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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

#### Greek Protest.

Sofia, Thursday. The Az Est states that the Greek Government has formally protested against the continued blockade of the Hellenic coasts.

#### **Resignations Not Accepted.**

Hague, Thursday. According to news from London published in the Niewe Courant, the esignations of the three Labor Ministers have not been accepted by the Premier.

#### Deschanel Again President.

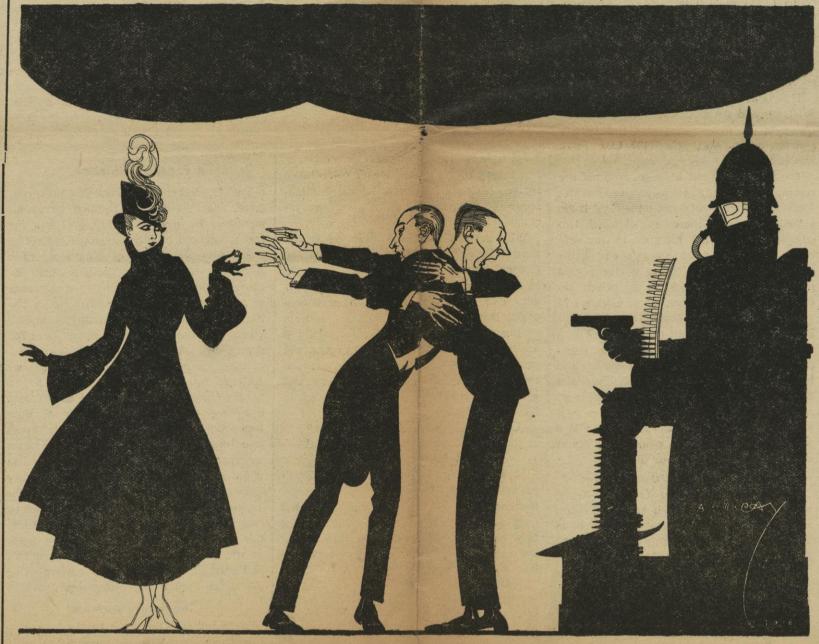
Paris, Thursday. M. Deschanel has again been re-elected President of the French Chamber. In the Senate M. Doboist has been re-elected President.

#### Poincaré Responsible.

Paris, Thursday. M. Clemenceau in his newspaper L'Homme Enchainé, attacks the French President, M. Poincaré. He says the whole policy of the President and the Cabinet is: "After me the deluge !"

British Cruiser Sunk. London. Thursday. The line of battle ship Edward VII struck a mine and shortly after-The entire crew was saved. The





"Heroic sons of Albion, do not despair! One way of escape still lies open to you!" Drawn for the C. T. by the fimous cartoonist A. M. CAY.

**Conscription** Sure The Rouble Sinks h Speculators Much Perturbed For England.

THE BARALONG CASE.

# Servian Army Goes to Corfu

Astounding Demands Made Upon Greek Government to Extend Hospitality to the Remnants of King Peter's Army.

Athens, Thursday. Apparently the Entente Powers, who pose as the friends and champions of the freedom and liberties of the small nations, are prepared to ride rough shod over all the royal prerogations of King Constantin and the national rights of Greece. Not content with their recent acts of gross violation of Greek independence; perpetrated in the landing of British and French troops on several of the Greek islands, the occupation of Salonica, the arrest of the Consuls in that town and in Myteline; the worst blow to Hellenic pride and sentiments of liberty comes in the form of a new Note handed in to the Greek Government, by the representatives of the Quadruple Alliance, in which it is told that in the interests of humanity it has been found necessary to make provision for the remnants of the Servian army somewhere near the Albanian coast, that the Island of Corfu represents all that is desirable for such a purpose, because the Servian troops can be easily transported thither and the situation is convenient to bring provisions and necessaries to the troops and the climate essentially suitable for the restoration of the shattered health of the soldiers of King Peter.

The Powers, according to the Note, feel sure that Greece will make no objections to the transference, for a limited period, of its allies, to Corfu, and are confident that the inhabitants of the Island will give the Servian soldiers a befitting welcome.

Assurances are given that the necessary act of landing the Servian troops at Corfu in nowise signifies an occupation of the Island, and that all guarantees will be given, that Corfu, just the same as other Greek territory taken possession of by the English and French troops, since the outbreak of

Edward VII was built in 1903, had a displacement of 17,800 tons with a speed of 19 knots. The Frye Case.

Washington, Thursday. In the latest Note to the United States concerning the Frye Case, the German Government expresses the desire, that the Commission of Inquiry, as regards the amount of damages to be paid, should be held in Germany and not in Washington.

#### England and Afghanistan.

New York, Thursday. The World publishes a cable from London in which it is stated that the English Government is adopting specia precautions at the Afghan frontier and has concentrated a considerable number of troops there in view of possible emergencies. John Redmond to Retire.

Dublin, Thursday. It is announced that John Redmond will retire from the leadership of the Irish Nationalist party, the reason being that he differs with his colleagues upon the question of Conscription, he being for it and they against. Mr. Dillon will probably be his successor.

#### AgaInst Munitions Export.

New York, Thursday. Senator Gore proposes to present a motion to the Senate whereby the exporting of contraband of war to the Signatories of the Treaty of London will be made a criminal offense. Further that it will be a punishable offense for bankers to act as agents for those powers or their Allies, or issue loans in their favor.

Japanese Loan to Russia.

Paris, Thursday. Petrograd news mentions an agreement between a consortium of Japanese bankers to advance a loan to the Russian Government against the Treasury bills. The sum of 120,000,000 yen (£12,000,000) is mentioned.

According to a Swiss financial journal, the total issues of loans in Switzerland last year amounted to about £18,194,780.

## King Peter's Movements.

Vienna, Thursday. It is told that King Peter, after the defeat of his army passed ten days in Italy and was there given the advice to go and see the King of Greece and endeavor to come to some agreement with King Constantin. But Athens being sounded, replied that the presence of King Peter was not desirable at the present time. Upon that he started for Salonica which place he is now thoroughly tired of

## Activity at West Front.

According to Staff Reports, there has developed of late considerable activity on the West Front. At Massiges several hundred metres of trenches have been captured from the French by the Germans. Four hundred and twenty three prisoners were taken, including 7 officers. Of booty there were 5 machine guns and seven mine throwers captured.

The last of the trenches which had been captured by the French at Hartmannweilerskopfes have been re-taken by the Germans who also captured 1,083 of the famous Chasseur troops together with 20 officers and 15 machine guns.

London, Thursday. It is quite evident in spite of all the protests of the workmen and the Irish that the Asquith Conscription Bill

is about to become law. The Labor members are only very few in number and the Irish have decided not to vote, so that it may be computed that the Bill will be passed with an opposition of between 40 and 50 members.

All here are agreed that the calling out of the unmarried men is merely the thin end of the wedge and that before long general conscription will automatically come into force. It has already been decided that those who have been married since August last cannot claim exemption and will be considered as coming in under the new law. That is a grievous disappointment to the thousands upon thousands who married solely with the object of avoiding military service. At the same time it will largely increase the expenditure of the Government in the matter of allowances to the newly wedded wives left behind.

## Montenegro's End Coming Fast.

Vienna, Thusday. According to news received from Staff Headquarters, the Montenegrins are rapidly being cut off from all outer communications and will consequently very soon be feeling the pinch of hunger. The capture of Barane, which came almost simultaneously with that of the Lowcen has in a large measure paralysed the further freedom of movements upon the part of the Montenegrins.

#### King Peter's Projects.

Athens, Thursday. King Peter of Servia wishes to leave Salonica and take a cure in some French watering place.

#### Russian Depression.

Petersburg, Thursday. From all over the country come the echoes of a universal feeling of depression as regards the war. The Gazetta Wieczierna publishes a letter from Moscow in which it is told that any idea of Russia being able to win the war is over and that in the place of former optimism, the feeling is whether Russia is not about to suffer very serious losses and as to how that can be avoided.

Terrible Times in Russia.

Köln a. R., Thursday. The Kölnishe Zeitung publishes an account of the terrible state of affairs existing in Russia. The cold is excessive and in Petersburg forty people frozen to death were picked up on the streets in one night. The shelters and churches are full of poor folk seeking refuge from the terrific cold. There is no coal. The schools have been closed on account of the cold. There has been as much as 33 degrees of frost.

at Constant Sagging of the Exchange. Drops alarmingly.

