it does not and cannot affirm, that
"all the mee nes
without resorting to compulsion. The only
direct criticism of National Service direct criticism of National Service is that it
"always proves a burden always proves a burden to the workers.
But it is no more a burden to the workers than to any other class in the community.
One of its greatest and one of is most thoroughly democratic vlrtues is, indeed, that it exacts an equality of sacrifice from all men,
rich and poor alike."

A REMARKABLE ISTATEMENT. England According to Lloyd George
Will Have to do all the Fignting For
and

Roterdam,
m, Sept. 14
most remarkable speect collapse and its effects. The Minister is re ported to have said that as France canno
possibly do anything more than she has already done, and Russia must have time to reorganise its army, that for some time to
come the entire brunt of the fighting will fall upon the English and that what England will show itself able to accomplish during the next few months wiil have a decisis
efiect upon the results of the campaign.
The Minister of Munitions concluded his speech by saying: "If we sacrifice all w
have, all we love for the fatherland, and carry out our duty with courage and alacrity, victory is ours.,
The Minity
The Minister or Munitions since he has of the most fervent advocates of conscrip
come tion, probably the dominatlon of that idea in his mind may have been the cause of
his making the above excessive statement which comes as a surprise to everyone, the
more so after the unanimous vote of the Trades Union Congress, which, in the name mously voted Igainst conscrintion has una Just now Winston Churchill has again come to the fore and dominates the Com-
mision of national defence of which he is one member and Lloyd George another. is stated that they are determined, even at
the risk of splititing up the cabinet, to force the question of conscription upon Parliament. upon the as eleven voicses to nine in favor, although Messrs. Bonar Law and Chamberlain are, it
is said, not prepared to push the matter it is said, not prepared to push the matter
it should mean breaking up the Cabinet.

Spy Shot.
Karlsrulte, Sept. 14. Today a man named
Alfred Meyer was shot for having betrayed his country to France. He was a merchant and exporter in Mulhausen.
London, Sept. 14. The King yesterday summoned a special Council at Buckingham
Palace. It is supposed that the Covernment laid before the King a plan of conscription

Geneva, Sept. 14. It is stated that the Tzar
has made his headquarters at Molodetcthna, 50 miles north-west of Minsk. Like the Grand use of a saloon car train at his headquaters
The Crown Pallng Alldentenurg.
four Crown Princess together with her Königsplatz and nailed several gold and silver nails into the mammoth wooden statue of Hindenburg.
Petersburg, Sept. 14. A. A. named the Zerbino, full of refugees and
carrying large quanties of valuable machinery carrying large quanties of valuable machinery
from Riga to Reval, ran onto a mine and sank. More than 200 people were drowned. London, Sept. Brtish. Amonangst the names appearing in the casualty lists of late may be
 record the death of Lieut.-Colonel wilson of the 7th Batalion Scottish Rifles, and (unorficially) the death of Lieut-Colonel F. E. B.
Isherwood, of the 1st Batalion York and isherwoor, of the 1st Batailon York and
Lancasters.
Lieutenant
Sir T. .. K. Lees, Bart, is also amongst the killed.
Killed are also Capt. E. E. Hanew Killed are also Capt. E. E. Hanewinkel, of the Scots Suards; Capt. Rabone, of the Royal Warwichs; Lieut. Armstrong, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Drury of the Flying
Corps; Lieut. Col. Cameron of the Black Watch; is wounded.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS Russians Make Desperate Resist ance. Hindenburg About Wilina Cuts The feature of the fighting of the past shown by the Russians in holding on to what the Chancellor in his neat speech in Munich called the ""hin strip" of territory they still hold in Austro-Hungarian teritiory. The truth is that the Russians look upon the retention of Tarrapol as a matter of
national prestige, for once that town be given up the boast, so loudly heard in Russia, that The Tzar's troops are in occupation of the
enemy's territory, can be heard no more The moment Russia is cleared out of her
last foothold in Galicia then forever the hope, which still exists, of aid from Rou-
horer mania, is at an end.
Fierce Offensive.
So, the Russians have brought up all posand they have again and again attacked and for the time being the united forces are on all of the many Russian assaung band inflicted
and heavy losses upon the enemy.
Leral von Mackensen continues on both before Prince Leopold of Bavaria has joined forces with General von Hindenburg and between
them they have taken a number of prisoners. them they have taken a number of prisoners.
The Prince announces another haul of The Prince announces another haul of
1000 Russians captured and General von Hindenburg who has reached the direct has take Wina line, north of the latter town, proceeding along the railroad line towards Dunaburg.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Coming Fight } \\
& \text { resen }
\end{aligned}
$$

and a couple of weeks time there will be an increase of activity in the western fronts. The French it appears suffered very heavily in the last advance of the army of the Crown are ever chary of publishing dexaiss, it it iss
known that their losses were excentionally known that their losses were exceptionally

The Aeroplanists.
The flyers have developed a quite special activity, and now that they are becoming
very experienced in the art of bomb dropping and the bombs have become so muct more effective than they were at first, the damage done is considerable. The German aeroplane attack upon Compeigne roused the anger of the French who have replied by sending a
fleet of 19 aeroplanes who visited Trier and and Donauueschingen. to London, and, in spite of English denials, much damage has been done to the docks. But the English are particularly secretive
upon the matter of airship visist and results. The Londoners are reperesented as having become exceedingly restless under the dread viction that what has taken place is only the preliminary to much more extensive over
head operations against the metropolis. Great Slaughter.
From the Italian front nothing is heard
beyond that beyond that the Italians keep on making
strenuous attacks without strentuon, that they are invariably repulsed and and
method, suffered losses of the heaviest kind. They make no headway whatsoever, and an
officer who has come back from the front says that the Italians are being slaughtered wholesale. It is therefore not surprising to
heard that in taly enthusism sus heard that in Italy enthusism has dwinded
and that a large section of the community is thoroughly convinced that the war is an utter mistake.
HESPERIAN SUNK BY MINE. That the Steamer Was sunk by Mine. From the first the Continental Times has hela, judging by hes the Hesperian was sunk, that the ac-
wher cident was due to the big steamer having
rum upon a mine and the circumstances did

No. 1175. Vol. XXII. No. 33

Obe Coutinental Times



Address all Communications to. Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

$\stackrel{\text { New }}{\substack{\text { Liter }}}$



Tay be seen at al al Cons

Our Information Bureau.



## Extraordinary Talk.

## In his efforts to stir up the failing enthu-

 Slasm on the Briish workingman the Minisiserof Munitions is wont to use exaggerated Of Muage. But the Lloyd George tongue
languars to have particularly run away with
appeat its owner upon the occasion of the lates speech made by that most fluent of talkers
One rubs ones eyes and wonders whethee can possibly be true, in reading what Lloyd George asserts, namely that France is in-
capable of further effort, that Russia needs time to reorganise its army and that it talls
to the lot of England, for the next few monthss, to conduct the war alone. Strange,
almost incomprehensible as it may almost incomprehensible, as it may appear,
that is the substance of the latest utterance of the Minister whose mission it is to rouse oo keep time to the immeasurable demand for ammunitions at the various fronts where
England is engaged in fighting It is yery England is engaged in fighting. It is every
plain language, but it can scarce be peasing further effort; nor can the big ally Russia, so busily engaged in trying to buif the world
that all goes well, be greatly satisfied by the public statement of Lloyd George, to the effect that the Russian army is "down and trim for a long while to come. Nor can one imagine that the Engit people will be mache lated at the prospect
which Lloyd George holds out to them of doing the major portion of the fighting for
many months to come. For, where the vast number of troops neced for such a task a he Minister suggests for his countrymen ar
to be found, Lloyd George does not say

