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No. 1175. Vol. XXII. No. 33.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

VIENNA

DO NOT WANT CONSCRIPTION.

Service. Represent Three Million Workingmen.

THREATENING THE GOVERNMENT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES Crown Prince for the Navy.

Athens, Sept. 14. The Crown Prince George has entered the navy and has commenced service aboard the Kilkis. Donna Laura Minghetti Dies.

Rome, Sept. 14. Universal regret is felt concerning the death of Donna Laura Minghetti, the ther of Princess Bülow.

Politicians Fight Duel.

Lisbon, Sept. 14. A sabre duel has taken place between ex-Minister Freitas Ribeiro and the ex-Governor of Macao, Sanchez Miranda. Both were lightly wounded.

Diplomats to be Withdrawn. Sofia, Sept. 14. It is understood that within a short while the diplomatic representatives of France, England, Russia, Italy and Servia will be withdrawn from Bulgaria.

For the Holy War. Constantinople, Sep. 14. Several Arabian Sheiks have communicated their intention of joining in the Holy War movement. They have decided to refuse to buy British pro-

Important Interview.

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

Schwab Buys the "Journal". Paris, Sept. 14. The well known director of the Bethlehem works, Charles Schwab, is stated to have bought the Journal for the sum of 26,000,000 Francs.

Wants an Ultimatum, Petersburg, Sept. 14. The Retsch published a strong article calling upon the Russian government to send an ultimatum to Servia to force that country to obey the mandates of the Entente Powers.

Spies in Roumania. Bucharest, Sept. 14. A whole network of a thoroughly worked out spy system has been discovered here. It was worked by the English and principally by corrupting the

telegraphic officials. Bulgarian New Frontier. Sofia, Sept. 14. The new frontier of Bulgaria gives that country the possession of Karagatsch, Demotika and Burgas, likewise

a big slice of the River Maritza and a large curve of the railroad. Kitchener Wants More Recruits.

London, Sept. 14. Lord Kitchener has announced at a cabinet meeting, that he is in want of many more recruits than he is at present obtaining by the voluntary system. This is taken as Kitchener's declaration for conscription.

Aeroplanes over Compeigne. Geneva, Sept. 14. The French papers tell of a renewed attack by aeroplanes upon Compeigne. Their aim appeared to be to damage the railroad station where troops were concentrated. The damage done was considerable.

Fighting in Asia Minor.

Constantinople, Sept. 14. According to private communications from Bagdad there has been a big battle to the north of Kalet-ul-Nedjim in which the English were defeated and fled leaving large quantities of ammunition behind them.

Norwegian Protest.

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.

Reims in Want.

Paris, Sept. 14. Most discouraging reports are given of the conditions in the once so flourishing town of Reims. Some 23,000 inhabitants have remained out of which 10,000 are in the greatest state of want. The financial situation is also exceedingly bad and state intervention is called for.

Died of Joy.

Würzburg, Sept. 14. A French prisoner here, a commercial traveller with the German name of Paul Liebermann, has died suddenly. The news was brought him that he had become heir to a sum of 200,000 francs, a fact which so overjoyed him that he fell dead upon the spot.

London Prepared.

London, Sept. 14. Since the last airship visit all kinds of protective measures have been taken. New instructions to the public are posted on the hoardings telling what is to be done in the case of the appearance of a Zeppelin. The people is warned to at once seak shelter within doors the moment an explosion is heard. When the alarm is given all windows and doors must be closed. Water and sand must be plentifully stored in all the upper floors and so forth.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND. Count Julius Andrassy Gives Interesting Views as to the Possible Government of the Country After the War.

Vienna, Sept. 14. Count Julius Andrassy contributes a very interesting article to the Neue Freie Presse respecting the possibilities of the future as regards Poland.

The Count above all things holds that Poland must be separated from Russia. Otherwise the Polish National aspirations are forever doomed. But he says that Poland must be substantially supported, and, that 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, lying in the midst of three powerful countries would most surely become a game of ball for them. The only question therefore is whether Poland should be incorporated with Germany or Austria. It is all important to the Polish nation that the country should not be divided between Austro-Hungary and Germany, but that it should be left intact so that it might remain as one body with the same civil individuality, with its national character and a Polish government.

If Poland should be incorporated with Austro-Hungary, says Count Andrassy, it 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 im-

Count 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 the friendly feeling and good will between Austria and Hungary shall in nowise be damaged."

INVISIBLE WARSHIP.

Interesting Experiments Which Have Been Taking Place in the United States. Tests as to Visibility.

New York, Sept. 14. An invisible battleship—one which cannot be seen at sea when it is inside the horizon line-is now being striven for by the United States navy. Following the experiments of Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, an Englishman, navy officials are conducting a series of tests which promises to solve the problem. Mr. Thayer is studying the coloration of wild animals, particularly water fowl, noted at what distance their colour enable them to become invisible to the naked eye and through glasses. Last year Mr. Thaver demonstrated before navy officers that under certain conditions the model of a torpedo-boat painted by him could not be seen, while a similar vessel painted battle grey was plainly visible.

Only Question of Time.

American navy officers express the belief that it is only a question of time when the super-Dreadnought can be made practically invisible at the range at which naval battles are now fought. At Newport, where the experiments are being conducted, vessels have been painted in various ways to test their visibility. The most elusive combination thus far discovered consists of horizontal, irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the vessels, with a background of battle grey. The serpentine curves correspond substantially to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colours conform 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 in with Large Subscriptions. The Small Man Is Signing Freely,

Amongst the notable subscriptions to the new War Loan may be mentioned: the Victoria Insurance Company, 12 million of marks; Prussian Central Bodenkredit Co., 4 million; Concordia Life Insurance Co. of Cologne, 8 million; after having subscribed 5 and 4 million respectively to the two previous loans.

The Saxon Government has decided to advance all officials half a years, salary, to enable them to subscribe; the Provincial Union of Westphalen, subscribes 50 million of marks; the Province of Posen, 41/2 million; the Halberstadt Savings Bank, 5 million; the Saarbrucke Savings Bank, 41/2 million, and a Stockholm Bank, 5 million of marks.

At the Banks it is stated that the small subscribers are coming in to subscribe for the new loan in larger numbers than any previous loan.

Trade Union Congress Passes. Unanimous Vote Against Forced Military

Strong Words Used by the President of the Meeting, Mr. Seddon. Sharp Attacks Upon the Northcliffe Press. London, Sept. 14. It has been said in the leading newspapers and in Parliament, that nnless England adopts conscription she cannot possibly win in this war. But it would

appear now assured that scarcely any section of the British public wants to hear anything about forced military service being introduced. And even the Coalition government, that was brought into power in order to carry conscription 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 principal subject for discussion at that meeting, being Conscription. And the last thing the assembled representatives 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 Mr. Seddon:-

The Resolution. "That the delegates of this congress, representing three million organised workers, record their hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism. We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary Press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on their country conscription, which always

proves a burden to the workers, and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential. "No reliable evidence has been produced showing that the voluntary system of enlist-

ment is not adequate to meet the Empire's requirements. We believe that all the men necessary will be obtained through the voluntary system, properly organised, and we heartily support and will give every aid to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue."