London, Thursday. The English speculator. who before the war had shown marked shyness as regards Russian securities, has during the past year and a half under Governmental and other influences has come to the point that England is today one of the largest creditors of Russia.

Now the exchange upon the Rouble, in spite of all attempts at artificial bolstering keeps sinking and that fact causes the utmost anxiety here. This time a year ago the Rouble stood at 117 for the £10 note, as against the normal price of 95. But a few days ago the Rouble stood at  $160^{1/2}$ for the £10 and after awhile improved to 158<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Since then however it has fallen again 161-2. Such an unfavourable exchange has never been known before even in the days prior to Count Witte being Minister of Finance when the Rouble was the speculative toy of the Stock Exchange of Europe.

It had been intended to open a special Russian Commercial Credit department in the Bank of England, but the plan is not yet worked out and, in view of the extraordinary depression of the Rouble Exchange, it looks exceedingly doubtful if the idea will ever materialise.

## Denuding Siberia.

Vladivostock. Before the great European war began Vladivostock had more than 100,000 inhabitants. Today its population is less than 75,000, so heavy has been the drain of the Russian army upon the men of eastern Siberia.

The latest summons will take 10,000 from Vladivostock alone. These recruits are being sent away at the rate of 1,000 a day. Many of them are badly needed in Vladivostock to help take care of the war supplies which are glutting the port. But the call of the army is unqualified.

## TEN DAYS TOO LATE.

Every essential detail of the Allies' plan was adopted, but it was adopted twelve days after it was proposed and ten days too late to save the Serbian Army. The Bulgarians in the early days of the campaign had severed an important road. The communications in their Serbian campaign were marvellously plannnd and executed. Serbia underestimated the military strength of the enemy, and so did the Allies. The conquest of Serbia and the recent retirement of the Allied troops towards Salonica have thoroughly demonstrated this. (Daily Mail)

New York, Inursday. The Sun says that the attempt of Sir Edward Grey to compare the "Baralong" case with those charges of cruelty made against the Germans and his suggestion that the entire matter should be placed before a Commission of American sailors for their judgment, would seem to show a desire to evade the question. It would further appear that the English Government has made an inquiry into the matter and approves of the conduct of the Captain. Neverless the evidence to hand would appear to show him to have been guilty.

## Lord Lansdowne

Upon End of War London, Thursday. Lord Lansdowne as a Member of the Government and being of exceedingly conservative and careful character, is always listened to with respect and his opinions taken as weighty. At the annual meeting of the Landlords Association of Rutland, Lord Lansdowne made a speech in which he said that he did not consider it necessary that the August Agricultural Show should be postponed, because he not only hoped, but was perfectly confident that the war would be over by that time.

## SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

It is announced from Staff Headquarters that a casemate at Lille which was used for the storing of munitions and explosives has been blown up. Seventy people were killed and forty wounded and a great deal of material damage done in the adjacent streets. The people in the town imagine that the accident is due to English machinations.

## Duma President Visits Tzar

Tzarskoe Selo, Thursday. After long hesitation the Emperor has given an audience to the President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko At the meeting the Tzar promised that he would call the Duma together. No date however was named and it is thought quite likely that the re-actionary Premier, Gorymekin, will prevent the calling together of the Chamber of Representatives.

## VALONA BEING FORTIFIED.

Paris. The Albanian coast city of Valona is being strongly fortified. Thirty thousand Italian soldiers and a large number of Albanian workmen are busy constructing defensive works.

Explosion in Powder Factory. New York, Thursday. An explosion has taken place at the Dupont Powder Works. Six workmen were killed and many wounded.

war, is so occupied only temporarily

## French Occupy

## the Achilleion.

I nens, Thurday. A French warship arrived here and disembarked a division of troops. The Commander addressing the Prefect said he hoped no opposition would be made to the occupation of the Island. The French flag was then hoisted. A company proceeded to the German Emperor's villa, the Achilleion, which it occupied, also the telegraph station and barracks. French police coming from Marseilles, were likewise landed and without delay proceeded to carry out their duties with quite special zeal and energy.

## The War

## Fierce Fighting Continues on the Bessarabian Front. Offensive Movement Against Montenegrins.

Vienna, Thursday. The official reports concerning the war tell that the Bessarabian war zone has once more become, the scene of the bitterest conflict. The Russians keep attacking apparently regardless of their enormous losses. At mid-day on Wednesday they made the first of five frantic charges intended to force a passage through our lines. Each time they were beaten back with severe losses. In one spot alone 800 corpses were counted. Then after a pause another and again a futile attack was made the same night at ten o'clock. The Honved and Mahrish regiments specially distinguished themselves. The Austro-Hungarian artillery worked wonders.

#### South East Front.

The Austrian offensive against the Montenegrins made rapid and successful progress. One column has captured the heights north of Budua and another the 1560 metre height of Babjak, south west of Cettinje. The troops that have passed over the Lovcen have driven the enemy back past Njegusi. East of Orahovac the far side of the frontier has fallen into our hands. The troops sent against Grahovo, after seven hours of fighting in the mountain heights south east and north west captured that position. The number of cannon captured from the Montenegrins on the south west frontier amounts to 42. In the north east end of Montenegro the heights south of Barane have been stormed. The Austro-Hungarian division together with the Albanians drove the remains of the Servians out of Dugain west of Ipek.

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#### **Pledge Your Securities**

Nothing could more plainly tell the tale of the conditions existing amongst the Allies, than the fact that England, the banker of the combination known as "The Entente", is compelled once again to appeal to America for money with which to continue the war. The first loan which the combined American bankers gave the Allies, at the command of the financial Leviathan Morgan, was on the credit of the names of England and France and the financial reputation of those two wealthy countries. But, in spite of all the fuss made about that loan in the English press, and the manner in which it was lauded up as a grand outburst of brotherly love on the part of the Americans towards Great Britain, it was well know to those behind the scenes, that the bankers were shy of the loan and would never have taken it up had it not been that they feared to disobey the mandate of the all-powerful house of Morgan. As for the American public, it displayed no enthusiasm whatsoever about the loan and consequently more of the issue was left on the bankers' hands than was at all agreeable to them.

So, when the English lately came to be short of money to pay for the stupendous daily costs of the war for itself and its allies, and had not gold enough to foot the bills for the vast quantities of ammunition, equipments and material of war supplied by the United States, and it was evident that the American bankers would not finance another loan, unless tangible security was forthcoming as full and substantial guarantee for the repayment of their money, it became necessary to think out some new plan. British and French credit alone was insufficient. Under such circumstances-anything but flattering to the national pride of Great Britain-and the situation being urgent, some means had to be found of obtaining a second loan in America. And so Mr. McKenna got the idea of mobilising all the American securities owned in Great Britain and pledging them in the United States as against a new loan. And that idea is going to be carried out. The latest cry in England today is . "Pledge your United States securities to the Government !" Mr. McKenna offers as an inducement one half per cent more than the stock and share holders would be paid in the ordinary course of events. And so the English security owners will pledge their United States scrip to the British Goverment, which in turn will mortgage it to the American bankers for security for a new advance for the purpose of continuing the campaign of attrition and destruction. And, what is more, there is talk in city circles of London of a general mobilisation of foreign securities which it is supposed might be issued against debt incurred not only in the United States but also in other parts of the world.

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

A BLOW TO ENGLAND'S FAME

ABANDONMENT OF GALLIPOLI EXPEDITION MEANS SEVERE LOSS OF PRESTIGE TO BRITISH ARMS. CURIOUS VIEWS REGARDING A "SUCCESSFUL RETREAT".

TWO FIELD BATTERIES LOST. COLONEL SHUEKRI OF THE TURKISH ARMY TELLS OF THE FORMIDABLE POSITIONS HELD BY THE ENGLISH. INVADING FORCES WERE THERE IN OVERWHELMING NUMBERS.

(By Edwin Emerson.)

and Russia's recent fiasco in the Bukovina, comes the end of the colossal British fiasco at the Dardanelles. This is the worst blow to the prestige of British arms since their bloody defeats at Saratoga, Yorktown and New Orleans over a hundred years ago.

The official British Press Bureau confirms General Monroe's total loss of Gallipoli, following General Hamilton's disastrous loss of Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula, with this statement: "General Monroe reports the total evacuation of Gallipoli with good success. Only 17 heavy guns were lost."

This is as if Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo had reported the total evacuation of the field of Waterloo "with good success" and had added that, "only the Old Guard was lost."