Easily The London Standard considers ginning to change here and as an illustration quotes the Continental Times as having
spoken of the reckess bravery of the English at the Dardanelles. Nobody doubts but that the English showed reckless courage in their attacks at Gallipoli, but the main object of wart is not to throw away men's lives in
reckless charges. That as Napoleon said "Is very fine inceed, bir is no war! Aclish, and their ally France, have sacrificed lish, and about 20,000 men at the Dardanelles which large losses could only be justified by a
victorious result. And the Alies have achieved nothing.
Why so In two London papers on one fretiul? day there appear quite spiteful
articles in reference to the Hindenburg monument in the Königsplatz. The chancellor in the one is represented as having made sensational spech, whereas he spoke but a
few simple words. The other account talks rew simple words. The other account talas
of a "nailing craze" having struck the German people, as though it had come in the form of a national affliction. But why be
freftul? Atter all the Hindenburg effigy is a huge success for several very good reasons.
In the first place, it anuses a great number of people; secondly it forms an extra a-
traction in the capital for the populatio and thousands upon thousands of country folk have already come to Berlin specially
to see it: and yastly and more importat than all, it will bring in several million
marks for the families of the soldiers.

[^0]AMERICANS INVITED.
 come Better Acquainted with Ger
In the
many. of the American Association of Commerce and Trade there appears the following notice:
American Visitors American Visitors Wanted.
Businessmen and Intellectua ( No pleasure Seekers. For two distinctive reasons American visitors are invited now to come
visitors of two distinct groups. The reaso
acquainted. The groups: businessmen and intellectuals, more especialy representatives of the press.
The reasons are justified in view of the assured reopening of commercial rela-
tions between the United States and Cermany, and, principally, to afford an oppor-
tunity of becoming accuaninted with Germany and the Germans, to get an inside view of the country and its people, for the sole pur-
pose of pose of correcting at int nand many foreign
picture, as painted in so publications. and intellesurne groups of businessm and intellectuals, because hey alone are no more than anybody else, will be able to
further the common interests of the two countries involved.
The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Beriin, the representative Ame-
rican Chamber of Commerce in Cermany, is in a position to afford American visitors
widest opportunities to meet representative widest opportuuntes of the hour, to get an
Germans and men on
inside view of facts and factors which will nside view of aur relations closer and more
tend to malke
cordial, culminating in the one aim: business and a better understanding.

THE LEIPZIG FAIR. Third Trade Gathering of the Year
Proves Successful in Spite of the
The Leipzig Michaelmas (Autumn Fair)
was held during the irist week of this month. Aas held during the irist week of fins of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, the pub-
lisher of the weekly Report was in thenlisher of tine Weuly
dance for the purpose of investigating, and he reports that the Fair may justly be called a sucecss, beyond all expectations. and it is evidentes that business, as compared with this year's Easter Fair, has increased considerahly. The general veracta sp
satisfaction and confidence in the future The attendance at the Fair was, considering prevaling conditions, entirely salsiaciory
aud, thanks to the efforis of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce and the management of the Fair, good results were obbained.
One of the features, which may be called war-measures, and inaugurated by the very active Leipzig Chamber of colmerce, way
the issue of special trip tickets to the Fair from all parts of Germany. These tickets, covering the trip in both airections, wer
sold at the price of a single fair, and a further concessin provided at the Fair. Alto-
for all goods purchased gether about 2000 exhibitors were recorded.

VAIN HOPES OF RUSSIA. Offers to Give Bessarabia to Rou-
mania in Return for the Ald of that

Budapest, 13. Sept. 14. According news received here irom 14. Acher, ser is ready with a proposal fo cede bessarsa
to Roumania, in return for the assistance of that country against the Central Powers.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT. Preparing for Another Combined
Assault Upon the Dardanelles Forts. Constantiuople, Sept. 14. In spite of their terribly heavy losses and the small hope of Dardanelles, the Allies are again showing signs of intentions of renewing the attack
upon the Turkish positions. The new plan, upon the Turkish positions. The new plan,
as the warships cannot be risked, is to make use of floating batteries. In the meanwhile the Turks have been
intensely cover all possible landing places, so that the next attempt of the invaders is likely to be
far more difficult than ever before. Each attempted landing made teaches the Turks what to do in the future, and now they
have undermined the few roads there are so that anything like at a rush, as
attempted, is oul of the question.
The entire line from Bulair to the Schelmar Bay has been fortified and several more
of the abounding heights have been utilised of the aboun.
for batteries.

Splenalia vinage.
Owing to one pertet ripning weather
which has prevailed for some time past, the wine vintage on the Rhine and throughout Germany promises to be the best of the
past fifty years. In the Rhine Hessian districts the vinayards are a sight to behold,
thevines heing simply laden down with splendid grapes from top to bottom. The harvesting
has already commenced and will be tremengrapes from top to botiom. The harvesing
har saready commenced and will be tremen-
drous.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. RUSSIA IN DOUBT NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY Going Home Again
The Jews who fled from Przenyss at the
approach of the Russians are beginning tion return to their old homes. A number them have been living in Garoslav, and
others in have been delained in Lemberg until now on account of the epidemic prevaliting there.
This is now under control and nothing stands in the way of the return of the chosen
sind people to their old homes. Special trains
were provided to take them home; but outside Prezmysl they have had to submit to measure. Civil Prisoners in Russia
engineer who has return number of other German and Austrian
Hungarian prisoners from Russia has given a long and most interesting account of his, experiences to Die Zeit. He was Jont from Pdessa, whe
living when the war broke
number of other prisoners to the little town of Ischorni-jar, in the midst of the steppes.
This place lies in the unhealthy Astrakhan region. The prisoners enioyed at first the
fullest freedom except that they were obliged to report themselves thrree times a week to the police. But as the ens. of the Russian
defeats came in more restrictions were
 another that no "restaurants, theatres or con-
certs" might be visited. This last provision caused some amusement among the prisoners,
as there was nothing in the litte place except miseable huts, Kalmuck dwellings
and cowsheds. About 350 prisoners of war from East Prussia arrived in Tschorni.jar. They were
principally old men and women, with about Prighty children. Everything had been taken
end trom them, even the wedding--rings from the
fingeres of the women. As they had been on the move for two months in the clothes
the stood up in, without any chance to change or
be imagined
Austrian prisoners of war were also bought into Tschorni-jar on three occasions. The
liberty at first allowed them was gradually entirely withdrawn as the Russian defeats increased in number. They were at all times
fed and lodged in a most inadequate fashion. fed and lodged in a most inadequat
The War Correspondent of the "Az-Est",
of Budapest reports to his paper from Tadlon. or Buapest reports To his paper irom Tadion.
II was recently in Brest-Litovsk and inspected
Ither the ruins left by the Russians in their hasty
retreat from the conquering allied armies retreat from the conquering allied armies,
The population who were forced to leave their homes by command of the military, are beginning to come back, and they find
nothing but ruin . The vandalistic proceding of the Russians had no military resulls, for all the buildings of military importance, particularly the barracks, in which our solier
are now quartered, remained intact. In the western part of the city there may be still
be seen barbed wire defences etc, which the enemy had ev
street fighting.
Street inerywhere lie cannon tubes, gun- carriages, search- lights, parts of machinery, and other war
material. The field railway is quite uniniured material. The fied railway is quite uniniured-
this connected the separate parts of the fortifithis connected he separate parts of the tornir.
cations withone another. There is also a vast aerodrome, similar to those used for Zeppelins. quite intact, and filled with enormous supplies of provisions-tinned meats, rice, flour and
other foods sufficient to sustain two armies other foods sufficient to sustain two armies
for many days. A vast number of collapsible for many days. A vast number of ciliapsiud
stoves for heating trenches were also found. It is obvious that the Russians had no time to destroy everything - for their flight re-
sembled a rourt. Now order and system have
returned. Resistance in Vollynia.
The desperate Russian attempts to carry
the Austrian-Hungarian positions along the the Austrian--Hungarian positions along the
Strypa front have all been repulsed. The
The offensive in Volhynia in Certain battles such as those near $N$ Alessinic are still in progress, but at Dubno
and Stubiel the enemy has been hurled back and Stubiel the enemy has been hurled back
with enormous losses. The battle-hardened wiut enormous losses. The batile-
Austrian-Hungarian troops, though proceeding more slowly, are nevertheless making
steady progress-kilometre after kilometre South of Slonim they have crossed the lower
reaches of the Griuda reaches of the Griuda
Along the Italian frontier the enemy, as usual, has been repuised after a vain and terrible loss of lives, "The fleeing lialians,
suffered great losses,"-that is a frequent serssion "in the Austro-Hungarian official
preat bulletins, and like the German and the
Turkish, and very much unlike those of the All-lies, they are in every case scrupulously