The Four Points.

Mr. Seddon said the motion contained four points-(1) appreciation of the response already made; (2) a protest against the machinations of a reactionary Press; (3) a complaint that the Government had been at fault in not taking the people into their confidence; and (4) an assurance that organised labour, if taken into the confidence of the Government, would rise to the height of a great 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 coroneted creator of Carmelite House. They had had standard bread and sweet peas (laughter); they had had attempts to make and unmake 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, however powerful in the Press, should supplant free expression of opinion. The sacred rights of voluntaryism must not be invaded. No doubt mistakes had been made, but that was no reason for splitting the nation into two at a time when unity was the great essential. He pointed to the Oversea Dominions as proof that we have a priceless privilege in voluntary service. The Government had given no information as to the possibility of invasion, nor had it supplied statistics showing that the voluntary system had broken down.

Trade unionists did not ask for unwarranted confidence, but if the Government was prepared to fulfil its obligation it would find the workers prepared to do their share

The Northcliffe Retort.

In reply to the attacks made upon him as directing a "sinister press", Lord Northcliffe replies in the Daily Mail to the Trades Union resolution, editorially as follows:-

"It recognises, as we all do, "the magnificent response" made by the people to the call for volunteers. 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 suffice for victory-which is the one and only end worth thinking about-neither the Trade Union Congress nor anybody else can assert. The congress states that there is "no reliable evidence" to the contrary: and it "believes," though it does not and cannot affirm, that "all the men necessary" will be obtained without resorting to compulsion. The only direct criticism of National Service is that it "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 its most thoroughly democratic virtues is, indeed, that it exacts an equality of sacrifice from all men, rich and poor alike."

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT. England According to Lloyd George Will Have to do all the Fighting For Some Time to Come. England Must Sacrifice Everything.

Rotterdam, Sept. 14. According to a Reuter despatch Mr. Lloyd George has made a most remarkable speech apropos of the Russian collapse and its effects. The Minister is reported to have said that as France cannot 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 will have a decisive effect upon the results of the campaign.

The Minister of Munitions concluded his speech by saying: "If we sacrifice all we have, all we love for the fatherland, and we carry out our duty with courage and alacrity, victory is ours."

The Minister of Munitions since he has come into his new office has become one of the most fervent advocates of conscription, probably the domination 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 of workingmen of the country, has unanimously voted against conscription.

Just now Winston Churchill has again come to the fore and dominates the Commission of national defence of which he is one member and Lloyd George another. It is stated that they are determined, even at the risk of splitting up the cabinet, to force the question of conscription upon Parliament. In the cabinet opinion is very much divided upon the question of conscription, it stands as eleven voices to nine in favor, although Messrs. Bonar Law and Chamberlain are, it is said, not prepared to push the matter if it should mean breaking up the Cabinet.

Spy Shot.

Karlsruhe, 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.

Crown Council.

London, Sept. 14. The King yesterday summoned a special Council at Buckingham Palace. It is supposed that the Government laid before the King a plan of conscription.

Tzar's Headquarters.

Geneva, Sept. 14. It is stated that the Tzar has made his headquarters at Molodetchna, 50 miles north-west of Minsk. Like the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch, the Emperor makes use of a saloon car train at his headquarters.

Nailing Hindenburg. The Crown Princess together with her four sons paid a visit on Monday to the Königsplatz and nailed several gold and silver nails into the mammoth wooden statue of Hindenburg.

Ran on a Mine.

Petersburg, Sept. 14. A transport ship named the Zerbino, full of refugees and carrying large quantties of valuable machinery from Riga to Reval, ran onto a mine and sank. More than 200 people were drowned. British Casualties.

London, Sept. 14. Amongst the names appearing in the casualty lists of late may be mentioned; death of Brigadier-General Kenna, V. C, who died of his wounds. They also record the death of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of the 7th Battalion Scottish Rifles, and (unofficially) the death of Lieut.-Colonel F. E. B. Isherwood, of the 1st Battalion York and Lancasters. Lieutenant Sir T. E. K. Lees, Bart., is also amongst the killed.

Killed are also Capt. E. E. Hanewinkel, of the London Regiment; Capt. Warburton, of the Scots Guards; Capt. Rabone, of the Royal Warwicks; 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.

Fierce Fighting About Tarnapol. The Russians Make Desperate Resistance. Hindenburg About Wilna Cuts

the Petersburg Main Railroad. The feature of the fighting of the past two days has been the desperate resistance shown by the Russians in holding on to what the Chancellor in his neat speech in Munich called the "thin strip" of territory they still hold in Austro-Hungarian territory.

The truth is that the Russians look upon the retention of Tarnapol 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 Roumania, is at an end.

Fierce Offensive.

So, the Russians have brought up all possible reinforcements along the Narew district and they have again and again attacked and for the time being the united forces are on the defensive, but report having beaten back all of the many Russian assaults and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.

General von Mackensen continues on both sides of the Pinsk line, driving the Russians before him.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has joined forces with General von Hindenburg and between them they have taken a number of prisoners. The Prince announces another haul of 1000 Russians captured and General von Hindenburg who has reached the direct Petersburg Wilna line, north of the latter town, has taken 3300 more. His forces are now proceeding along the railroad line towards

The Coming Fight.

There is reason to expect that between now 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 Prince in the Argonnes and although they are ever chary of publishing details, it is 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 much 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 Donaueschingen.

There has been another airship visit made 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 visits and results. The Londoners are represented as having become exceedingly restless under the dread of the arrival of airships and have the conviction that what has taken place is only the preliminary to much more extensive overhead operations against the metropolis.

Great Slaughter.

From the Italian front nothing is heard beyond that the Italians keep on making strenuous attacks, without any particular method, that they are invariably repulsed and have 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 Italy enthusiasm has dwindled and that a large section of the community is thoroughly convinced that the war is an utter mistake.

HESPERIAN SUNK BY MINE. All Evidence to Hand Tends to Prove That the Steamer Was Sunk by Mine. From the first the Continental Times has held, judging by the circumstances under which the Hesperian was sunk, that the accident was due to the big steamer having run upon a mine and the circumstances did not point to her having been torpedoed. The submarine boats engaged in the western waters have now come in and their Commanders all bring evidence to not having been in the waters where the Hesperian sank on the date of that disaster. The huge water spout that rose to so great a height clearly indicated that a mine was the cause of the trouble and not a torpedo.