The Turkish official bulletins reported the resumption of their offensive on Gallipoli Peninsula with a desperate three days' battle at Sedd-el-Bahr, in the course of which two complete British field batteries in the very centre were taken by storm. The battle ended with the British being utterly routed from their trenches and being driven on board their waiting ships, as at Corunya of yore, when Napoleon drove General Moore's beaten British army into the sea. The Turks, besides sinking one of the fleeing transports filled with British soldiers, and besides bringing down a British biplane at Sedd-el-Bahr; captured the whole British camp at Teke Burnu with all its immense war supplies. The booty was so large that it will take several days to count and report all the captured British war material.

## British Strength at Dardanelles

Colonel Shuekri of the Ottoman Army, who recently led a Turkish infantry division at Sedd-el-Bahr, tells me that the strength of the British fortified positions there, protected as they were by the concentric fire of the long range guns of the British fleet, was far more formidable than is generally appreciated. How many soldiers the British had there, he says, could be judged from the fact that their losses, when he was last at Seddel-Bahr, were estimated by the Turkish and German officers on Gallipoli at more than 200,000 men. The correctness of this estimate was afterward confirmed by the official figures of British losses at Gallipoli, as con-

After the Entente's fiasco in the Balkans, ( he says: "I had to take the responsibility of commanding units that should have been commanded by minor officers. General Hammersley, commanding the Eleventh Division, said it was too late for an attack, although he admitted that one of his brigades, the 32nd was willing to advance. Colonel Neill Malcolm, a staff officer of the 11th Division, offered to lead the brigade. Thereupon I ordered the 32nd Brigade to move forward to the attack, so soon as possible. If the whole brigade, instead of waiting until morning, had advanced that same evening, they would have taken the Turkish heights; but they moved too late. When they finally advanced up the heights they found that the Turks had been heavily reinforced. During this final attack a company of the Royal Sandringhams deployed into the underbrush Not a man of that company was ever seen again. The whole enterprise failed. Subsequently General Stopford gave over his command."

What actually happened while the British were "resting" that night at Anafarta, so Colonel Shuekri tells me, is that the Turks at distant points on the Gallipoli peninsula, who had been surprised by the well concealed British landing on Suvla Bay, made a strenuous all night march over the hills and arrived on the scene at dawn all spent and panting, just in time to take part in the final battle that put an end to Hamilton's and Kitchener's dreams of pushing through to Constantinople.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen." The saddest are: It might have been." A Lusty Sick Man.

Now it is estimated that the Gallipoli fiasco has cost Great Britain not only the lives and health of 200,000 young men but over a billion dollars. Nothing has come of this enormous expenditure of blood and treasure but bitter disappointment and lasting loss of British prestige.

Turkey, that "Sick Man of Europe," as the Sultan was contemptuously called by Disraeli, which but a few years ago was too sick, apparently, to withstand the comparatively small forces of Italy in North Africa, and in the Balkans, of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and little Montenegro, is quite strong enough to withstand and beat the combined forces of such "world powers" as England, Russia and

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE OF LOWTSCHEN WHICH WAS THE FORTIFIED FRONT DOOR OF THE MONTENEGRIN KINGDOM

**Most Difficult Operations** ROCK BOUND NARROW PASSES AND MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS WITH SKILLFUL STURDY DEFENDERS. CAPTURE OF THE SERVIAN ARCHIVES.

Vienna, Thursday. Few people can realise the extreme difficulties of the advance through Montenegro which has just been accomplished by our troops. The country of itself is little beyond bare rocks with narrow passes through which run the only roads existing and which can be defended by a few determined men against large numbers of invaders.

The Montenegrins had made the very most of the defensive possibilities with which their country abounds. Every Montenegrin is both a hardy fighter and a skilled mountaineer; they had been fully equipped with all material necessary for mountain warfare by the Russians, and altogether they form a most formidable foe.

### **A Famous Fortification.**

The Lowtschen, which has just been captured, was the famous fortified hill commanding the bay of Cattaro and was the real stronghold of Montenegro, the fortified front door of the small Kingdom. The difficulties of attack over such rugged territory were augmented by the presence of snow, in some places a metre deep. The Karst mountain, one of the principal impediments to our advancing forces is 1,700 metres high and capped with a heavy coating of snow. But, as told in my last letter, we had sent out special troops, men accustomed to the mountains, and the Montenegrins, imagining themselves unassailable in their mountain fastnesses, were probably much astonished to find themselves attacked by an unexpected species of soldier who knew just about as much of mountain warfare as they did themselves. We now hope that the Lowtschen having been taken it will not be long before Cettigne and Podgoritza falls into our hands. For there will never be peace in the Balkans until that nest of conspiracy and intrigue which centered around King Nikita has been utterly broken up.

## The Servian Archives

A large consignment of highly interesting documents have been brought to Vienna. They are the Archives of the Servian Kingdom and were found more or less by chance. After the crossing of the Save, the General Staff of a Division had taken up its uarters in a Monastery. The occupants of the large building were one Archimandrite and a woman cook. The latter told that she had been an Austrian Red Cross Sister and had been taken prisoner during the retreat of the past winter; and been compelled to do the cooking for the Monastery. She told how, two months previously, two large waggon loads containing 64 packing cases had arrived. The people who came with the cases, finding she was Austrian at once arrested her and for a considerable time she was locked up. The next morning the waggons were empty and the packing cases had disappeared. Upon obtaining this interesting information, the Austrian officers at once commenced an investigation and in exploring the wine cellar found signs of the floor having been dug up. Following the traces thus given, they discovered carefully buried, the 64 cases, the contents of which are now being perused by the former Minister to Servia, Baron Giessler, and Secretary of Legation Störk, who have certified them to be the Archives of the Servian Nation.

# The Open Tribune

## To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

## Neutrality and Neutrality. To the Editor:

Nothing to my mind shows so clearly how the whole world has been humbugged by England and her Allies and employers, as the general attitude over the flagrant, outrageous and unnecessary violation of Greek neutrality by England and France. If the subject is touched upon at all, it is enveloped in clouds of sophistry and shallow fraudulent arguments. The same people who raved over the violation of Belgium, a secret tool of the Entente, a violation imposed by vigorous necessity, and resulting so terribly merely because a misguided and ignorant people were egged on to resist by their powerful protectors-these same people have not the slightest scruples in defending the seizure of Saloniki, the abandonment of Serbia and the insulting attitude of two great powers trampling upon the sovereign rights of a small but proud people.

It proves once more that there is neutrality and neutrality. That what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander-that when wicked Germany does a certain thing it is black; when the sacrosanct Entente does precisely the same thing-driven snow could not be whiter.

When Germany, after all possible consideration and more than repeated warnings to scoffing and deluded civilians, torpedoes a gigantic junk of death, laden with horrible death for the brave men defending their native land, it is murder, piracy, "frightfulness" and what not, calling for brutal, hoodlumish threats and appeals to a "humanity" already transgressed in ten thousands different ways. When an English warvessel, cowardly flying those stars and stripes, we are supposed to worship, steals up and its crew of thugs and assassins commit the ultimate atrocity in war-the butchery of defenseless men who had surrendered and were struggling against a watery death, not a word is uttered against the heinousness, the unspeakable monstrosity of the act of the devil McBride of the Baralong. No war has seen meaner or more dreadful revelations of all that is foul in human nature, no war has been so defiled and distorted by lies as this one. In good time the criminals shall be brought to pool, the contemptible weaklings as well as the gigantic conspirators, and each according to his measure of guilt shall have apportioned unto him his meed of infamy and damnation. And Germany and her children shall live to see this day. Such, at least, is my New Year's wish for that great land and its heroic people. "Californicus."

In the meantime the price of the last United States Loan to the Allies has slumped five points!

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

## INDIA OF THE PRESENT GERMANY'S INTEREST

A New Book Upon an Old Problem A new book has just appeared which deals in a thorough and authoritative way with the Indian problem. The author is Barra Sahib, who is an expert student of Indian affairs and has spent many years in that land. His book gives one deep and intimate glimpses of the extremely tangled political situation not only of the British Empire, but of the middle East-Afghanistan, Persia, Irak and Mesopotamia.