Petersburg
Prospects of Revolution
devotes a long article to the question Slovo revolution in Russio propitious for such propaganda, just as in exhausted by the wepr that their energies and exnausted by the
will are paralysed.

RUSSIA IN DOUBT, Reports the Run in petersbu
Staff Head Quarrers
EMPEROR BEFORE IKON. Tzar Nicolas il Prays to the Holy
Sergius Taken From the Troitza S. Petersburg, Sept. 14. The wildest
rumors run the town. One for instance that been assassinated. Another that the Tzar safety that he had gone to the front so as Of what course, all talk in the capital is is to to tour next in Russia. All admit that the Grand Duke Nicolai Nieolai-
vitch, although a very disagreable personality vith, although a very disagreeable personality,
was a fine soldier who had the war at was a fine soldier who had the war at
heart and that he had a characteristic whlch few people have in this con
intensively energetic nature.
People wonder whether the Trar will re--
ally take the new position the has assumed ally take the new position he has assumed
seriously. The military papers boldy state that there is no hope of any fitting organi-
sation of the army being ready before the sation of the army being ready before the
spring and few here believe that the war can possibly last that long. Life at the erront for the Ceneraralissimo of
an army is in these days by no means difi-
cult or hazardous. During the lapanese war cull or hazardous. During the lapanese war
General Kourpatkin started the idea of
making his headuuarters in a siloon car trin for the e ifist timatuarters in in a annaloon of thar tistotry
of wars. The plan was found excellent and specially because it made it easy to move
along the line to varius points near the seat of action. The Orand Duke also lived,
the major part of his time, in a specially
adapted train which was generally comfortably situated in the shade of some con-
venient wood and was composed of one car fitted up comfortably but simply for the
Orand Duke himself, $a$ big dining car, $a$ saloon car with a big table down the centre
where meeting of the Cenerals were held
and maps studied two wazoons were for and maps studied; two waggons were for
the members of the staff, and one was fitted up as a chapel.
For a considerable period the Staff Head
Quarters saloon train was snugly quartered in 2 wood at no great distance from Winina,
and around it a mall will anu around it a small village of wooden dexterity which the Rusians are masters of
in dealing with big building set apart for the complicated telegraphic services in touch with the severcal Camps came and went and all had to be housed and provided for. The suite of the Grand Duke consisted of six Adjutants, 15 General Staff officers and fifty other officers representing all branches of the two ser-
vices, and added thereto were the military attaches.

The Emperor Comes.
Once about a mouth ago the Imperial light
blue train, so familiar to those who have been to Peeersburg, arrived and the Tzar, anxious and preoccupied looking, was there
H. I. M., unlike the Grand Duke, is ex ceedingly affable in his conversation with
the officers. He looked so small and insignificant next to bigig long - legged cousin. Emperor and, it it an open secret, there is issimo. The Grand Duke Cyril has grown
into a wonderfully handsome looking man, into a wonderfully handsome looking man,
but he is one of the most unpopular officers in the Russian navy. This was the last time the Trar saw the Grand Duke Nicolazi. The
intervies issime was long and when the Trar reappeared his face was even more serious
than on arrival. His Majesty before leaving went to pray in the train Chapel before the ikon of Holy Serge, which being of quite
special repute in bringing luck, had been transerred there from the Troitza monastary, same which figurues prominently in all great
cmurch ceremoxies and is carried round by the Chief priests to the houses of distinguished sick people.
Duma Members Agitate.
Ever since the nomination of the Grand Duke has ceased, the members of the Duma have commenced to agitate and once more
one hears the most open and terrible accusations against the government and the
leading military and naval officials, who are leading military and naval officials, who are
held up as corrupted and venal and there is a loud cry for justice to be done. U running very strongly and the reforms asked
are of the broadest kind, of a sort which it is litle likely the Emperor will grant. complece frectsom made which it is not sup.
the requed the Emperor has any disposition to posed the emperor has any disposition to
grant. But the members of the Duma are cach day becoming more insistent, more
audacious and if a few more militry misfortunes strike Russia, the Emperor will find it exceedingly difficullt to refuse the demands
for drastic reforms which the Duma asks for drastic reforms which the Duma asks
for and which were promised years ago but for and whic
never given.
Confusion Reigns.
In Archangel there exists the
fusion, there are vast stocks of

The Open Tribune.

## To our Readers.

We shall be glad to pebbish any com.
munciction from our readers, hut must ask
contrinters to attach contribiturors to attach name and address to
their letters onese will be published anony-
moushy, if so desired.

## A Lover of his Fatherland.

A few weeks ago 1 saw in the Köln.
Volkszeitung an advertisment of your paper. I ordered it immediately and must say now
that I would not miss that I would not miss the paper any more in
future It always is a most welcome friend in my study-room. I want to congratulate
you on the great good you are doing among you on the great good you are doing among
the Americans in Europe and especially in America. No doubt your most valuable paper will have
Thomas.
1 am German myself, but have lived for the ciyy of Birmingham in the state of Ala-
the . M . bama I certainly do love the sunnusouth,
dear Dixie-land, and I amm proud of many American friends. 1 was here on a visit to
relatives when the war broke out and there. fore did not return to America One of my
brothers is in the trenches near Y pres another brother of mine stands in Russi, wilh our
triumphant army. As a Catholic priest 1 am not called upon to serve with arms, but I
still wait and hope o get to the front as
"Sanibiter" or as choplat Ever since the war broke out $I$ have wiriten hundreds of letters and articles to my friends
and to the to say I have done much good for my When I got the Birmingham Age-Herald yesterday I wast greatly surprised to see, that
The Continental Times has already a good pubblished in that paper on July 30 , will show:
"To to I send you by this mail copies of The both published in Berlin. With all the
"English" sccounts of the war published in the Birmingham papers and being almost without exception one-sided and highly antiyerman, it might interest you and many of
your readers to see extracts from German reports, some of them obtained from head-
quarters; at any rate, you wilf find interesting reading, even if you do not feel like It may also interest you to know that of all those with whom I have spoken not one
has been in sympathy with the Uuited States policy toward Germany, and your cartion nil one of your last weeks issus, stating that all Germany asks is that our citizens should
not travel on steamers loaded with contraband probably expresses public opinion better than not hard-headed.
Hoping this will interest you and wishing you aill success in standing for truth and
prinipiple and promising you to give you my support in this worthy cause I am, dear Sir,
Neuss, Rheinlnd

## They Need Teu-tonic.

When the Irish invented Whisky, they found that they had a good thing, for with its aid, men, or at least to see three Englishmen where he had licked only one.
The English tried Whisky and found it too raw to suit their palate, so they invented
Soda-Water to thin it with. The mixture tickeled their palate, and made them think One thing the English failed to take into
consideration was that bubbles will rise. The bubbles have risen till today the average
Englishman's head contains nothing els. It requires a surgical operation on the head to let out the gas, to make an Englishman
normal now-adays. The Germans are normal now-a.days. The Germans are
operating successululy all along the line in operating successtuly all along the liine in
Flandera. The operation is successful, but a large number of those treated die from the shock.
It now remains for some Englishman to
find a course of home treatment which will obtain the same results, and which will no longer keep the Germans from their home speare was born, so perhaps it it not too much to hope that England may yet bring
morth a seocon dreat man forth a second great man.
Frankfurt a. M.