Colored French.

Paris, Sept. 14. The French members of Parliament Masse, Desuard and Besnard have worked out a plan wherely by an offer of premiums a large army, maybe 800,000 men, could be raised in the colonies, principally in East India and Cochin China.

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Extraordinary Talk.

In his efforts to stir up the failing enthusiasm of the British workingman the Minister of Munitions is wont to use exaggerated language. But the Lloyd George tongue appears to have particularly run away with its owner upon the occasion of the latest speech made by that most fluent of talkers One rubs ones eyes and wonders whether it can possibly be true, in reading what Lloyd George asserts, namely that France is incapable of further effort, that Russia needs time to reorganise its army and that it falls to the lot of England, for the next few months, to conduct the war alone. Strange, almost incomprehensible, as it may appear, that is the substance of the latest utterance of the Minister whose mission it is to rouse his countrymen to constantly redoubled efforts to keep time to the immeasurable demands for ammunitions at the various fronts where England is engaged in fighting. It is very plain language, but it can scarce be pleasing to France to be told that it is incapable of further effort; nor can the big ally Russia, so busily engaged in trying to bluff 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 out", and will not be in effective fighting trim for a long while to come.

Nor can one imagine that the English people will be much elated 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 needed for such a task as the Minister suggests for his countrymen are to be found, Lloyd George does not say.

Easily The London Standard considers Pleased. that, at last, press opinion is beginning to change here and as an illustration quotes the Continental Times as having spoken of the reckless 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 war is not to throw away men's lives in reckless charges. That as Napoleon said "Is very fine indeed, but it is not war!" According to all impartial witnesses the English, and their ally France, have sacrificed about 200,000 men at the Dardanelles which large losses could only be justified by a victorious result. And the Allies have achieved nothing.

Why so In two London papers on one Fretful? 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 a sensational speech, whereas he spoke but a few simple words. The other account talks of a "nailing craze" having struck the German people, as though it had come in the form of a national affliction. But why be fretful? After all the Hindenburg effigy is a huge success for several very good reasons. In the first place, it amuses a great number of people; secondly it forms an extra attraction in the capital for the population, and thousands upon thousands of countryfolk have already come to Berlin specially to see it; and lastly, and more important than all, it will bring in several million of marks for the families of the soldiers.

A Recipe for Peace.

Diplomats of every station, Kings of every nation, And each scribbler from his study, Could we set them all together In the front-line trenches muddy There'd be nothing heard of glory, But of peace—the declaration.

AMERICANS INVITED.

They are Asked to Come Here Both for Business Purposes and to Become Better Acquainted with Ger-

In the weekly report of the American Association of Commerce and Trade there appears the following notice:

American Visitors Wanted. Businessmen and Intellectuals. M No Pleasure Seekers.

For two distinctive reasons American visitors are invited now to come to Germany, visitors of two distinct groups.

The reasons: business and getting better acquainted.

The groups: businessmen and intellectuals, more especially representatives of the press. The reasons are justified in view of the assured reopening of commercial relations between the United States and Germany, and, principally, to afford an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Germany and the Germans, to get an inside view of the country and its people, for the sole purpose of correcting at first hand the distorted picture, as painted in so many foreign publications.

We call upon the groups of businessmen and intellectuals, because they alone are now "desirables," and more so, because they, 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 Berlin, the representative American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, is in a position to afford American visitors widest opportunities to meet representative Germans and men of the hour, to get an inside view of facts and factors which will tend to make our relations closer and more 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 War.

The Leipzig Michaelmas (Autumn Fair) was held during the first week of this month. A representative of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, the publisher of the Weekly Report, was in attendance for the purpose of investigating, and he reports that the Fair may justly be called a success, beyond all expectations.

German circles are pleased with the result and it is evident that business, as compared with this year's Easter Fair, has increased considerably. The general verdict spells satisfaction and confidence in the future. The attendance at the Fair was, considering prevailing conditions, entirely satisfactory, aud, thanks to the efforts of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce and the management of the Fair, good results were obtained.

One of the features, which may be called war-measures, and inaugurated by the very active Leipzig Chamber of Commerce, was the issue of special trip tickets to the Fair from all parts of Germany. These tickets, covering the trip in both directions, were sold at the price of a single fair, and a further concession provided free transportation for all goods purchased at the Fair. Altogether about 2000 exhibitors were recorded.

VAIN HOPES OF RUSSIA. Offers to Give Bessarabia to Roumania in Return for the Aid of that Country Against Austria,

Budapest, 13. Sept. 14. According to news received here from Petersburg, Russia is ready with a proposal to cede Bessarabia 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. New Methods to be Tried.

Constantiuople, Sept. 14. In spite of their terribly heavy losses and the small hope of their achieving their aim in forcing the Dardanelles, the Allies are again showing signs of intentions of renewing the attack 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 busy in placing new batteries to 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 previously

attempted, is out 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 for batteries.

Splendid Vintage.

Owing to the perfect ripening 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, the vines being simply laden down with splendid grapes from top to bottom. The harvesting has already commenced and will be tremen-

VIRIBUS UNITIS. **NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

Going Home Again.

The Jews who fled from Przemysl at the approach of the Russians are beginning to return to their old homes. A number of them have been living in Garoslav, and others in Lemberg. The Jews from Przemysl have been detained in Lemberg until now on account of the epidemic prevailing there. This is now under control and nothing stands in the way of the return of the chosen people to their old homes. Special trains were provided to take them home, but outside Przemysl they have had to submit to five day's quarantine as a preautionary

Civil Prisoners in Russia.

A civil engineer who has returned with a number of other German and Austrian-Hungarian prisoners from imprisonment in Russia has given a long and most interesting account of his experiences to Die Zeit. He was sent from Odessa, where he was living when the war broke out, with a 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 enjoyed at first the fullest freedom except that they were obliged to report themselves three times a week to the police. But as the news of the Russian defeats came in more restrictions were imposed. "German," "Austrian" (!) and Hungarian must not be [spoken in public was one of these new regulations and another that no "restaurants, theatres or concerts" might be visited. This last provision caused some amusement among the prisoners, as there was nothing in the little place except miserable 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 eighty children. Everything had been taken from them, even the wedding-rings from the fingers 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 wash these, their condition may 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.