The author makes it clear that the fiery rebellion against British rule in India, whose abuses the author discloses with an unsparing pen, is far more extensive and far more deeply-rooted, than one was wont to believe in Europe, and that the great Open Door to the East which the war has unlocked for Germany leads to other doors with which the future prosperity of Germany as well as of India, is bound up. The book is published by F. A. Perthes & Co., at Gotha, and sells at 1 Mark.

ceded in Parliament by Mr. Tenuant, the Under Secretary of War.

In this connection let me once more draw attention to the almost uncanny correctness of recent German military estimates of the British losses in battle during the last British offensive at the west front in Flanders and the Artois. The German General Staff in its official report of that frustrated offensive estimated the British losses then at 60,000 men. This estimate was decried as "absolutely ridiculous" by the whole British press. Now the official British figures for that last Flanders battle, as conceded in Parliament, give the losses as 59,666 men.

Colonel Shuekri tells me that the British predominance in artillery, munitions, rifle cartridges, as well as other supplies and above all in numbers at Sedd-el-Bahr, was so overwhelming when he was there that the ultimate victory of Ottoman arms is attributed by all devout Turks only to the direct protection of Allah.

"Had but one per cent of all the British shots that were fired at us on Gallipoli Peninsula, found their mark," said Colonel Shuekri, "we should all have been killed. Fortunately God is not always on the side of the heaviest artillery, as was boasted by one of the most godless of French generals. On the contrary we Moslems prefer to believe that God aids those who fight for a just cause, though our number be as twenty to two hundred."

As a matter of fact this comes close to the disparity of numbers between the contending forces at the Dardanelles. General Ian Hamilton in his official report of the Anafarta fiasco has stated that General Birdwood there brought 10,500 men into action against a few unprepared Turkish battalions. yet General Birdwood lost 6,000 men, more than half of h's whole fighting force.

Afraid of Battle. At Sari Bair, where General Baldwin fell

in battle, the Turkish infantry fighting at close quarters practically annihilated two North-Lancashire regiments. After that the other British regiments lost stomach for the fight. When General Stopford ordered his division generals to lead their divisions into the fight they demurred and actually succeeded in persuading their superior officer, General Stopford, to withdraw his distasteful order. So the projected advance came to a standstill.

General Hamilton thereupon had to come to the scene of battle to take command himself. Even when he, the commander-in-chief, gave the order to advance against the Turkish infantry, he met with a refusal. In his report France.

These are the tidings that are now being sped from the Golden Horn northward trough the Balkans, westward to Greece, southward into Egypt and the Soudan, and northeastward into the Caucasus, through Mesopotamia and Persia into Afghanistan and India.

The fiasco of Gallipoli, following so closely upon the fiasco of the Balkans, means the collapse of all Russian and English pretences on Constantinople. Nothing is left to Russia to fight for save her lost provinces of Poland, Lithuania and Kurland. For the Entente this monumental failure spells the beginning of the end.

## TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"When the scales will fall from the eyes of the German people, and they will once more see themselves and their actions in normal and healthy perspectives."

-H. Hensley Henson. "Is the Kaiser to be master of humanity or humanity master of itself? If the Kaiser wins the world finally passes under shadow of the sword, German sword; if Allies win the sword is broken; the world is free!"

-Boston Transcript. "To the question, why does Germany follow frightfulness when it leads only to odium, the answer seems to be that Germany is so wedded to a brutally utilitarian philosophy and has been so long isolated in its self-satisfaction that it does not realize whither it is bound, nor understand the world's indignation." -Ditto.

"The trouble with the German mind is its inability to grasp the fact that the whole attitude of the United States since the war began has been one of impartial neutrality, in strict accordance with international law." -Ditto.

"Dr. F. A. Smith unmasks the gigantic system of fraud and humbug which has been used, and is still being used, by the German Government to excuse themselves for the responsibility of the war, and to de--ceive their public.'

-"What Germany Thinks." "I have found an excellent command of English among young people in Germany -there the schools seem to know the art of linguistic instruction, and the Germans-but I must not pursue the nauseous subject further." -H. Kingsley, Liverpool. "My recruiting campaign has been a tremendous success."

## America and Hungary.

It may not be known to all that of late years the financial interests of Hungary and America had come to be a matter of considerable importance. An enormous business had sprung up in the form of small remittances sent by the hundreds of thousands of Hungarian workmen who have emigrated to the United States and prospered there. And thus the Transatlantic Trust Company had thought well to establish connections with the Hungarian Universal Credit Bank, the Budapest Hungarian Commercial Bank and the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank. The Hungarian Savings Bank is also represented by the same financial association in the United States. It is significant, that, from America, in quite small sums, scarce any exceeding 1000 Kronen, no less than twelve million of Kronen has been sent over as subscriptions to the War Loans, and that does not include those sums subscribed for the third War Loan. The subscribers have profited richly by the high quotations for the Dollar.

It has been reckoned that during the past few years, the average sendings of money from the United States to Hungary has been about 300 Million of Kronen. This year, owing to the contributions to the War Loans, that sum will be largely exceeded. And undoubtedly when the war is over that big total of money sent over will increase still further. That, at all events, is the -Lyon's Tea. | opinion of the Hungarian bankers.

## Many Thanks!

## For Open Tribune:

The numbers of your Continental Times which I received up to now I liked immensly. I can only wish that the paper may obtain the widest circulation. Lausanne, 18. Dec. 1915.

M

## A Public Scandal.

To the Editor.

One of your correspondents the other day wrote about the public scandal arising from the fact that Americans in Germany have been deprived of their passports by American diplomatic or consular officials for no other reason than because they used their right of freespeech to criticize the peculiar anti-German policy of our present Administration at Washington.

As a matter of fact, so I am reliably informed, not only the holders of valid American passports but also the owners of old expired passports are being persecuted by American diplomatic and consular officials in Germany. Thus an official order was sent from the Berlin embassy to an American consul in Saxony bidding him to take away an old, expired passport from an American there. who was duly provided with another valid. passport good for some time to come.

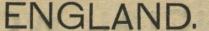
What is the sense of such proceedings? During the course of my residence abroad I have accumulated half a dozen old personal passports, each of which lapsed after the expiration of its legal term of two years, These expired passports I have kept as personal souvenirs, regarding them as my own; nor were these old documents ever demanded from me in the past on the occasions when I applied for new passports.

Like your correspondent in Stuttgart I feel that my old American passports, which cannot be of use to any other person, are my own property, having paid for the same with my own good money.

Dresden.

A. L. D.

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.



AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SOUL AND TENDENCIES. A STARTLING

## REVELATION.

## Houston Stewart Chamberlain. Part I.

We take pleasure in presenting a translation of the famous Kriegs-Aufsatz by Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, one of the most distinguished scholars of the day, and though a born Englishman, one of the strongest and most eminent supporters of those great ideas and ideals for which modern Germany stands. The original, as our readers may be aware, was written in German.

may while away some six weeks in a foreign country, seize his pen and dash off some breezy book inflated with cocksure, easy and superficial estimates of the national character, customs, and faults of the people in question. Again, he who has devoted some six months to making an eager and conscientious investigation, is in danger of overloading his pages with countless uncertainties and qualifications, so that his reader, anxious for something definite, loses himself in mists of doubt. But that writer who has spent six years among a foreign people, who has had the opportunity of growing closely acquainted with many of its various individuals, who has been able to study the succession of events in their action and reaction in the light of the national psychology, and grown intimate not only with character but with the tendency of such character-that writer will renounce his ambition of writing a book about this people. For by that time he will have realized how hopeless is the task of mastering the multitudinous and inscrutable theme.