## "We shall fightuntil Now.

we wiflight until Germany is CRUSHED PWes. Poincaré a year ago.
"We shall fight until the enemy is driven
out of OUR county"
war material there which for want of being
removed are spoiiing The corlt is very much to the fore and unless he gets payment from the sender he refuses to have

A HARVEST OF VICE IN INDIA. The Revelations of an Inclian Patriot

The Continental Times of June 30th, quoted from the Gaelic American the words of Ronald
MacNeill, member of the British Parliament in which he regrets the awfulf fact that Tommy
Alkins-the idealized British soldier-has beAkins leain ideaired british soldier-has be-
fore leaving for the scenes of war-left and girls pregnant with illegitimate children in the English towns and villages near which he camped.
with these betrayed girls - many of whom as he says are clititle more than children themselyes" -and would wish that no brand o
social ostracism should rest on them or on their still more irresponsible progeny. But there is another aspect of the problem which th MacNeili seems is the stamp of drunkenness and debauchery and fear which the unfortunate mothers, and the still
children are likely to bear.
All those who have some insight into
the slum life in England-and London especially-know what harvest the British nation has been reaping from that cankered part of its social system, and this new reap--
ing will but add something to st ing will but add something to the fruits of
the British Empire instead of the honest sober responsibie citizensea which a rightheous nation can claim and expect. Verily one
weakness shall be added to another in the case of a people who have set up greed and injustice as the ideals of their Empire.
But who dares to accuse the British But who dares to accuse the British Empire
of such things? Listen! of such things? Listen!
There are some good
isself who are continuously fighting for social Terlity and who fought a kinh of crusade
paraine
agains the legalized and sanctioned immoral ity of Tommy Atkins in India, who said that the Government should not sanction the keeping of public women in the Camp
quarters. But the machinery of Government in India from the noble Lords-Viceroys and Governors-downward, thought differently.
It was a neecessity of camp life and an unavoidable evil. So they decreed. But the
things which the officials sanction are nothing things which the officials sancion are nothing
compared to what they ignore and condone, and of which the well-intentioned champions of social purity in England are hardly aware.
Any one who has travelled in the Himazayan ranges where summer-quarters for the British garrisons are located and which are used in
rotation for the healthy men or sickly or convalescent in the British armies in the north, can find out if he cares to inguire
into the matter, what havoc the morality of Tommy Atkins has played on the surrounding villages. I happened to meet an Indian
phbilanthropist who belonged toa purity league philanthropist who belonged to 2 purity league
of which some American missionaries also are members in upper India. He told me
with bated breath that the village population with bated breath that the village population
of these hills, consisting of simple, goodnatured people and a fine race so far as
beauty of form and feature is concerned, was being decimated through the prevalence
of venereal diseases which not very long ago were unknown in these parts, and for which the imperia Tommy was mainly responsible.
Families ruined and sterilized, viligages de. cimated, with a weak, tainted stock lingering
in the immediate neighborhood of the British garisons. From a caste and religious pre-
judice, which in this case fortunately carries the instinct of race preservation within itself the more distant inhabitants of these hills
are offen unwilling to intermary with them are often unwilling to intermary with them,
and so in saving themselvestrom the Tommy-
and infected $p$
minate it.
uBut the
"But this seems incredible, an exaggeration, anyhow we never see these things in print
or hear of them," you may ask. And why? Because at one time the people in the centres of enlightenment, the press and the educated
public were they realized it yet, and the Indian press which was now and then ventilating grievances against the British Government, since
1907 has been gagged by the press-laws, 1907 has been gagged by the press-laws,
which prohibit writing things which may which prohibit writing things which may
throw discredit on the ruling race. But what of the American missionary? He does not talk against the British, not only in India
but even way in his own free country, for but even away in his own free country, for
he thinks that the Christian mission of his country may be thereby hampereco. Onlly
now and then an American missionary like J. T. Sunderland, identifies the mission of
Chris witr humanity, not confining it to his pet denomination. That is rare, and un-
fortunately the attention of such men does not seem to have been drawn to this probiem yet.
But this ugly and dreadul fact remains
and soldier in India feels at libetty when his his soldier or viciousness impels him to take the life of an inhabitant of India, for he knows full well that the highest punishment which
can befall him for murder, thanks to the judges and juries of his own race-for he in most cases escapes seot in a comfortable jail, years of imprisonment in a comiorabie jail,
or a fine of a few hundred rupes. Not unfrequenty he
he is not sorry.