Boety from Brest-Litovsk. The War Correspondent of the "Az-Est," of Budapest reports to his paper from Tadlon. "I was recently in Brest-Litovsk and inspected the ruins left by the Russians in their hasty 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 proceedings of the Russians had no military results, for all the buildings of military importance, particularly the barracks, in which our soldiers 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 evidently got ready in case of

street fighting. Everywhere lie cannon tubes, gun-carriages, search-lights, parts of machinery, and other war material. The field railway is quite uninjuredthis connected the separate parts of the fortifications withone another. There is also a vast aerodrome, similar to those used for Zeppelins. The huge magazines are also located here, all quite intact, and filled with enormous supplies of provisions-tinned meats, rice, flour and other foods sufficient to sustain two armies for many days. A vast number of collapsible stoves for heating trenches were also found. It is obvious that the Russians had no time to destroy everything-for their flight resembled a rout. Now order and system have

Resistance in Volhynia.

The desperate Russian attempts to carry the Austrian-Hungarian positions along the Strypa front have all been repulsed. The Russians have also attempted to force an offensive in Volhynia in various places.

Certain battles such as those near Novo-Aleksinic are still in progress, but at Dubno and Stubiel the enemy has been hurled back with enormous losses. The battle-hardened 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.

Along the Italian frontier the enemy, as usual, has been repulsed after a vain and terrible loss of lives. "The fleeing Italians, suffered great losses,"-that is a frequent expression in the Austro-Hungarian official bulletins, and like the German and the Turkish, and very much unlike those of the All-lies, they are in every case scrupulously

Prospects of Revolution.

Petersburg, Sept. 14. The Russkoe Slovo devotes a long article to the question of a revolution in Russia. The ground is very propitious for such propaganda, just as in 1904/5. But the people are so much more exhausted by the war that their energies and will are paralysed.

RUSSIA IN DOUBT. Wondering What Will Occur Next. Reports the Run in Petersburg,

Staff Head Quarters. EMPEROR BEFORE !KON.

Tzar Nicolas II Prays to the Holy Sergius Taken From the Troitza Monastry. St. Petersburg, Sept. 14. The wildest

rumors run the town. One for instance that the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch had been assassinated. Another that the Tzar had become so frightened for his personal safety that he had gone to the front so as to be protected by his soldiers there.

Of course, all talk in the capital is as to what is going to occur next in Russia. All admit that the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch, although a very disagreeable personality, was a fine soldier who had the war at heart and that he had a characteristic which few people have in this conutry, that of an intensively energetic nature.

People wonder whether the Tzar will really take the new position he has assumed seriously. The military papers boldly state that there is no hope of any fitting organisation of the army being ready before the spring and few here believe that the war can possibly last that long.

Staff Head Quarters. Life at the front for the Generalissimo of an army is in these days by no means difficult or hazardous. During the Japanese war General Kouropatkin started the idea of making his headquarters in a saloon car train for the first time in the annals of the history of wars. The plan was found excellent and specially because it made it easy to move along the line to varirus points near the seat of action. The Grand Duke also lived, the major part of his time, in a specially adapted train which was generally comfortably situated in the shade of some convenient wood and was composed of one car fitted up comfortably but simply for the Grand Duke himself, a big dining car, a saloon car with a big table down the centre where meetings of the Generals were held 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 a wood at no great distance from Wilna, and around it a small village of wooden huts had been erected with that rapidity and dexterity which the Russians are masters of in dealing with woodwork There was a big building set apart for the complicated telegraphic services in touch with the several armies at the front. All the while Aide de 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 services, and added thereto were the military

The Emperor Comes.

Once about a mouth ago the Imperial light blue train, so familiar to those who have been to Petersburg, arrived and the Tzar, anxious and preoccupied looking, was there. H. I. M., unlike the Grand Duke, is exceedingly affable in his conversation with the officers. He looked so small and insignificant next to big long-legged cousin. The Grand Duke Cyril accompanied the Emperor and, it is an open secret, there is no love lost between him and the Generalissimo. The Grand Duke Cyril has grown 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 Tzar saw the Grand Duke Nicolai. The interview of the Monarch and the Generalissime was long and when the Tzar 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 transferred there from the Troitza monastary, which is situated near Moscow. It is the same which figures prominently in all great church ceremonies 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 held up as corrupted and venal and there is a loud cry for justice to be done. Undoubtedly the revolutionary movement is running very strongly and the reforms asked are of the broadest kind, of a sort which it is little likely the Emperor will grant. The complete freedom of the Jews is one of the requests made which it is not supposed the Emperor has any disposition to grant. But the members of the Duma are each day becoming more insistent, more audacious and if a few more military misfortunes strike Russia, the Emperor will find it exceedingly difficult to refuse the demands for drastic reforms which the Duma asks for and which were promised years ago but

Confusion Reigns.

In Archangel there exists the utmost confusion, there are vast stocks of all kinds of general confusion reigns.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired.

A Lover of his Fatherland.

To the Editor.

A few weeks ago I saw in the Köln. Volkszeitung an advertisment of your paper. I ordered it immediately and must say now 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 the Americans in Europe and especially in America. No doubt your most valuable paper will have converted already many a doubting

I am German myself, but have lived for over 3 years in the U.S. My home was in the city of Birmingham in the state of Alabama I certainly do love the sunny south, dear Dixie-land, and I am proud of many American friends. I was here on a visit to relatives when the war broke out and therefore did not return to America One of my brothers is in the trenches near Ypres, another brother of mine stands in Russia, with our triumphant army. As a Catholic priest I am not called upon to serve with arms, but I still wait and hope to get to the front as "Sanitäter" or as chaplain.

Ever since the war broke out I have written hundreds of letters and articles to my friends and to the papers in Alabama and I am glad to say I have done much good for my

Fatherland in this way.

When I got the Birmingham Age-Herald yesterday I was greatly surprised to see, that The Continental Times has already a good friend in Birmingham, as the following letter published in that paper on July 30, will show: "To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

I send you by this mail copies of The Continental Times and "War Chronicle," both published in Berlin. With all the "English" accounts of the war published in the Birmingham papers and being almost without exception one-sided and highly anti-German, it might interest you and many of your readers to see extracts from German reports, some of them obtained from headquarters; at any rate, you will find interesting reading, even if you do not feel like publishing any of it.

It may also interest you to know that of all those with whom I have spoken not one has been in sympathy with the United States policy toward Germany, and your cartoon in one of your last week's issues, stating that all Germany asks is that our citizens should not travel on steamers loaded with contraband probably expresses public opinion better than the Wilson policy does. Let us be fair and

not hard-headed." Hoping this will interest you and wishing you all success in standing for truth and principle and promising you to give you my support in this worthy cause I am, dear Sir, Neuss, Rheinland.

Yours truly,

A. D.-P.

They Need Teu-tonic.

To the Editor. When the Irish invented Whisky, they found that they had a good thing, for with its aid, one Irishman was able to lick three Englishmen, 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 they were the equal at least of the Irish.

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 else. It requires a surgical operation on the head, to let out the gas, to make an Englishman normal now-a-days. The Germans are operating successfully all along the line in Flanders. 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 occupations. It is a long time since Shakespeare was born, so perhaps it is not too much to hope that England may yet bring forth a second great man. Frankfurt a. M. C. M. T.