The foregoing, of course, does not apply to one who happens to belong to the people in question and thus may be said to possess a deep and actual knowledge of it. He is able to realize the significance of that past with which he has been in touch and to obtain profound glimpses in certain directions; for instance, there where the streams of character and history traverse each other. He grows suddenly aware that had not history given a certain direction to national character, this would have undergone a development essentially different, and contrariwise, that the same historical happenings would have produced different results in conjunction with a differnet national character. We must remember that it is necessary to be on our guard as soon as we speak of the "character" of a nation, for inasmuch as this alleged character is necessarily composed of innumerable and various individual characters, there is danger of obtaining an impression similar to those composite photographs of Lombroso who, by assembling the features of some fifty murderers one over the other, sought to obtain the physiognomy of the "ideal murderer," but succeeded only in creating an utterly uncharacteristic face, unlike that of any murderer that had ever lived. Nevertheless, in the case of a nation, the universal ramification of blood-relationship tends greatly to produce a certain homogeneity which is accentuated by the so called soul of the masses, for through this the individual becomes subject to the influence of the community. For instance in these days we stand amazed at the tremendous force with which a certain uniformity reveals itself in the character of the German people. For Germany this hour is precisely one of those in which history and character intersect. We are suddenly rewarded by an insight, as by a cross-section into the inward nature of those things which usually evade the eye by a deceptive surface. And in a similar fashion and at the same moment-let us hope not with the same uniformity !-- we receive a clear and significant insight into a cross-section of English character and English history. Here, too, we stand amazed, but with racial shame and horror. No end is served when indignant German publicists declare that the English are no longera German people; their very actions bespeak their Teutonic origin. They are essentially Germans, purer Germans in fact, than many Germans themselves. And their development during the last two centuries has resulted in a growing accentuation of the Anglo-Saxon,

Passenger Steamore to New Vork

Experience warns us of old that a man that is to say, the German element, at the expense of the Norman-Frank-quite apart from the tendency of the latter to be absorbed by the former through cross-breeding. Jewish influences may be disregarded, though the influences of the Jews is considerable in the present English government, and also among the press which they have marshalled in the infamous crusade of vilification against Germany. When a nation rises, the Semite follows but never leads. No, it is necessary to probe more deeply into the past in order to discover those causes of the development of England which have brought her where she stands today. This development was one to which a Germanic people might naturally be subject, and the diagonal drawn between history and character has here embodied this into a corporate fact.

> When we study the history of nations we are constantly surprised at the far-reaching and at the same time unforeseen influences that ramify from simple incidents and scarcely perceptible ripples of events. It is necessary only to seize upon a single event in the early history of the English people and another which occured five hundred years later, in order to make clear what might well prove an enigma. In their operation these two facts result in a third-and from the operation of this specially-conditioned result there naturally follows a certain counteraction, and thus finally, as in the case of all organic life, an infinitely manifold and invividual whole is built up whose parts mutually modify one another.

The Norman Conquest of the 11th century which resulted in the subjugation of the Anglo-Saxons is the event I have in mindthe "turn of affairs" is that by which the agricultural and unseamanlike population of England began to be converted into a seafaring and merchandising one-during the 16th century. That certain English characteristics, so puzzling to the stranger, may be traced directly to the interfusion of the Anglo-Saxon state developed by Alfred with the spirit of the Norman conquerors, is sufficiently well-known. But it is no less certain that from the very moment in which the movement towards maritime trade took place, a change made itself felt in the corporate unity of five centuries of growth, and that this was inevitably bound to result in the catastrophe the beginnings of which we experience today. The term "nobility" does not possess the same significance in England as in other lands. It has nothing to do with a privileged title by virtue of which all the members of family are forever differentiated outwardly, but merely represents membership in a social caste which is inwardly different from the rest of the people. There is a constant falling away from this caste as well as a constant assimiliation of new members. You may recognize an Englishman of the nobility or gentry almost at the first glance, frequently by the mere features, but always by the facial expression, the demeanour, the voice, almost invariably by his speech. No one is concerned with the title-the whole question is one of caste. Titles are frequently refused by the most aristocratic persons, and among the families most highly honored are such who for centuries have persistently refused to accept all honors. The analogy of the ancien regime in France is not to the point, and would lead to confusion. It is true that the Frankish, Burgundian and Gothic nobility was, until the days of the Revolution, plainly distinguishable from the rest of the people. Today these fine physignomies are but rarely seen in France. But in England different conditions prevailed from the very

beginning and they have consequently assumed | a different meaning. The Burgundians, Franks and Goths invaded Gaul in the form of entire tribes. The greater part amalgamated themselves with the earlier inhabitants-the princes and nobles alone held themselves aloof and were numerous enough to permit of inbreeding for a considerable period. On the other hand the noble families who accompanied the first Norman king to England were relatively few in number-for which reason this strain, which merely assimilated a few Saxon and Danish families of noble birth, remained entirely segregated from the unmixed masses of the Anglo-Saxon people. From this circumstance evolved that ruling caste which is peculiar to England and this caste has preserved its language or, more correctly, its pronunciation to this very day. Its forms of expression include not only special words but special turns of phrase which, like the very accent of this caste, the Englishman of the common classes is absolutely incapable of mastering.

These conditions gave rise to a cleavage in the people, and this has persisted down to our period, separating the population into two unbridgable parts, an upper and a lower class, a noble and a plebeian. William the Conqueror endeavored to learn Anglo-Saxon but in vain. Hobbes tells us that the kings who succeeded him were wont to reply thus to all natives who ventured to complain of the tyranny of the new nobles: "Silence ! thou art but an Englishman!" And yet this Englishman proved victorious, inasmuch as he refused to learn French. But the same thing-and in this lies the crux of the matteroccurred with the upper class who refused to learn Anglo-Saxon. Out of this twofold stubbornness there grew a new tongue which we call English. It was born of two antagonistic idioms each of which strove for mastery, but even after a certain fixity had been secured, the battle persisted between the two pronunciations-the aristocratic and the plebeian.

If we will keep this point respecting the language in mind, we shall obtain a deeper insight into English conditions than through the perusal of many books. For instance, a system of schools devoted to higher education such as exists in Germany, France, Italy and other countries, would be impossible in England. Would I be likely to send my son to a school in which he would grow accustomed not only through his comrades but through his very teachers, to say "igh" for "high" and "hiland" for "island?" Not to speak of the disagreeable nasality which has afflicted the urban populations of England and in the meanwhile, of America and Australia? The Gymnasia and Realschule of Germany are therefore quite impossible for England. There are institutions for the training of the children of the upper classes and others for the training of the children of the lower. The boys do not know one another, they hold no converse in common and they mutually despise one another. The old universities are without exception, exclusive, and breed those exquisites of English scholars who, removed from alt common things in the cloisters of their medieval colleges, are for all that, not inexperienced in a wordly sense-as may be assumed from their belonging to the ruling classes of a ruling nation, enjoying [ample leisure for research and travel and representing in their books and in their persons the perfection of modern culture. Such scholars, to be sure, are mere products of the hothouse. The newer universities, on the other hand, are only special schools-though many prominent teachers may be on their staffs. especially chemists, physicists and engineers, nearly all of whom have studied in Germany. They are, however, in no way able to influence the character of the "institutions they serve since these are devoted exclusively to practical purposes and not to abstract science. One of the main pillars of modern Germany is therefore entirely lacking in England-the all-uniting common and higher schools whose influence penetrates the national life by a thousand channels and elevate it into a cultural unity.

of modern Germany which is nothing more nor less than its very spine, is likewise lacking in Great Britain. For the German army would be incapable of the stupendous moral power it exerts were it not the mirror and the focus of all the forces of the entire nation, from the Kaiser at its head to the youngest peasant recruit. It is like one family, each is to each a comrade, united by obedience, duty and love of fatherland. Ere the army could be evolved and the unity of Germany be developed to its fullest power, it was necessary that a moral and spiritual unity should prevail in order to will and create a host of this kind. This unity is lacking in England. In England the two sections of the people, the greater and the less, know nothing of each other. My servant may have waited upon me for twenty years, yet I may know little more about him than about the soul of my walking-stick. The pride of the lowerclass Englishman is his unapproachableness. He does not wish to be questioned nor made to speak: he is loath to say: "Good morning" or "Good evening." Should he meet his employer upon the street he usually crosses it in order to avoid being forced to salute. What possibility of comradeship between officers and soldiers can there be under such conditions? What common purpose? The relationship remains that of a noble who gives orders to beings from another world and demands obedience through his inherited superiority.