Not a year passes without one or mor Atkins. And eves since e tniad hax d the eprivi-
lege" of being ruled or rather since the English set foot in India about two centuries ago, there is only ane case recorded of an
Englishman being hanged for murdering an Indian.
Two reasons are known for this netarious and disgraceful fact. One is that in the
yes of the Englishmen in India-with a tee eyes of the Englishmen in India-with a few
humane excentions the Englishman is humane exceptions-the Englishman is
superior being whose life should not be weighed in the balance with a native o
the soil. And the second reason is that any such foolish justice were shown, the white rulers, prestige would be undermined
It may be that the Tommy, who represents the spirit of the British Lion abroad (in re-
ality the bully and so a coward too) (would lose his spirit of domineering lordship, and as he forms the base of an empire whose
crest is cunning, it is not considered "wise" to discourage him by the unpolitic demands
So he continues to go out shooting near the villages and if by ill-luck some peasant
objects to his shooting domestic pigeons or beect to his shooting domesic pigeons or
peacocks near men's habiations, or resents bis evil intention against a woman, he adds the Tommy, asleep in his room in the midst
the of an Indian summer, suddenly awakes per-
spiring from his dreams of whisky, because the Indian labourer outside has gone to steep in the intense heat, tired by the exer-
tions of pulling the punkha; and this son of Mars walks out in his ire to punish the in his vocabulary for even a prince emong
a people who have given philosophers and a people who have given philosophers and
poets of the highest order to the world) and kicks him with his heavy jack boot on the head or in the stomach, and thus puts an
end to his wretched existence, and retires to his barrack.
An inquest is held and the surgeon, who bad spleen in the murdered man and re Cords the "fact" and thus opens a loophole of safety for the dear Tommy; a thing
hardly needed except for the show of law and order which are the traditional metho burden." The trial commences, with an
English judge and an English jury, and the public prosecutor himself an Englishman arrays the evidence with a show of calm
ampatiality allowing any damaging facts to impartiality allowing any damaging facts to
be submerged, while the lawyer for defence uthlessly pulls the native witnesses to pieces and proves them to be liars.
The murderer usually receives a few weeks
or montrs imprisonment and is thus conor month's imprisonment and is thus con-
verted in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian poplation into a martyr, to the "accursed"
alicy of keeping up a needless venee justice in which the people of India have
long ago ceased to believe. And yet this
and "veneer" is not so needesess veen if the
"natives" have no faith in it. It is for hood winking the civilized world, chiefly America and the British public "at home", and to the Pritish Parliament like Ramsay MacDonald who have the "unchivalrous" and unimperial habit of putting awkward questions which
tend to discredit the British rule in India. There was a time - before $1907-$ when co Incian newspapers used to report these
cases and to make unfavcurabale remarks concerning the results of these trials, bu
things We things have changed since the mighty seaition
laws were fand tit Viceregal Council. Since then such remarks have ceased and even the bare reports of law court trials
dwindled away. Nay, one hardly reads the news of such murders now - not that the
murders have become rare - though perhaps there may have been a decrease owing to
the private circulars and orders of the vernment for more careful behaviour toward the "natives"-since a few British officials were killed by the Bengali anarchists's bomber.
That would be no credit to the Tommy or the English official, and it would bring more comfort to the lovers of mankind all ceased from a rise in the standard of justice and humanity in the breast of Tommy Atkins and his employers, if such a thing
were compatible with the British Empire. Rudyard Kipling has edified by his Buom Room Bollads, and who in turn has edified Rudyard Kipling - even in the eyes of the American public
and the oppressor continues to ride safe and arrogant! It connot last very long,
however, for the mills work and they grind exceeding small. while the Nemesis of Empires which fat and bloated by oppressing and starving
others, is preparing to strike and batter at her occan gats, the moral canker work long since within her own body. The
English people loved fredom within their English people loved freedom within their
own shores but they have tasted of Empire abrod - of the tainted delight of smaying
the destiny of other races, of license over
victims, and while " civilization" "re tustice, prosperity and tion of power clouds their brains and poisons their souls, so that they cannot see
what moral infection they their own country from the body of their hheir own count
rotting Empire.
Tommy Akkin
Tommy Atkins may be forgiven when he
is called to his account but not so is called to his account but not so readily
those who place him in such 2 position hose who place him in such a position and
encourage him in a behaviour, not only
disgracefult disgraceful to a human being but $e$ beast. For he looks upon the native of
India as almost a legitimate victim for his lust and ire.
Thus the
Thus the Oods - the subtile moral
forces - work out the doom of nations
wh who have chosen the path of evil to decay
and death pward destiny hus too they work out the upward destiny of those who
better way to growth and life.
By what has been said above
By what has been said above it should
not be understood that the whole race of Tommy Atkins is overligrdened with the heriage of Cain. By no means. The majority are the average type of Engish lower class
men who are soldiers not because of any great sense of duty to their land but because
they find other means of livelihood less congenial. There are a small percentage of
highly brutalized natures, and $\alpha$ still smaller proportion of really good men. Of the a Welshman student of poetry especially that of Tennyson and composed verses, the retined atmosphere
of which Rudyard Kipling could not breathe and live. Why he became a soldier was delicate secret which I would not probe ou
of regerd for his highly sensitive nature. some desire to disapppear and to become the "living dead" for, truly this life among his
coarse surroundings was a kind of death im, as I sew when I at his special requer visited him in his arrack,-- a thing
would not have otherwee dre For to be in in the proximity of the British soldier in India is to expose oneself to insult As sat there on his soldier's bed, his usual rough way who I was. My friend
frowned imperceptibly and remained silent. rowned imperceptibly and remained silent.
Isaw 2 tragic expression on his face. And saw a tragic expression on his face. And
these were his "superiors"! For I am sure wat scarcely one of his Captains or Colonels appreciate my friend. So well I remember
when I went to the railway station to bid when I went to the railway station to bo bid
good-bye to him as his troop was leaving or South Africa to take part in the Boer War. I met him on the platiorm and he do where I am going? Can I kill Iny my brothers? I will shoot in the airy,
mold him that I thought he would do his duty but he kept silent. 1 have learnt since what that "duty" turred out to be - the suppresion and slaughter of freemen whose
lands and mines were coveted by the Eng. 1ish capialists. Every Indian heart was glac
whenever news of the repulse of the English appeared and sorry whenever we heard o the Boer's defeats. And although this was my feeling I could not then but tell him to follow his duty. That was one hour in my
life when the departure of a friend to face death overwhelmed me mand for once flof forgo that resentment which smoulders hearts of a downtrodden and insulted people
He lived through the war and returned to He lived through the war and returned to England. 1 heard from him once or iwice
and then lost all clue of him in spite of my fforts to trace him; and with that I have British soldier. The rest of the volumetic dark and painiul.
The few brutalized Tommies commit the crimes, the majoritiy confine themselves to
rough and insulting behaviour towards rough and insulting behaviour towards
Indians whenever they come in contact with Indians whenever they come in contact with
the latter owing to the example set them by their superior officers which they emulate di improve upon; and all rest secure behaving as they do, for there is no punishment for it. The rare exceptions perhaps
regret these things but we never hear of any regret these things but we never hear of any
manifestation of sympathy. And who is to blame for it? Not so much the Tommy as mploys icence in a subject land, and places prestige
and false pride above all moral or even and false pride above all moral
eventual political considerations. Few very few English officers realize that of their Empire - however remote the day of reckoning, when the lid shall be placed on it. Let us hope - in the interest of
of justice and humanity - that that hour is at hand.

Ther German
To keep pace with the flight of new wat
ethods, a German doctor has invented, is said, a wonderful new dressing for ulcers and open wounds. Hydrogen perox-
ide, the familiar dilute disinfectant and hair ide, the familiar dilite disinifectant and hair
gilder, has been sold dified in a concentration gilder, has been solidified in a concentration
of 97 per cent. This solid form may be further medicated, then melied with hot water
and the surface of $a$ wound or sore.

A SANE CRITIC Culture From the New Age of London we quote the following clear-sighted confession of in
tellectual conditions in a vulgarised England It it is very chivalrous of Professor Gide to
tole enter the lists in our national defence against
German criticism; but a do not know whether to thank him or not. In a recent
issue of the Daily News he undertook to reply to Professor Sombart, who had written of us as follows: "A people of shopkecpers, incapable of any
achievement of intellectual culture-either in he present or in the future-whose philo
sophy, ethics, and religion are unadulterated manifestations of the spirit of the huckster. whose politics, like its morality, aims only
at utility. It has only been able to creat two things, comfort and sport; and these of its spiritual life.

## But, in the first

cite, as Professor Oide does, the gre names of Newton, Milton and Shakespeare.
and Tese casnnot be sad to be achievements of
our present. And, in the second place, we had better admit that there is some truth in gether true; ; and to pronounce us incapabale is to adopt the child of a mere Cerman wish. But that we are for the moment and
have been for twenty years incapable, as a have been for twenty years incapable, as a
nation, of maintaining, still less of trans-
cendinn our intelectual traditions is lone a German discovery. Matthew Arnold announced it, and we have seen his forecast fulfilled. Let us confess our sins, the more
certainly to amend our ways. It was not so cerainly to amend our ways. It was not so
ong ago that I remarked in this column that other nations have some rig
proach us. Germany in particular. If Germany has never equalled our Englis. culture at its best, Germany can yet maintain that, while she has been striving to do so,
the have been we have been falling away. After all, the
question is one of fact in great part. If can be shown that there are more people in
Germany who understand and appreciate Germany who understand and appreciate
Our English classics than there are in Enghnviously. And I am arraid that either there are, or would soon have been. The majarity
of cultured Germans certainly know our wn educated classes. As things were going a a very little while 1 believe that most of
uur classics wouid have been our classics wouid have been comparatively
neglected here as they became more and
隹 proper ground of the repiacio not know one. To tail even to undertand,
let alone to rival or surpass, our past achie let alone to rival or surpass, our past achie
vements is surely almost a defination of vements is surely almost a detination of
decadence. And we were rapidily approaching that state. Unfortunately, too, the ro ad gone so far that people were not even
shamed of it. We were all decadent together Time was when for an educated
fan to have to confess ignorance of his national classics was a moral torture to be avoided by all diligence. Within the last
ten years we have seen many leaders of eey what shall mere readers be willing to confess? It is not surprising that they mad merit of absolving themselves from reading any classics whate ver. Whether, as las
been suggusted, familiarity with our classics atter the war $T$ am not prepared to say
but only for the reason that Inould no
know how to enterce the requltion other know how to enforce the regulation. Other-
wise the same penalty should sanction the duty as now sanctions correct pronunciation and good manners, namely, ostracism from
polite polite society. And the plea that no
pleasure was taken in acquiring familiarity with the classiss should not weigh with $m$ either! No pleasure is laken for their ow sake in exercises designed to make people
healthy, beautiful, expert or polite-why should it be demanded of the exercises necessary to intelligence? Do you think th and the arts, is alls pleasure, and that never
a disagreable book needs to be read?