Then and Now. "We shall fight until Germany is CRUSHED and we have taken Berlin."

Pres. Poincaré a year ago. "We shall fight until the enemy is driven out of OUR country." Pres. Poincaré to-day.

war material there which for want of being

removed are spoiling. The corrupt tchinovnik is very much to the fore and unless he gets payment from the sender he refuses to have the goods moved. The wives of the leading military and naval officials have got their fingers deep into the pie and are acting for their husbands in obtaining as much as possible of the pickings to be had. There are not nearly enough railroad waggons and

A HARVEST OF VICE IN INDIA.

The Revelations of an Indian Patriot.

By "A Voice from India."

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 awful fact that Tommy Atkins-the idealized British soldier-has before leaving for the scenes of war-left thousands upon thousands of young women and girls pregnant with illegitimate children in the English towns and villages near which

Humane persons everywhere will sympathize with these betrayed girls-many of whom as he says are "little more than children themselves"-and would wish that no brand of social ostracism should rest on them or on their still more irresponsible progeny.

But there is another aspect of the problem which Mr. MacNeill seems to ignore; and that is the stamp of drunkenness and debauchery and fear which the unfortunate mothers, and the still more unfortunate 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 reaping will but add something to the fruits of the British Empire instead of the honest sober responsible citizens which a righteous 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 Empire of such things? Listen!

There are some good people in England itself who are continuously fighting for social purity and who fought a kind of crusade against the legalized and sanctioned immorality 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-downwards, thought differently. It was a necessity of camp life and an unavoidable evil. So they decreed. But the things which the officials sanction 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 Himalayan 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 inquire into the matter, what havoc the morality of Tommy Atkins has played on the surrounding villages. I happened to meet an Indian philanthropist who belonged to a purity league of which some American missionaries also are members in upper India. He told me 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 imperial Tommy was mainly responsible. Families ruined and sterilized, villages decimated, with a weak, tainted stock lingering in the immediate neighborhood of the British garrisons. From a caste and religious prejudice, which in this case fortunately carries the instinct of race preservation within itself the more distant inhabitants of these hills are often unwilling to intermarry with them, and so in saving themselves from the Tommyinfected populace they also help to exterminate it.

"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 not aware of them nor have 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, which prohibit writing things which may throw discredit on the ruling race. But what of the American missionary? He does not find it "politic" and expedient to write and talk against the British, not only in India but even away in his own free country, for he thinks that the Christian mission of his country may be thereby hampered. Only now and then an American missionary like J. T. Sunderland, identifies the mission of Christ with humanity, not confining it to his pet denomination. That is rare, and unfortunately the attention of such men does not seem to have been drawn to this problem yet.

But this ugly and dreadful fact remains like the ugly and dreadful fact that the British soldier in India feels at liberty when his whim 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 scot-free-is one or two years of imprisonment in a comfortable jail, or a fine of a few hundred rupees. Not unfrequently he is sent "home" -for which he is not sorry.

Not a year passes without one or more murders of the natives of India by Tommy Atkins. And yet since India had the "privilege" of being ruled or rather since the English set foot in India about two centuries ago, there is only one case recorded of an Englishman being hanged for murdering an

Two reasons are known for this notorious and disgraceful fact. One is that in the eyes of the Englishmen in India-with a few humane exceptions—the Englishman is a superior being whose life should not be weighed in the balance with a native of the soil. And the second reason is that if 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 reality 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 peacocks near men's habitations, or resents his evil intention against a woman, he adds the offending Indian to his bag. Sometimes the Tommy, asleep in his room in the midst of an Indian summer, suddenly awakes perspiring from his dreams of whisky, because the Indian labourer outside has gone to sleep in the intense heat, tired by the exertions of pulling the punkha; and this son of Mars walks out in his ire to punish the offending "nigger"-(this is the only word in his vocabulary for even a prince among 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

An inquest is held and the surgeon, who is an Englishman 'almost invariably, "finds" a bad spleen in the murdered man and records 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 method of this Empire in bearing the "white man's 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 impartiality allowing any damaging facts to be submerged, while the lawyer for defence ruthlessly pulls the native witnesses to pieces and proves them to be liars.

The murderer usually receives a few weeks or month's imprisonment and is thus converted in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian population into a martyr, to the "accursed" policy of keeping up a needless veneer of justice in which the people of India have long ago ceased to believe. And yet this "veneer" is not so needless even if the "natives" have no faith in it. It is for hoodwinking the civilized world, chiefly America and the British public "at home", and to answer formally the few friends of India in 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 the Indian newspapers used to report these cases and to make unfavourable remarks concerning the results of these trials, but things have changed since the mighty sedition laws were forged at the 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 Government for more careful behaviour towards the "natives" -since a few British officials were killed by the Bengali anarchist's bombe. That would be no credit to the Tommy or the English official, and it would bring more comfort to the lovers of mankind all over the world to feel that the murders had 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. And yet Tommy Atkins is the creature whom Rudyard Kipling has edified by his Barrack Room Ballads, and who in turn has edified Rudyard Kipling — even in the eyes of the American public.

Thus a trodden race continues to suffer and the oppressor continues to ride safe and arrogant! It cannot last very long, however, for the mills of vengeance are at work and they grind exceeding small. And while the Nemesis of Empires which grow fat and bloated by oppressing and starving others, is preparing to strike and batter at her ocean gates, the moral canker is at work long since within her own body. The English people loved freedom within their own shores but they have tasted of Empire abroad - of the tainted delight of swaying the destiny of other races, of license over surface of a wound or sore.

the lives and labour and morals of their victims, and while "justice, prosperity and civilization" are on their lips, the intoxication of power clouds their brains and poisons their souls, so that they cannot see what moral infection they have spread in their own country from the body of their rotting Empire.

Tommy Atkins may be forgiven when he is called to his account but not so readily those who place him in such a position and encourage him in a behaviour, not only disgraceful to a human being but even to a beast. For he looks upon the native of India as almost a legitimate victim for his lust and ire.

Thus the Gods - the subtile moral forces - work out the doom of nations who have chosen the path of evil to decay and death, and thus too they work out the upward destiny of those who chose the better way - to growth and life.