The plebeian Englishman, moreover, has always been of an unwarlike nature. The Plantagenets waged many wars in France and won great renown in the Holy Land, but in England they were able to secure soldiers only from the upper classes. Green, the well-known historian, declares that wars and crusades aroused no interest among the people of England, the one quality they appreciated in their kings was their ability to secure long periods of peace for the island. And this condition has persisted down to present times, for even today the larger part of the regular British army consists of Celtic Irishmen and Celtic Scots-the real Englishman enlists but seldom. In England's battles of the past Englishman may have borne the command, but the armies consisted of foreign mercenaries, chiefly German. The principal wars in India were won not by English but by Indian troops, for here the legal proportion of Englishmen was determined as one-fifth, and most of these "Englishmen," as already declared, were in reality, Irish. The amusing description of the recruiting of soldiers in England which Shakespeare gives us in the Second Part of Henry the Fourth, is known to all lovers of the poet. In the letters of Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice during the same period, we find an edifying historical confirmation of this. At the beginning of the year 1617 England wished to array herself on the side of the Republic against Spain. The Doge expresses his willingness to accept the services of a Scottish duke who is bringing soldiers from Scotland and Ireland, but the proffer of English troops he declines with thanks: "I have no very high opinion of them and I know how much their fighting spirit depends upon three B's-Beef, Beer and Bed!" Van Noorden in his "War of the Spanish Succession," declares that in 1708 England was forced to consider the adoption of legal measures for meeting the great lack of English recruits. It is always the same old story-in 1200, in 1700, and in 1900-I might supply dozens of examples. (What American does not remember the impressment of American seamen ?) England's insular position is not sufficient as an explanation, for insular Japan has under our very eyes been able to create a formidable army of the people. I am convinced that the real cause is to be sought for in that circumstances of a racial mixture followed by a social cleavage, and then intensified by that "turn of affairs" of which I shall proceed to speak. Moreover, one should not overlook the fact that the theory that England had no need of a larger army and need therefore create none, was supported in practice from the earliest times. No statesman in his day and perhaps none in ours has been more highly honored than Lord Bolingbroke. Long after his death he remained the prophet of the peculiar course which the development of modern England has assumed. In the midst of the victories under Queen Anne, Bolingbroke expresses the opinion that England ought to possess a large fleet, but not a standing army, "for this would bring the island too near the Continent," whereas it was to the interest of England to permit the Continental powers mutually to wage war upon one another without meddling too deeply in their affairs. An army would produce great economic difficulties and dangers.

A third point might briefly be touched upon: the entire system of English law-the state, its constitution and its policy,-is the work of one social strata without any real participation of the others. Honest old Hobbes acknowledges this when he states that Parliament has never represented the nation as a whole. The Reformation ought certainly to be considered as a point of departure in English policy, for religion must always operate as the main force in politics-but what do we find? Those Englishmen who in their deep earnestness broke away from Rome, were forced to fly their native country and seek liberty of conscience in the wildernesses of North America. On the other hand, the separation of the State Church as a purely political measure was carried out by that practically absolute monarch Henry the Eighth, almost without consulting Parliament. The people of England went to sleep as Roman Catholics and awoke the next morning as "Anglicans."

Among those fables which have caused me most annoyance I must reckon the so-called "political liberty" of England. From the very beginning it has been nothing more than the liberty of a caste. Athens indeed might easily consider itself "free," since 400,000 bondmen served some 20,000 free citizentand England has been able to indulge itself in the luxury of an alleged free Parliament because this Parliament was entirely under the control of wealthy people to whom government meant happiness and the breath of life.

(To be concluded.)

## FEROCIOUS FIGHTERS. The New York American writes:

In war times nothing is more noticeable than the ferocious bloodthirstiness of noncombatants-particulary of the daring individuals who shed ink instead of gore.

The rancor exhibited in some of our own journals would be laughed at in the trenches. where brave men fight and respect each other.

And there is always the unreasonableness of your long-range fighter-the more desperate the fighter the longer the range is. He thirsts for blood in bucketsfu One wonders sometimes how these boisterous belligerents who fill the columns of some of The American's most esteemed contemporaries can restrain themselves from going to Europe to mix in the fray. It takes but five or six days to get there, and either side will provide a gun and ammunition. We suspect that certain valiant inkspillers on neighboring sheets will read what they are daily printing, say about five years from now, with a devout wish that they had not been so ferociouly foolish. The business of a sensible and truehearted American is to do and say all he can to promote peace in Europe and good feeling at home.

The possibility of building up an army of the people, that tremendous ethical creation

## THE WAR AND CHARACTER.

It is strange how the war has modified the tone of thought and even some of the most salient traits of character of many people and even of entire nations.

Heretofore, the French were considered as excitable, inclined to exaggerations and to excessive boasting of what they think they can do. The Britishers, on the other hand, were renowned for their phlegm, and their matter of fact way of looking at things.

When reading war news and war articles published in Britain and in France, and comparing them, one feels inclined to think that the two nations have exchanged some of their character traits.

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<ul> <li>*G. Lindenstr. 4.</li> <li>*G. Lindenstr. 4.</li> <li>*G. Correspondents of all important Banksand Bankers for the payment of Letters of Credit, Grrenlar Notes &amp; c. — Travellers' Letters of Credit Safes and Treasury Vaults. — Foreigners' Offices, — Read ug ooms. — Information given. — vate Letters received and forw sreed &amp;c. &amp; &amp; c.</li> <li>*G. Lindenstr. 4.</li> <li>*S. Correinswalderstr. 205.</li> <li>*S. Mällerstr. 6.</li> <li>*S. Mällerstr. 6.</li> <li>*S. Mällerstr. 6.</li> <li>*S. Mailerstr. 7.</li> <li>*S. Mailerstr. 6.</li> <li>*S. Mailerstr. 7.</li> <li>*S. Mailerstr. 7.</li> <li>*S. Mailerstr. 8.</li> <li>*S. Mailer</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Munich: Buchhandlung Hch. Jaffé, Brienner- strasse 53.</li> <li>Wiesbaden: D. Frenz, G. m. b. H., Taunus- strasse. Herm. A. Lücke, Buchhandlung.</li> <li>Austria.</li> <li>Vienna: Leo &amp; Co., K. K. Hofbuchhändler, Opernring 3. Herm. Goldschmiedt, G. m. b. H., Woll- zeile 11. Globus-Verlag, Schönborngasse 4.</li> </ul>	's GRAVENHAGE, LEIDEN, ALPHEN, BODEGRAVEN, WOERDEN, NAALDWIJK, WASSENAAR- PAID UP CAPITAL f 1.500.000 RESERVE FUND f 570.000 <b>SAFE-DEPOSITS</b> te 's-Gravenhage, Leiden, Alphen en Bodegraven.

# NEWS OF THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WORLD

## England's Economic and Financial Situation

The reports of the British Board of Trade clearly indicate that English imports continue to assume alarming figures, while English exports are not able to maintain a balance of any assuring form. As a matter of fact, English exports are now less than before the war, thus seriously affecting the trade balance and in turn increasing England's foreign debts.

The British Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McKenna, endeavored in vain to find the proper remedy. In searching for a "cure" he has been able to find only what others knew long ago: that the unfavorable state of the British balance of trade may be counteracted only by reducing imports or, in other words, by a decreased consumption of articles of import.

Of course, the balance of trade may be reestablished by increased eyports, but then the question arises how such exports shall be increased, since the war deprives the export industry of all help and labor, thus rendering impossible an increased production.

In introducing his extraordinary war taxes, Mr. McKenna proposed a tax on articles of luxury, such as films, silk, confectionary etc., believing that such measure would improve conditions. The proceeds from such a tax, however, are but a drop in the bucket compared with the enormous sums, Great Britain has to pay to the United States in payment for war material.

The root of the evil, to be sure, does not lie in the rapidly growing import of foodstufs, but in the huge imports of arms, ammunition and other implements of war.

English imports of grain and flour amounted in the first nine months of 1915 to 149 million cwt. compared with 146 million cwt. in the same period of 1914, which is about the same valume.

High prices, however, have resulted in England expending for grain and flour in 1915 84 million pounds sterling, against 56 million pounds sterlin in 1914. Butter was imported into England in 1915 amounty to 2,8 million cwt. against 3,1 million cwt. in 1914, but by reason of much increased prices, in 1915 20 million pounds sterling were paid for imported butter against 18 million pounds sterling in 1914.

These excessive amounts play an important role, less so that in the item of imported automobiles, which in September 1915 were imported at an aggregate value of one million pounds sterling, being equal to the total volume of the first seven months in 1914.

No exact data are available as to the sums paid to the United States in payment for war material shipped to England and her allies and paid by England, but one may imagine what huge sume have gone across the Atlantic if we consider that the Anglo-French loan in Amèrica, amounting to 500 million dollars, has not had any effect upon the exchange rate of English currency in the United States.