## A GIFTED PREACHER.

The following vivid account by the famous Sven Hedin gives one a clear idea of the tassionate uterance and inspired word the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church Berlin-whose deep-toned bells these days no
only call the faithul to only call the faithtul to prayer, but boom
forth the paeans of victory. "orin
"Horer wflashed wike fathe distinguished er powerfull voice presented manly and well chosen thoughts in cleverly devised sentence He rose to the height of a prophet while gente west winds, but portentous thunderolts rolled from his lips. When sentiment ality whiningly suggests to the priest to speal words of peace, not words of conifel might observe: those that sit with folded
arms calmy before their overillowing flesh pots can easily criticise. But when innumer-
able hostic forces stand on all the borders, ble hostile forces stand on all the borders when an empire is threatened with destruc
ion and a people with annihilition, whe then? No longer do tones of tenderness suffice; even the ministers must grasp the
sword, and press with all the others into sword, and press with all the others into Teous words of the duty which all owed he Fatherland, and of the divine confidence which the German people had in the right unto death' was woven like a leading mo ive throughout his discourse. A mood of profound solemnity and of ioyous convic vailed among the congregation. The cho ales were sung with deatening power and organ. The church was filled to the doors - women in pathetic majority. How many tervently praying for the earth-gray fighters in the protecting trenches!'

## The Freemen of England

"What glorious privileges the proletaria pousesses not thave enough browd to eat, it
yeast you have a 'King and Country' belonging to you .... How gladly the humble wage-slave is led by the nose! Poor devil With the mind of a porpoise, he would no dream of taking a rifile and going out to
ight for a decent living for himself or his ependents, but immediaely his "King an Country' call he is willing to go through Hell for them, and never question their righ to ask him."

Ritchie Haining in "The Spur"
$A_{\text {paper il }}^{\text {ll }}$ those approve the policy of our honor and justice, are requested to sendus the names and addresses of their friends here and abroad. We are prepared to send them the Continental Times
free of charge for a fortnight.

## Gentlemen,

Please enter a subscription for

Please forward the paper free of charge for 14 days to the following addresses
$\frac{\text { You may mention my name (rross out whichever is not desirece). }}{\text { Do not mention my name }}$
am sending $\frac{\text { herewith }}{\text { by separate post }}$ subscription fees for $\frac{1}{1 \text { month }}$

## Brifishh prisoneres in German Camps. <br> eXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS


#### Abstract

Gefangenenlager: Hameln. Haley, Jack, Priv., Kings R. .12. B. . . D. 2. Hanley Thomas, Priv. 2. Sherww.F.18.B.B.D.3. Hembley, Thomas, Priv Hat Hembey, Thomas, Hewelt, Robert, Serg, Warwick " 22. B. 7.D. Hildisch, Walter, Priv, Sherw.F. 18.B. 6.D. .3.C Holoway, Walter, P , Hunt, Alfred, Priv, Hunt, Afrred, Phiv, Hankerford, John, Priv, S. Lance. 7. B. 3.D. Hankerrord, John, Priv, Hartherte, Thomas, Priv. 2.Sherw..F.18.B.. .D. Hunter, John, Serg, Lanc. 7. B. 3. D. D. Heaton, Harvey, Serg. R. Jr. 8. B. 3.D. Heaton, Harvey, Serg, R. Jr. 8. B. B. . D. Heartigani, Cortelius, Priv, D.C.L. 14. B. 5.D. Heartigan, Cornelius, Priv, D.C.L.,. 14.B. Hagan, Joseph, Priv, 2.S.L. . . . B. 5.D. Hagann, Joseph, Priv., 2. S.L. . .... 5,5 , Hart, Albert, Priv, Dorset 15. B. Hart, Albert, Priv, Dorset is. . . . . . . Hayles, Alfred, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. . 2 .  Hayward, Frederic., Priv, Harvey, Henry, Priv, Harvey, Roberth Priv, Hiwkins, Albett, Priv Hanlay, Alfred, Priv, 3. D.L.J. 13. B. 6. D. Hault, oseph, Priv, Sherw. F. 18 B. . . D. Hault, Joseph, Priv, Sherw. F. Green, Waiter, Priv., 18. Husaren 2. B. Grigg, Ernest, Priv.. Sherw. F. 6. D. 18 B. Giibert, John, Priv,


Greenwood, Arthur, P
Grifisish, william, Priv, D. L.J."18.D. 18. B. Green, Arthur, Corp, 18. Hus. 2.C. .5. D. 1. .
Graham, Albert, Priv, 2. Lanc. 7. B. . D. Guy, William, Priv, D. C. L. I. 14. B. 5. D Guy, Whilat, Pivi, D. Gorgh, Joseph, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 15. D.
Green, Ernest, Priv, Queens 3. B. 1. D. Grant, Affred, Priv., Welsh. 3. B. 4.D. Gavé, Pierre, Corp., 21. Terr. 1 164. R. 82. D.
George, John, Serg, Sherw. 18. B. . . D. Fr. George, John, Serg, Sherw. 18. B. . .D. . F
Corge, Charles, Serg, Sherw. Fr. 18. B 6 Godfred, Stephan, Priv. East Kent 16. B. 6 . D. Gill, Arthur, Corp., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Goodwit, James, , Prive, 1. Res. Kav. IS. Hus.
Grailey, Michael Priv, 2. S. . . . . .3. D. Graily, Michael, Priv
Girvin, James, Priv.,
Groves, Ernest, Priv, Dorse 5 5 " 15 B. Galloniny, John, Priv, 5. R. 15 . B.
Gongh, James, Priv,
Goss, George, L. Corp, R. O. R. L. 12. B. 4. D. Gough, James, Priv, 2. Warwick 22. B. 4. D. Grooker, George, Priv, Sherwood 18. B. .6.D. Gardener, Frank, Priv,, R. O.R.12. B.4.D Gauler, Walter, Priv, Dorset 15. B. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. Oibbons, John, L. Corp, Dorset I5.B.B.I5.D.2.C
Gilbert, Henri, Priv, Bedford 5. D. 15. B. Guy, Walter, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2.C. Orace, Henry, P
Cibson, James, Priv, K.-D.L. 12. B. 4. D. Grimwooth, James, Priv,
Gasson, William, Priv, Sherw. F. 18.B. . 6.D. 3.C Gothard, Leonard, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D Graves, Joseph, Priv, Noriolk Reg. 13.B. 6. D. Gilliott, Jack, Priv, 2. Sherw. For. 18. B. 6. D. Gale, Richard, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2.C Garrett, George, L. Corp,
ariggs,
Griggs, Harry, L. Corp,
Garneet, Frederic Priv,
Gray, Frederic, Priv,
Garrot, George, Priv,
Gerrad, Walter, Priv, 2. Sherw. For. 18. B. 6. D. Olymne, Edward, Priv, 32. Lanc. 7.B.3.D. 1.C Grumhulfe, John, Priv, 82. S. L.7. B.3.D. Guertland, James, Priv,,
Greenhalght, Thom.Ernest,Corp.Sh.F.F.8.B.6.D. Goodall, William, Priv,, N. Durham.
Graham, Christophin, Priv, N. D.L.