By what has been said above it should

not be understood that the whole race of Tommy Atkins is overbardened with the heritage of Cain. By no means. The majority are the average type of English 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 a still smaller proportion of really good men. Of the latter class I came to know one - he was a Welshman - who was a remarkable student of poetry especially that of Tennyson and composed verses, the refined atmosphere of which Rudyard Kipling could not breathe and live. Why he became a soldier was a delicate secret which I would not probe out of regard for his highly sensitive nature. It may have been some disappointment in love, some desire to disappear and to become the "living dead" for, truly this life among his coarse surroundings was a kind of death to him, as I saw when I at his special request visited him in his barrack,— a thing I would not have otherwise dreamt of doing. For to be in in the proximity of the British soldier in India is to expose oneself to insult. As I sat there on his soldier's bed, his sergeant came in and asked him in the usual rough way who I was. My friend frowned imperceptibly and remained silent. I saw a tragic expression on his face. And these were his "superiors"! For I am sure that scarcely one of his Captains or Colonels or even Generals have soul enough to appreciate my friend. So well I remember when I went to the railway station to bid good-bye to him as his troop was leaving for South Africa to take part in the Boer War. I met him on the platform and he took me aside. "What do you think I will do where I am going? Can I kill any of my brothers? I will shoot in the air." I told him that I thought he would do his duty but he kept silent. I have learnt since what that "duty" turned out to be - the suppression and slaughter of freemen whose lands and mines were coveted by the English capitalists. Every Indian heart was glad whenever news of the repulse of the English appeared and sorry whenever we heard of 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 and for once I forgot that resentment which smoulders in the hearts of a downtrodden and insulted people. He lived through the war and returned to England. I heard from him once or twice and then lost all clue of him in spite of my efforts to trace him; and with that I have closed the bright chapter of the sympathetic British soldier. The rest of the volume it

dark and painful. The few brutalized Tommies commit the crimes, the majoritiy confine themselves to a rough and insulting behaviour towards Indians whenever they come in contact with the latter owing to the example set them by their superior officers which they emulate and improve upon; and all rest secure in the feeling that there is no crime or evil in behaving as they do, for there is no punishment for it. The rare exceptions perhaps 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 his superiors and the Government who employs him and permits him all this licence in a subject land, and places prestige and false pride above all moral or even eventual political considerations.

Few very few English officers realize that each murder is a nail wrought for the coffin 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

Another German Marvel.

To keep pace with the flight of new war methods, a German doctor has invented, it is said, a wonderful new dressing for ulcers and open wounds. Hydrogen peroxide, the familiar dilute disinfectant and hair gilder, has been solidified in a concentration of 97 per cent. This solid form may be further medicated, then melted with hot water, and the resulting fluid brushed over the

A SANE CRITIC A Just Estimate of British Culture. By R. H. C.

From the New Age of London we quote the following clear-sighted confession of intellectual conditions in a vulgarised England. "It is very chivalrous of Professor Gide to enter the lists in our national defence against German criticism; but I 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 shopkeepers, incapable of any achievement of intellectual culture-either in the present or in the future-whose philosophy, 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 create two things, comfort and sport; and these have contributed to destroy the last vestiges

of its spiritual life."

But, in the first place, it is no defence to cite, as Professor Gide does, the great names of Newton, Milton and Shakespeare. These cannot be said to be achievements of our present. And, in the second place, we had better admit that there is some truth in the indictment. It is not, of course, altogether true; and to pronounce us incapable in the future of any intellectual achievement is to adopt the child of a mere German wish. But that we are for the moment and have been for twenty years incapable, as a nation, of maintaining, still less of transcendinn, our intellectual traditions is not alone 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 long ago that I remarked in this column that other nations have some right to reproach us. Germany in particular.

If Germany has never equalled our English culture at its best, Germany can yet maintain that, while she has been striving to do so, we have been falling away. After all, the question is one of fact in great part. If it can be shown that there are more people in Germany who understand and appreciate our English classics than there are in England itself, the verdict would be against us obviously. And I am afraid that either there are, or would soon have been. The majority of cultured Germans certainly know our own educated classes. As things were going, in a very little while I believe that most of our classics would have been comparatively neglected here as they became more and more familiar to Germany. If that is not a proper ground of the reproach to us I do not know one. To fail even to understand, let alone to rival or surpass, our past achievements is surely almost a defination of decadence. And we were rapidly approaching that state. Unfortunately, too, the rot had gone so far that people were not even ashamed of it. We were all decadent together.

Time was when for an educated man 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 literary opinion glory in the confession. If they what shall mere readers be willing to confess? It is not surprising that they made a merit of absolving themselves from reading any classics whatever. Whether, as has been suggusted, familiarity with our classics should be made obligatory on British citizens

after the war I am not prepared to say but only for the reason that I should not a know how to enforce the regulation. Otherwise the same penalty should sanction the duty as now sanctions correct pronunciation and good manners, namely, ostracism from polite society. And the plea that no pleasure was taken in acquiring familiarity with the classics should not weigh with me either! No pleasure is taken for their own 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 the life, even of a professed student of literature and the arts, is all pleasure, and that never a disagreeable book needs to be read?"

A GIFTED PREACHER.

Sven Hedin on the Rev, Dr. Conrad. The following vivid account by the famous Sven Hedin gives one a clear idea of the passionate utterance and inspired words of the well-known clergyman Dr. Conrad, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church at Berlin-whose deep-toned bells these days not only call the faithful to prayer, but boom forth the paeans of victory.

"His words," writes the distinguished explorer, "flashed like falchion-thrusts and his powerful voice presented manly and wellchosen thoughts in cleverly devised sentences. He rose to the height of a prophet while thus thundering down from the pulpit; not gentle west winds, but portentous thunderbolts rolled from his lips. When sentimentality whiningly suggests to the priest to speak words of peace, not words of conflict, I might observe: those that sit with folded arms calmly before their overflowing fleshpots can easily criticise. But when innumerable hostile forces stand on all the borders, when an empire is threatened with destruction and a people with annihilation, what then? No longer do tones of tenderness suffice; even the ministers must grasp the sword, and press with all the others into the arena.

"The preacher spoke with warm courageous words of the duty which all owed the Fatherland, and of the divine confidence which the German people had in the righteousness of their cause. 'Be faithful even unto death' was woven like a leading motive throughout his discourse. A mood of profound solemnity and of joyous conviction that victory would be achieved prevailed among the congregation. The chorales were sung with deafening power and mightily rumbled the tone-billows of the organ. The church was filled to the doors -women in pathetic majority. How many fervently praying for the earth-gray fighters in the protecting trenches!"

The Freemen of England.

"What glorious privileges the proletariat possesses! It is good to know that even if you do not have enough bread to eat, at least 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 not dream of taking a rifle and going out to fight for a decent living for himself or his dependents, but immediately his "King and Country' call he is willing to go through Hell for them, and never question their right to ask him."

A. Ritchie Haining in "The Spur".

All those who approve the policy of our paper in making a stand for truth, honor and justice, are requested to sendusthe 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, lease enter a subscription for lease forward the paper free of charge for 14 days to the following addresses	
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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

tish Prisoners in German Camps.

Famell, Michael, Priv., 18. Reg. 8. C.