The exchange rate for English cu

## **Exchange Rates**

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## **Exchange Rates New York** Jan.11, 1916 Jan.10, 1916

Exchange Berlin 60 day sight	751/4	748/4
Exchange Paris 60 day sight		5,8400
ExchangeLondon 60 day sight	4,7150	4,710
Cable Transfer	4,7675	4,760
Call Money	13/4	13/4

## European Bank Rates

following table shows this week's official um discount rate of all European State with the respective dates at which the rates were established :

Dank of			22.92	915		L	at	e of la	ist c	hang	e
England				5				Aug.	8,	1914	
France.				5				Aug.	20,	1914	-
Germany	1			5				Dec.	23,	1914	
Holland				41/2				July	2,	1915	1
Austria				5				Apr.	10,	1915	,
Italy				51/2				Nov.	9,	1914	-
Russia.				6				July	29,	1914	-
Spain .			-	41/2				Oct.	27,	1914	-
Switzerla	n	d	 -21	41/2			-	Jan.	2,	1915	
Portugal				51/2				Jan.	15,	1914	-
Sweden				51/2				Jan.	15,	1915	,
Norway				51/2				Aug.	20,	1914	-
Denmark											

New York Stock	Exc	hange
		prices
Leguis hand mane materice Ja	un. 11, 1916	Jan. 10, 191
Atchison	1061/2	1061
Baltimore and Ohio	94	943/
Canadian Pacific	1778/4	1791/
Chesapeake and Ohio	63 <sup>8</sup> /4	64
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul	998/4	1011/
Denver & R. Grande	11	11
Erie	41	417/
do 1st Pref	561/2	571/
Gt. Northern Pref	124	124
Gt. North. Ore Certs	478/8	483/
Illinois Central	1071/8	107
Lehigh Valley	80	80
Louisville & Nash	1291/4	128
Miss. Kan. & Texas	61/2	6 <sup>1</sup> /
Missouri Pacific	5 <sup>8</sup> /8	51/
N. Rlys. Mex. 2nd Pref	87/8	8 <sup>3</sup> /
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R	1091/4	1095/
Norfolk & Western	1191/2	1201/
Northern Pacific	1151/4	1155/
Pennsylvania	581/2	58°/
Reading	811/2	815
Chic. Rock Island Pac	175/8	181/
Southern Pacific	1013/4	1021
Southern Rway	225/8	231/
Union Pacific	1371/4	1375/
Union Pacific Pref	831/8	83
Wabash Pref	47	471/
American Can	61	60 <sup>1</sup> /
Am. Car & Foundry	751/8	68 <sup>1</sup> /
Am. Sm. & Refn. Co	1061/4	1071

## New York Weekly Clearing House Return

	Jan. 8, 1910	Dec. 31, 1915
Loans		\$3,246,360,000
Reserve held in own vaults	489,910,000	485,500,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	167,220,000	165,050,000
Reserve in other Depositories	54,500,000	61,560,000
Net Demand Deposits		3,296,710,000
Net Time Deposits	156,480,000	149,780,000
Circulation	35,280,000	35,280,000
Excess Reserve	140,350,000	143,600,000

## Late Dividend Declarations

### Announcement of the following dividends was received: MISCELLANEOUS.

									Payable.	Books Clos
American Locomotive pf, 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> q									Jan. 21	Jan. 5
Electric Boat com, 15 extra									Dec. 31	*Dec. 81
Electric Boat pf, 15 extra									Dec. 81	*Dec. 31
Hercules Powder com, 2 q and 4 extra									Dec. 24	*Dec. 15
Phelps-Dodge, \$2.50 q and \$3 extra .									Dec. 80	*Dec. 13
P, B & W, 2 s a					•				Dec. 31	*Dec. 3
Submarine Boat, \$1.50 q									Jan. 15	*Dec. 81
United Shoe Machinery com, 2 q		. *							Jan. 5	*Dec. 14
United Shoe Machinery pf, $1^{1}/_{2}$ q									Jan. 5	*Dec. 13
Utah Copper, \$1.50 q									Dec. 81	*Dec. 16
Western Union, $1^{1}/_{4}$ q and $1/_{2}$ extra									Jan. 15	*Dec. 20
American Can pf, $1^3/_4$ q						-			Jan. 1	*Dec. 16
American Cigar pf, $1^{1}/_{2}$ q									Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
American Smelters Sec pf A, $1^{1/2}$ q.									Jan. 3	Dec. 17
American Smelters Sec pf B, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> q									Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Calumet & Hecla Min, \$15 q									Dec. 28	Dec. 8
Quaranty Trust, 6 q and 2 extra									Dec. 31	*Dec. 22
Interborough-Rapid Transit, 5 q									Jan. 8	*Dec. 20
Construction of the second										

\* Stockholders of record.

	the second se
Earnings of American Railroads For the month of November: Central of New Jersey, gross increase \$689,000; net increase \$377,000. Wabash, gross increase \$563,600: net increase	Germany Payments for the third war loan have on January 10 a total of \$2,907,125,00 means that 95,6 per cent of all subs have been paid.
\$498,000. Minneapolis, St. Paul, gross increase \$1,431,000; net increase \$1,151,000. St. Louis & S. Francisco, gross increase \$630,000; net increase \$414,000.	In order to furnish fuel to East Pru- the territory in Russia, occupied by mans, the War Coal Company has been with a capital stock of \$1,500,000.
Louisville & Nashville, gross increase \$1,060,000; net increase \$391,000. Rock Island, gross increase \$532,000; net in- crease \$414,000.	The Austrian exchange rate on Sw and Holland has considerably declined rate on Holland has decreased from 38 and on Switzerland from 163 to 157.
Denver & Rio Grande, gross increase \$385,000; net increase \$275,000. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, gross decrease \$7000; net decrease \$162,000. Delaware & Hudson, gross increase \$301,000:	The German Potash Syndicate report orders amounting to 1,21 million pout on hand. Deliveries of the German Steel Syndic r eached in December a total of 255,00
net increase \$239,000. Drift of the Business in the United States in Dècember Percentages of Change compared with	tons against 241,750 metric tons in N 1915. Arrangements are on the way betw Austrian petroleum industry and the authorities for the supply of 60,000
Month agoYear agoCost of living $\cdot$ $+$ $3,6$ $ 5,9$ Bank Clearings $\cdot$ $ 20,5$ $+$ $56,9$	betroleum and by-products, to be f during the first few months of this yes Business Failures in German

+ 45.6

e reached 00. This scriptions

ussia and the Gern formed

witzerland d. as the 82 to 369,

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icate have 000 metric November

ween the German ) tons of furnished

ny 1915 Official data show that in 1915 there were 4580 business failures, compared with 7738 in 1914. The following table gives a comparison

Holland, for instance, is now nine per cent below par, and in the Scandinavian countries four to five per cent below par. Importers in these countries, which have suffered financially in 1914 in view of high exchange rate, are profiting today owing to the decreased exchange rate, while exporters and shippers are losing. The latter insist, therefore, in being paid in Kronen or Gulden.

It will depend upon the length of the war, how long England will suffer under the unfavorable balance of trade.

On one side, every other day war expenditures increase, while on the other hand exports decrease.

This is the great danger for England's economic supremacy: her endangered finances.

## **Hosiery and Knit Goods Business** in America

The hosiery and knit goods market is very much unsettled at present, with prices much advanced in practically all lines. These advances have been caused by the shortage of raw materials and the high prices of dye stuffs.

Fibre silk hosiery undoubtedly has been affected more than any other because of the very great increase in the cost of the fibre silk yarn in addition to the great increase in cost of dye stuffs. Fibre silk has jumped so rapidly in the last two months as to make it doubtful if the retailer will be able to get fibre silk hosiery to retail as low as 25 cents as he has been doing. The price will have to be raised to at least 35 cents retail and possibly still higher. This will cause the mercerized lines to come into a stronger position.

The dye situation is the one great obstacle in the hosiery industry as the prices for sulphur blacks are almost exorbitant and the cheaper grades of hosiery are suffering very much on this account.

Underwear prices are advancing right along and many lines are being withdrawn as jobbers cannot get deliveries.

This extraordinary increase of exports is also affecting the knit goods situation while the change for the better in business throughout the United States is creating a much stronger demand at home so that the knit goods conditions are very favorable to an acute scarcity and considerable higher prices. Jobbers now are in a place where they simply cannot keep up with orders, nor make definite promises with regard to the future.

The current season in the retail houses is one of activity all along the line, especially now in dress accessories and trimmings. These lines include, of course, neckwear, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc.

President Wilson is in such a happy state of mind nowadays that when he has his picture taken it is not necessary for the photographer to say: "Look pleasant, please."