| Graham, Christophin, Prive, |
| :--- |
| Oilson, Thomas, Priv, 2. D. |

George, William, Priv, Wills.
Gleason, Alfred, Priv., D.L.J. 18. B. 6. D. Gale, Albert, Priv,, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Gilenville, George, Priv. Glenville, George, Priv. S. G. 30. B.
 Garae, Ili, Prive, Charles, Priv, D. B. L. 14. B. 5 Goggin, Patrick, Priv, 2. R. D. 3. D. 8. B. Glisson, M., Corpp, 18.8 .
Gallaghes, John, Priv, 82.
Gente, John, Priv, 18.7.
Gayy, Albert, Priv, 82 Inf. R.7. B. B. B. Garctiord, Corp., 1
Garner, James, Priv, Sherw. 18. B. o.D. Gibert, Isaac, Priv, D. L. B. 18. B. 6. D. Geddengs, Alb, Priv., 2. Sh. F. 16.B. 6.D. Flute, Georg, Serg, 1. Inf. Reg. Bediford Fraser, william, Priv, 106. Inf. Reg. Durh. Forgaty, Patrick, Priv, 18. Int. Reg. 8. Bat. 3.
Foll, Arthur, Priv, sherwood 3.B. . . . tischer, John, Priv, Buff. 8. B. 6. D. Fenis, Georye, Priv, Sherruood F. 8. B. . 6. Fowloy, Ruben, Priv, D. L. . . . 18. B. . . . D.
Flint John, Corp., North. Derb. 18. B. . D. $3 . \mathrm{C}$ Flint, John, Corp., North. Derb. 18. B. 6. D. D.
Fareman, Clas, Priv, D.L.S. 18. B. . . Fareman, Clas, Priv., D. L. S. 18.B. 6.D.

## Notice to English Prisoners:

## English officers and soldiers at the various camps in Germany may

be interested to hear that the

## Continental Times

will be pleased to receive letters from them, expressive of their views upon the great questions of the day or upon any theme of interest. The Editor must naturally reserve to himself the right of abridgment. tries, we trust that English prisoners of war will avail themselves of he use of our columns.

Dead English Officers. A Recent One Day's List Famell, Michael, Priv, 18. Reg. 8. C.
Flynn, Joseht, Priv, 82. Reg. 7. Br. Flynn, Joseph, Priv, 82. Reg.7. 7.1 .
Foster, Thomas, Priv, 82. Reg. 7. Foster, Thomas, Priv, 28 . Reg. .7.C.
Forrester, Michael, Prive, Furner, James, Priv, 82. Reg.7.C. Fawett, John, Priv, Forester 13. B. 6. D.
Farrant, Cornelius, Priv, Leinster 17. B. 6. D. Farrant, Correlius, Priv, Leinster 17. B. . . .D. .3.C.
Fowle, John, Priv, 2.Sherw F. 18. B. . . . . Fowler, John, Priv, 2.Sherw. F. 18. B. . . .D. .3.C.
Fensonne, Arthur, Priv, Bredf. 15. B. . . . 2.C. Fensonne, Arthur, Priv, Bredf. 1. B. B. . . D. 2. .C
Fee, William, Priv, Dorse 15. B. 5. D. . C. Flannigan, John, Priv, 2. R.J.8.B. . . . . D.
Flemming lames, , Priv, 3. L. . . . B. 3. D. Flemining James, Priv, . 3. LR. R. . B. 3. D. D.
Flood, Ben, Priv, D. B. L. . 14. B. 45. D. Flood, Ben, Priv, D. B. L. I. .14. B. 45. D.
Fussel, Sebastien, Priv, D. B. L. . 14. B. 45. D. Fouber, Willianm, Priviv, \&2. R. . . Br.
Fitgend Fitzgerald, Michael, Serg, 18. Reg. 7. C.
Furner, Albert Priv, Furner, Albert, Priv, South Lanc. 7. Bat.
Fister, William, Priv, D. C. L. . . .7. B. 3. D. Fairs, Frederic, Priv, Suffolk Reg. 14. B. Fulton, Eugh, Serg, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Font,Elyak, LInce corp,.Sherw.For.18.B.4.D.D.C. Fermer, , Lince-corp,. Kings Own 12.B.4.D.2.C.
Faxmer, Albert, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B. . .D. . $3 . \mathrm{C}$
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B. . 6. D. Fox, Charles, Priv, Wiilst. 21. Bat. 7. D.
Flach, John, Priv., 82. L. Fisslen, Jam s, Priv, Cheshire 15. B. . .D.
Fore, Forest, Charles, Corp, D. L.J. 18. B. .6.D.
Filmer, William, Priv, Buff. 16. B. . D.
F. Fiilmer, William, Priv, Buff. 16. B.
Frame, Joln, Priv, D. L.J. 18. B.
Fisher, An, Re. . rame, John, Priv., D.L.J. 18. B.
Fisher, Arthur, Priv, S. J. 18. B. Ferbridge, Robert, Priv., D. L. L. . 18. B.
Figgins, Edouard, Priv, D. . . .H. .1. 5 . Frost, Ernest, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B . 6.D.
F. Farrar, Wallen, Priv, Sherw. S. 18. B. B. . .D. . 3.
France, John, Corp, France, John, Corp., 2. S. L. . V. B. .3. D.
Franklin, Charl,LLnce. corp.,Dors 15. B.
 Farrer, James, Priv. Sherw. F. .18. B. . . D. . . .
Ficker, Herbert, Priv, D. C. L.J.14. B. .5.D. $2 . \mathrm{C}$ Firman, Alfred, Priv, D. C. L.J. 14. B. 5. D. 2.C Fulbrit, John, Corp, 2. Inf. Reg. 9. B. 4. D. Fletcher, Albert, Priv, Dorset 15. B. . . D. 2. C
Forcest Forest, Joseph, Priv, We lsch. 7. B. 3. D.
Freemann, William, Priv Freemann,
Fournier, Adilon, Priv, 208. Inf-Reg Forse, william, Priv, Dorset.
Fing Findall, Frank, Corp, 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Fisher, Leonard, Priv, 1
Fowler, Archibald, Priv, Sherw.F. 18. B. 6.D. Fulley, William, Cor
Fielde, L. Priv, Wor. 7. Br. 8. D.
Ford. John, Priv, D. C. D. 14. B. 5. D.
.
Finck, william, Serg, D. CI L. . Br
Flack, Albert, Priv, D.C.L.J. 14. B. . . D. 2
Foden, Thomas, Priv, S. Lancers 7 7. Br.
Ellis,
Ellis, Henri, Priv., Cheshire 5. B. 3. C.
Ellieock, Walter, Corp, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Evans, Jacques, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Eathrington, William, Priv., Sherw.F.18.B.6.D
Else, Frank, Priv,
Edgard, Fred Pri,
Edgard, Fred, Priv, D.O.L.... 5. D. 2. C. 14
Earl, Charles, Priv, Sherw. F. 6. D. 8. B. Emmingham, Horace, Priv, East. York R. Eeles, Robert, Priv, D. L. F. 18. B.
Eggleston, George, Priv, D. L. F. 18. B. Eiton, George, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2 Eimes, John, Cor
Elford, William, Priv, Dorset 15.5. Edwards, Michael, Priv, 82. Reg. 7. Corps
Ellerbeck, John, Priv, D. C. . Elms, Ernest, Priv. Foresters 13. B. 6. D. Evans, Georges, Priv, Sherw. For. 18. B. 6. $\mathbf{D}$.
Ely, Jesse, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. . Ely, Jesse, Priv, Dorset 15. B. .5. D. 2. C. C.
Elsmore, Eligah, Priv, 2 Sherw. F. 18 B. 6. Elsmore, Eligat, Drivi, . Sherw. F. 18. B. . D.
Deloney, Danie,
Driv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
 Dickerson, Edigarc)
Dodd, William,,$~$ Dodd, Georges, Priv., Dorset 5. B. 15.D. 2. C.
Dagger, Lawrence, Priv, D. C. L.J. 14. B. 5. D.
 Day, Charles, Priv, Bediord 5. B. 15. D. Day, Herri, Priv,
Dayis, Thomas, Serg, Midals, 21. B. .7. D.
Duykkin, Harry, Serg, Sherw. F. 18. B. . D. Duykin, Harry, Serg, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6.D. Dilkes, EEnst, Priv.,
Dickenson, John, Priv,
Dibden, Georges, F. Corp., Sherw, 6.D.18. B.
Dickson, Hugh, Lance-cor