Flynn, Joseph, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. Br.

Foster, Thomas, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. C.

Furner, James, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. C.

Forrester, Michael, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. C.

Fawett, John, Priv., Forester 13. B. 6. D.

Farrant, Cornelius, Priv, Leinster 17. B. 6. D. 3.C.

Fowler, John, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.

Fensonne, Arthur, Priv., Bredf. 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Fee, William, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Flannigan, John, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D.

Flemming, James, Priv., 3. L. R. 4. B. 3. D.

Flood, Ben, Priv., D. B. L. I. 14. B. 45. D.

Fitzgerald, Michael, Serg., 18. Reg. 7. C.

Fouber, William, Priv., 82. R. 7. Br.

Fussel, Sebastien, Priv., D. B. L. I. 14. B. 45. D.

Furner, Albert, Priv., South Lanc. 7. Bat. 3. D.

Fister, William, Priv., D. C. L. S. 7. B. 3. D.

Fairs, Frederic, Priv., Suffolk Reg. 14. B.

Fulton, Eugh, Serg., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Font, Elyak, Lnce-corp., Sherw. For. 18.B. 4.D.3.C.

Fermer, J., Lnce-corp., Kings Own 12.B. 4.D.2.C.

Faxmer, Albert, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.

Fitzgerald, Thomas, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Fambell, Joseph, Priv., D. L. D. 18. B. 6. D.

Fox, Charles, Priv., Wilts. 21. Bat. 7. D.

Flach, John, Priv., 82. L. S. 7. B. 3. D. 1. C.

Fisslen, Jam s, Priv., Cheshire 15. B. 6. D.

Forest, Charles, Corp., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.

Filmer, William, Priv., Buff. 16. B. 6. D.

Ferbridge, Robert, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B.

Figgins, Edouard, Priv., D. C. L. H. 14.B 5.D.2.C.

Farrar, Wallen, Priv., Sherw. S. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.

Franklin, Charl., Lnce.-corp., Dors. 15. B.5. D.2. C.

Farrer, James, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.

Ficker, Herbert, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Firman, Alfred, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Fletcher, Albert, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Freemann, William, Priv., Queens 3. Br. 1. D.

Findall, Frank, Corp., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Fowler, Archibald, Priv., Sherw.F. 18. B. 6.D.

Flack, Albert, Priv., D.C.L.J. 14. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Ellieock, Walter, Corp, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Eathrington, William, Priv., Sherw.F.18.B.6.D.

Edgard, Fred, Priv., D.G.L.J. 5. D. 2. C. 14. B.

Evans, Jacques, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.

Earl, Charles, Priv., Sherw. F. 6. D. 8. B.

Eggleston, George, Priv., D. L. F. 18. B.

Elford, William, Priv., Dorset 15. 5. D.

Eiton, George, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Evans, William, Priv., Bradf. 15. B. 5. D. 3. C.

Edwards, Michael, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. Corps.

Elms, Ernest, Priv., Foresters 13. B. 6. D.

Ely, Jesse, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.

Deloney, Daniel, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.

Dickerson, Edgard, Priv., Sherw. 6. D. 18. B.

Dodd, William, Corp., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.

Dagger, Lawrence, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.

Dothridge, Albert, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.

Day, Charles, Priv., Bedford 5. B. 15. D.

Davis, Thomas, Serg., Middls. 21. B. 7. D.

Duykin, Harry, Serg., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Dibden, Georges, F. Corp., Sherw. 6. D.18. B.

Doury, William, Priv., Forester 18. B. 6., D.

Dixon, William, Priv., 82. S. L. 7. B. 3, D.

Donchoe, James, Priv., D. W. J. 18. B.

Dovley, James, Corp., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D.

Davies, Arthur, Priv., D. C. L. 14. B.

Darawe, Charles, Priv., 169. R. 17. B.

Doyle, Patrick, Priv., 18. Reg. 8. C.

Durger, John, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. C.

Dodd, John, Priv., 82. Reg.

Dade, Charles, Priv., 12. R. 14. B.

Day, Henri, Priv.,

Dilkes, Ernst, Priv.,

Dove, Albert, Priv.,

Dawe, Josh., Priv.,

Doyle, Patrick, Priv.,

Dickenson, John, Priv.,

Dickson, Hugh, Lance-corp.,

Dusson, Thomas, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. Dodd, Georges, Priv., Dorset 5. B. 15. D. 2. C.

Ellerbeck, John, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.

Evans, Georges, Priv., Sherw. For. 18. B. 6.D.

Elsmore, Eligah, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18 B. 6. D.

Eeles, Robert, Priv., D. L. F. 18. B.

Emmingham, Horace, Priv, East. York R.

Fournier, Adilon, Priv., 208. Inf.-Reg. 1. C.

Forse, William, Priv., Dorset.

Fielde, L. Priv., Wor. 7. Br. 8. D.

Ford. John, Priv., D. C. L. 14. B. 5. D.

Finck, William, Serg., D. C. L. 14. Br.

Foden, Thomas, Priv., S. Lancers 7. Br.

Ellis, Henri, Priv., Cheshire 5. B. 3. C.

Fisher, Leonard, Priv.,

Fulley, William, Corp.,

Else, Frank, Priv.,

Eimes, John, Corp.,

Fulbritt, John, Corp., 2. Inf. Reg. 9. B. 4. D.

Forest, Joseph, Priv., Welsch. 7. B. 3. D.

Frost, Ernest, Priv, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

France, John, Corp., 2. S. L. V. B. 3. D.

Frame, John, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B.

Fisher, Arthur, Priv., S. J. 18. B.

Gefangenenlager: Hameln.

Haley, Jack, Priv., Kings R. 12. B. 4. D. 2. C. Hanley, Thomas, Priv., 2. Sherw.F.18.B.6.D.3.C. Hemsley, Thomas, Priv., "Hewelt, Robert, Serg., Warwick 22. B. 7. D. Hildisch, Walter, Priv., Sherw.F. 18.B. 6.D. 3.C. Holoway, Walter, Priv., Scerw. F. 18. B. 6. D.

Hunt, Alfred, Priv., Hankerford, John, Priv., S. Lance. 7. B. 3. D. Hartherley, Thomas, Priv., 2.Sherw.F.18.B.6.D. Hunter, John, Serg., Lanc. 7. B. 3. D. Heaton, Harvey, Serg., R. Jr. 8. B. 3. D. Heartigan, Cornellus, Priv., D.C.L.J. 14.B. 5.D. Hagan, Joseph, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 5. D. Hart, Albert, Priv., Dorset 15. B. Hayles, Alfred, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C. Heylint, Patry, Priv., Chestry 15. B. 5. D. 2. C. Hayward, Frederic, Priv., Dorset 15.B. 5.D. 2.C.