-New Orleans States

Other Deposits	105,835,576 -	6,136,981	Bethlehem Ste
Gov'ment Securities	32,840,016		General Electr
Other Securities	114,748,048 +	2,672,338	Republic Iron
Coin and Bullion .	51,102,560 -	373,847	U. S. Steel Con
Total Reserve	34,358,315 -	258,837	do
Prop. of res. to liab.	21% -	3/80/0	Utah Copper
During the week	ended January E	5, £378,000	
in gold was, on balan			American
there was a contracti			
and £115,000 in the			Imports "of
the reduction in the			Imports of

and £115,000 in t the reduction in the reserve was £259,000; its proportion to current liabilities fell 3/8 per cent. Receipts from revenue and from the sale of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds were in excess of Government expenditure, and Public Deposits increased by about 8.5 millions. Other Securities were were over 21/2 millions higher, and the net reduction in the private deposits was about six millions.

**Bank of England Statement** 

Circulation . . . £35,194,245 -£ 115,010

Public Deposits . . 58,156,684 + 8,479,367

Jan. 5, 1916 Dec. 29, 1915

# **Bank of France Statement**

Ian. 6, 1916 Dec. 30, 1915 Francs Francs Gold in hand . . 4,988,600,000 5,015,290,000 Silver in hand . . 351,800,000 352,090,000 Foreign account current . . . 1,094,280,000 1,056,800,000 Bills discounted. . 2,276,470,000 2.263,410,000 Loans . . . . 1,142,780,000 1,147,630,000 Advances to the State . . . . 5,300,000,000 5,200,000.000 Notes in circulation 13,518,640,000 13,309,850,000 Treasury account 173.900.000 current . . .

Other account current . . . . 2,116,710,000 2,113,830,000 Gold in hand bas decreased by 27 million Francs, while Circulation shows an increase of 208 million Francs. Advances to the State have increased by 100 millions, other account currents show only little change.

## American Railroads Embargo **Export Freight**

Closely following the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in placing an embargo on all export freight, through the port of New York. the Pensylvania Railroad put an embargo on all flour and lumber for export through New York and on export grain through Philadelphia and Baltimore. "To expedite the movement of other freight," was the cause advanced by the railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad likewise levied an embargo on all iron and steel products designed for export through New York. Other roads are expected to take drastic action, it was said, providing the methods already resorted to do not result in relieving the situation. The traffic experts of all Eastern trunk lines are doing their utmost to relieve the pressure of export freight at all seaboard ports and they propose to issue daily reports showing the shippers just where the railroads stand.

General Electr	ric	171	
<b>Republic Iron</b>	& Steel	50	
U. S. Steel Co	or. Com	851/8	
do	Pref	1175/8	
Utah Copper		79	
and the second se		and the second second	

Anaconda Copper :

## **Imports of Ferrosilicon** Decrease

415

89

430

1721/

86

1171/2

791/.

513/4

high grade ferrosilicon into the United States are gowing less as the demand in Europe increases with advancing prices there. Demand in this country is as great as ever in the history of the steel industry. Prices here have also advanced decidedly. This alloy is next to ferromanganese in importance as a necessity in making steel. Government data show the following figures regarding recent imports: **Gross Tons** 

						1312	1314
July						234	623
August						86	1,113
Septembe							
and a second second						The second second	

Nine months ended Sept. 30 . 3,774 4,941 An analysis of these figures shows that the monthly imports for the first nine months of this year have averaged 419 tons per month, decreasing to an average of 154 tons per month for July, August and September, contrasted with 697 tons per month for these three months a year ago. For the second quarter of 1915, they were 1587 tons, or 529 tons per month. Imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. were 6608 tons, or 550 tons per month. The receipts are therefore at present 66 per cent to 75 per cent less than they were earlier in the year. This falling off is largely due to decreased available supply from Canada, large exports being made from that country to Europe.

## German Embargo on the Export of Steel

The Government has placed an embargo on the export of structural steel, steel shapes and bar iron. It may be assumed, however, that it is not the intention of the Government to completely bar such exports, inasmuch as the German steel industry has been able to maintain remarkable strength during the war, strength which well permits keeping up the commercial exchange with, at least, a number of neutral countries without injuring Germany's economic preparedness.

The primary object however, is to prevent Germany's enemies from obtaining important material by way of re-export. This is a very important factor since steel is now a much sought material in all belligerent countries.

For the same reason, an embargo on the export of machines and locomotives has been in effect for some time.

In order to regulate and supervise the export of steel, an Export Syndicate for Bar Iron has been formed which will also supervise the export of scrap iron.

The new corporation will primarily regulate export prices, but its activity extends also to

Commercial Failures .	-	9,4	- 12,4
Steel orders	+	15,9	+ 78,1
Anthracite shipments.	+-	17,9	- 2,1
Active Cotton Spindles	+	0,3	+ 3,0
	and they	al Star	

N. Y. Bank Loans. .

## Situation of the Silk Mills in America

A large silk mill reports as follows in regard to the situation:

"We are at present facing, and undoubtedly will for a long time to come, extreme conditions as they relate to raw material and dye stuffs. The cost price of the woven goods is therefore much affected. Even if the Eucopean war ended at once, we believe it would be at least a year before normal conditions could again be looked for. In dye stuffs there is a decided shortage, with no immediate prospect of additional shipments.

"The same condition applies to artificial silk, which for the past three years has been used in the manufacture of our goods. The cost of this material has advanced 50 per cent, and even then only a limited quantity can be obtained. No contracts for larger quantities can be placed for future deliveries, as the dealers fear still further advances during the coming year. Naturally the low priced material suffers most, owing to the greater percentage of the increased cost applying to such merchandise.

"If we changed the standard of manufacture and values which we have been accustomed to offer the trade, it would cause serious disappointment. We have therefore decided to maintain our quality and advance our goods in price a little to enable us to exist through the coming season.

"We shall, however, only be able to furnish about seventy-five per cent of our usual output."

Silk mills absolutely will not take orders for delivery beyond sixty days at a specified price, and will book such orders only if the price is allowed to remain open.

investigating the final destination of the material exported.

It was shown in the last reports of the German Steel Syndicate that efforts were being made by Germany's adversaries to obtain products of the German steel and machine industry, a fact which has led to the above indicated safety measures.

Past records show that, before the war, the Allies were considerable purchasers of products of the German steel industry.

Great Britain, for instance, bought in 1912 structural steel to the amount of 111,996 metric tons and in 1913, 89,207 metric tons.

Italy was furnished in 1912 with structural steel amounting to 23,656 metric tons and in 1913, 25,692 metric tons.

The exports of bar iron to Great Britain reached in 1912, 100,980 metric tons and in 1913 158,973 metric tons, while to Italy was exported in 1912, 28,165 metric tons and 30,420 metric tons in 1913.

with the monthly nun	nber of failur	es in both years
Month	1915	1914
January	588	854
February	510	751
March	494	822
April	460	706
May	372	682
June	399	672
July	410	720
August	294	415
September	277	473
October	281	595
November	242	511
December	253	573
Total	4580	7738

The decrease in the number of failures is viewed in Germany as a further sign of sound business conditions; especially the way commerce and trade have adjusted themselves to conditions of war, is widely commented on. Attention should be called, however, to the supervision service, inaugurated by the Government at the outbreak of the war, for the purpose of assisting and adjusting the business of firms directly and disadvantageously affected by the war. Statistics in this respect have not as yet been published.

Announcing the Easter Preliminary Fair and Exhibition in Leipzig. It should be viewed as a significant sign of the vitality and strength of German economics

that the Leipzig preliminary Easter Fair will be held as usual, beginning March 6.

This Fair covers goods of art, glass, metal, wood, celluloid, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, soaps and perfumeries, sport and travel goods, school and office supplies, toys etc.

Although much has been said about "business as usual" in Germany it is a fact that public life has changed very little since the outbreak of the war. Visitors to the Fair will experience no difficulties in reaching Leipzig; all they need is a passport.

The authorities in Leipzig will afford all conveniences to visitors from neutral countries as well as from Germany and her allies. Foreign buyers are especially invited to come to Leipzig. They will have an opportunity of convincing themselves of the fact that German commerce and industry is as live as before, that business is still "at the old stand".

#### Further Increase of German Postal Check Service.

The number of depositors has increased to 111.931 of which 965 have been added in December last.

Deposits amount now to 76 million dollars. In December 1915 569 million dollars were deposited, while 567 million dollars were paid out.

In the international postal check service 1,5 million dollars was handled in December.