## Dove, Albert, Priv, Dawe, Josh, Priv,

Dawe, Josh, Priv,
Doury, william, Priv, Forester 18.". B. .o. D.
.
Dixon, William, Priv, 82 S. L. . .7. B. B. D
Donchoe Jmes Priv, D. Donchoe, James, forve, D. W... 18. B. Doviley, James, Corp,
Doyle, Patrick, Priv.,
Davies, Arthur, Priv, D. C. L. 14. B.
Darawe, Charles, Priv, 169. R. 17. B. Daraw, Charles, Priv, 169. R. 17. B.
Doyle, Patrick, Priv, 18. Reg. . C.
. Durger, John, Priv, 82. Reg.
Dodd, John, Priv, 82. Reg. Dodd, John, Priv, 82 Reg.

## officers in francl

Wynne, Lt MOM, RFA.
Lewis, Capt TE S W B ord 5 th
 Blyth, 2nd Lt DC, Royal Engineers. Garrard, 2nd Lt S C , Rifle Brig 14 at 8 . Smyth-Osbourne, Lt W, Worcesters 1 1st.
Williams, Capt C B R Irish Rifles 3 at Gilchrist, Capt J, Black Watch 9th. Drysdale, Lt temp Capt H D, 26 th Puniabis at $R$ Scots 11 . Lawrie L-C0l E Indian MS. mediterranean force Appleyard, Lt w, Yorkshires 6 th.
Beeton, Lt A C, Essex 6th T.F. Currey, Capt $G$ G , Yorkshires oth Cuthell, Maj A H, w Yorks 9th. Garrett, Lt H F, F Yorks 6 th. George, 2nd Lt F W W, Dorsechs 5 th.
Hampton, Lt G K, Norfolks 4th T. Mee, Lt O H, E Yorks ofth. Rutherford, 2nd Lt T W W, Yorkshires 6 th. Wace, 2nd Lt H G, R Munster Fus 1 st.
Weston, Lt W I, York and Lancasters oth. Weston, Lt W J J, York and Lancasters
Needham, Lt O O, Lancs Fus 1st. Needham, Lt G G, Lancs Fus 1 st .
Blackburne, Mai Blackburne, Maj $J$ G, Sherwoods 9 th.
Bosanquet, Lt-Col LA, Sherwools 9 th Bosanquel, L-COI LA, herwoois
Campbell, Lt H, Manchesters 1 1th. Eagar, Capt W, G M, R Munster Fus 3 at Innes, 2nd Lt R S, Manchesters 11th. Joyce, 2nd Lt J, Lancs Fus 9th.
Morris, Lt W F, Amy Cy Corps. Moris, Lt W F, Army Cy Corps,
Robinson, LtL, Lancs Fus 9th. Robinson, LtL, Lancs Fus oth
Thurlow, 2nd Lt A G, D of Wellington's S. Hore, Capt W B, 120th Infantry at W Yorks 9 th. Higgin, Capt J L, 10th Gurkhas 1st att 2nd. Greene, Lt H, 92nd Punjabis, attached 6th
Gurkhas ist
Harrison, Capt (temp Maj) R S M, 51 st Sikhs,
attached R R Dublin Fus 7 ,
australian contingent. Crabbe, Lt $K W, 14$ th Batalion.
Orainger, 2nd $L t W B$, 8 th Batalion. Oraing NEW ZEALANDERS.
$H$ C Canterbury M. Rifles. Deck, LT RH, Canterbury M. Rities
Hayter, LtC, Canterbury M. Rifles. Kettle, LIDF, Auckland M. Riffles. Wellington M. Ritles; Thomas, Lt-Col C E,
N.Z. A. M C. Gunnes, Lt F H B , Canterbury M. Rifles;
M. Rifles. royal naval division. Sub-Lt Hugh A Massey, RNVR, Howe Bn.
Lt the Hon Charles A Lister, RM, Hood Bn. The Pattee School for Girls. $\overline{\text { will }}$ MUNICH

 Miss Patte, Prinz L

## The Coil School Amprian Bovs <br> winth Year Opens oct. 1 <br>  <br> school preparation in alt subje Exam. center, atitietics, , ravel. <br> 

## The Continentalal Times Warr Boolk

Third Edition at the Reduced Price of 60 Pig. posst tree. Austrian-Hungarian Notabilities on the War. Free of Charge.
These booklets are excellent Material for
= Your Friends Abroad! !
OrderNow!

## Order Form

CONTINENTAL TIMES WAR BOOK

Name:
Address:
THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, Berlin W., Augsburger $\mathrm{Str}^{\text {tr }} 38$.

## Schlesische Volkszeitung

Most Imporiant Catholic Paper and Greatest Circulation in East Germany
$\overline{\overline{\text { Address, }} \text { Specimen Copies free of Charge }}=\begin{aligned} & \text { Ofrestan 1, Hummerei } 39 / 40\end{aligned}$
Advertisements are Bringing the very Best Returns.

## Read the American Edition of "SIMPLICISSIMUS"!




 $\int^{3}$

| anemex | Deutscher |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abradi. Mi.2.80 direct | General-1mzeiger |
| Obtainable Through all Post Offices and our Branch |  |
| Advertising Rates: | Paper - Special Attention Paid |
|  | to Trade, Pleasure - Resorts, |
| Per Page (istifines M. Mk 2.20 |  |
|  | Sociall Recommented for |




Kurfirirstendamm Pharmacy

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt the reowned Nemspaper wit over Sea

Mllustrated Weekly.
Damburger $\mathfrak{F}$ rembenbintt Yinflitrtet ezobifunasgabe


Bexidestis woyththe Hamburgef Ferden.
 Hamburger Fremdenblatt Illustrated War Chronic

coper deep pintugg

 | Brobenummer | Sample Numbe |
| :--- | :--- |
| sent on |  |

Hamburger Fremdenblatt,



[^0]:    A Recipe for Peace.
    Diplomas of every slaz
    Kings of every nation,
    And each scribbler from his study, Could we set them all together In the front-line trenches muddy Thered be nothing heard of glory
    But of peace-the declaration