Harvey, Henry, Priv., Harvey, Robert, Priv., Hiwkins, Albert, Priv., Hanlay, Alfred, Priv., 3. D. L. J. 13. B. 6. D. Hault, Joseph, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6 D. Green, Walter, Priv., 18. Husaren 2. B. Grigg, Ernest, Priv.. Sherw. F. 6. D. 18 B. Gilbert, John, Priv., Greenwood, Arthur, Priv.,

Griffishs, William, Priv., D. L. J. 18. D. 18. B. Green, Arthur, Corp., 18. Hus. 2. C. 5. D. 1. C. Graham, Albert, Priv., 2. Lanc. 7. B. 3. D. Guy, William, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. Grosvenor, Daniel, Priv., D. L. J. 18.B. 6.D. 3 C. Gongh, Joseph, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 15. D. Green, Ernest, Priv., Queens 3. B. 1. D. Grant, Alfred, Priv., Welsh. 3. B. 4. D. Gavé, Pierre, Corp., 21. Terr. 164. R. 82. D.

George, John, Serg., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Fr. Gorge, Charles, Serg., Sherw. Fr. 18. B. 6. D. Godfred, Stephan, Priv., East Kent 16. B. 6. D. Gill, Arthur, Corp., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Goedwin, James, Priv., 1. Res. Kav. 1S. Hus. Grailey, Michael, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. Girvin, James, Priv., Groves, Ernest, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B. 2. C.

Gallonny, John, Priv., 5. R. 15. B. Gongh, James, Priv., 21. R. Inf. 9. D. 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. Gibbons, John, L. Corp., Dorset 15. B. 15.D. 2.C. Gilbert, Henri, Priv., Bedford 5. D. 15. B.

Guy, Walter, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C. Grace, Henry, Priv., Gibson, James, Priv., K.-D. L. 12. B. 4. D. Gordon, Fred, L. Corp., 2. Sh. F. 18. B. 6. D. 5. C.

Grimwooth, James, Priv. Gasson, William, Priv., Sherw. F. 18.B. 6.D. 3.C. Gothard, Leonard, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6, D. Grow, Walter, L. Corp. Dorset 5. D. 15. B. 2. C. Graves, Joseph, Priv., Norfolk 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., Griggs, Harry, L. Corp., Garnett, John, L. Corp., Gray, Frederic, Priv., Garrot, George, Priv.,

Gerrad, Walter, Priv., 2. Sherw. For. 18.B. 6. D. Glynne, Edward, Priv., 32. Lanc. 7.B.3.D. 1.C. Grumhulfe, John, Priv., 82. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. Guertland, James, Priv.,

Greenhalgh, Thom. Ernest, Corp. Sh. F. 8.B. 6.D. Goodall, William, Priv., N. Durham. Graham, Christophin, Priv., N. D. L. Gilson, Thomas, Priv., 2. D. L. George, William, Priv., Wilts. Gleason, Alfred, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. Gale, Albert, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. Glenville, George, Priv. S. G. 30. B. Greirson, William, Priv., B. J. 18. B. 6. D. Gale, Eli, Priv., 9. S. L. 18. B. 3. D. Gardner, Charles, Priv., D. B. L. 14. B. 5. D.

Goggin, Patrick, Priv., 2. R. D. 3. D. 8. B. Glisson, M., Corp., 18.8. Gallaghes, John, Priv., 82.7. Gentle, John, Priv., 18.7. Gay, Albert, Priv., 82 Inf. R. 7. B. 3. D. Gardford, Corp., 15. Husaren 3. D. Griffin, E., Priv., L. J. 7. B. 3. D. Garner, James, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D. Gibert, Isaac, Priv., D. L. B. 18. B. 6. D. Geddengs, Alb., Priv., 2. Sh. F. 16.B. 6.D. 3.C. Flute, Georg, Serg., 1. Inf. Reg. Bedford.

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A Recent One Day's List. OFFICERS IN FRANCE. August 29.

Dead English Officers.

Wynne, Lt MOM, RFA. Lewis, Capt T E, S W Bord 5th. Palmer, Capt F E C, York and Lancasters 7th.

Blyth, 2nd Lt D C, Royal Engineers. Garrard, 2nd Lt S C, Rifle Brig 14 at 8. Smyth-Osbourne, Lt W, Worcesters 1st. Williams, Capt C B, R Irish Rifles 3 at 2. Gilchrist, Capt J, Black Watch 9th.

Drysdale, Lt temp Capt H D, 26th Punjabis at R Scots 11. Lawrie, Lt-Col E, Indian MS.

> MEDITERRANEAN FORCE. Undated.

Appleyard, Lt W, Yorkshires 6th. Beeton, Lt A C, Essex 6th T.F. Currey, Capt G G, Yorkshires 6th. Cuthell, Maj A H, W Yorks 9th. Garrett, Lt H F, E Yorks 6th. George, 2nd Lt F W, Dorseths 5th. Hampton, Lt G K, Norfolks 4th T.F. Mee, Lt G H, E Yorks 6th. Rutherford, 2nd Lt T W, Yorkshires 6th. Wace, 2nd Lt H G, R Munster Fus 1st. Weston, Lt W J, York and Lancasters 6th. Needham, Lt G G, Lancs Fus 1st. Blackburne, Maj J G, Sherwoods 9th. Bosanquet, Lt-Col L A, Sherwoods 9th. Campbell, Lt H, Manchesters 11th. Eagar, Capt W G M, R Munster Fus 3 att 1. Innes, 2nd Lt R S, Manchesters 11th. Joyce, 2nd Lt J, Lancs Fus 9th. Morris, Lt W F, Army Cy Corps. Robinson, Lt L, Lancs Fus 9th. Thurlow, 2nd Lt AG, D of Wellington's S. Hore, Capt WB, 120th Infantry at W Yorks 9th. Higgin, Capt J L, 10th Gurkhas 1st att 2nd.

Greene, Lt H, 92nd Punjabis, attached 6th Gurkhas 1st. Harrison, Capt (temp Maj) R S M, 51st Sikhs,

attached R Dublin Fus 7th. AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT. Crabbe, Lt K W, 14th Battalion. Grainger, 2nd Lt W B, 8th Battalion.

NEW ZEALANDERS. Deck, Lt R H, Canterbury M. Rifles. Hayter, Lt C, Canterbury M. Rifles. Kettle, Lt DF, Auckland M. Riffles. Wellington M. Rifles; Thomas, Lt-Col C E, N.Z. A M C.

Gunness, Lt F H B, Canterbury M. Rifles; and Wilkinson, Capt A E, Auckland

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION. Sub-Lt Hugh A Massey, RNVR, Howe Bn. Lt the Hon Charles A Lister, RM, Hood Bn.

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