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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Nisch Being Abandoned.
Sofia, Oct. 12. According to fugitives arriving here, the town of Nisch is being abandoned by the population.

Riots in Odessa.
Varna, Oct. 12. It appears that there have been serious riots in Odessa between reserve troops and the police.

British Losses.
London, Oct. 12. The constantly increasing size of the casualty lists causes anxiety, the latest gives the names of 210 officers and 4000 men.

Allies Differ.
Paris, Oct. 12. There appears to be a strong difference of opinion between the French and English Cabinets as regards the handling of the Balkan question.

Montenegro Exhausted.
Vienna, Oct. 12. The King of Montenegro has made an urgent appeal to the Entente Powers for assistance, saying that his country is utterly exhausted.

Conditions in Serbia.
Belgrade, Oct. 12. It is estimated that 6,000 shells fell on the town of Belgrade during the bombardment of that town by the United Imperial forces.

Unreliable Reuter Service.
Tokio, Oct. 12. The Reuter Service, here as elsewhere, has proved so utterly unreliable, that a Japan American News Company has been started with large capital.

Steamers Sunk.
London, Oct. 12. The Greek steamer Demetrios, 2508 tons and the British Steamer Newcastle, 3493 tons, have been sunk and their crews saved.

Ministers Withdraw.
Sofia, Oct. 12. The Bulgarian Ministers accredited to the various courts of the Quadruple Alliance Powers, have been recalled.

Russian Submarine as Flotsam.
Sofia, Oct. 12. A Russian submarine has been towed into Varna. The machinery is ruined and there was no crew aboard.

Cretans Seek Independence.
Vienna, Oct. 12. According to advices received from Athens, the Cretans have started a movement for the foundation of a Cretan Republic, being indignant at the treatment of the Cretan leader Veniselos.

Carranza as President.
Washington, Oct. 12. Secretary Lansing has announced, that the United States and the South American Republics have one and all recognised Carranza as President of Mexico.

New Greek Government.
Athens, Oct. 12. One of the first acts of the new government was to annul a number of measures which Veniselos had illegally passed, including a war loan of 200 millions of Drachmas.

Naval Activity.
Lyons, Oct. 12. The *Progres* states that the English fleet is displaying quite special activity along the Belgian coast, and at the same time the aeroplane service in the same district has been particularly busy. Therefrom the *Progres* concludes that some big action is about to materialise.

Italians in Durazzo.
Bucharest, Oct. 12. From news received here the position of the Italians in Durazzo is exceedingly precarious. The Albanians, under the leadership of Prenk Bibodas have captured several of the points occupied by the Italians. One Serbian and two Italian cannons have fallen into the hands of the Albanians.

Ready at any Moment.
Sofia, Oct. 12. The new Commander in Chief of the Army, Zsekow, made a brief address to the assembled newspaper men, in which he said: "Our action may commence at any moment, so many things are being done against us at each hour of the day. All depends upon us and we shall not let the world wait long. The wind has long been blowing favourably and our sail is full so the start cannot be long delayed."

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Attacked by Submarine and Sunk With Two Thousand Colored Frenchmen Aboard.
Athens, Oct. 12. The Captain of the Greek American steamer Patris reports having received a wireless call for help from the French transport ship Samblin of Havre. The message read that the transport had been torpedoed about 100 knots east of Malta. Aboard were some 2,000 Algerian soldiers. When the Patris reached the point indicated the Samblin had sunk. Some 90 men, most of them wounded, had been saved by English torpedo boats. The Samblin was on her way to Mudros.

FOREIGN OPINIONS.

Diffidence Marks the Impressions Made by the Salonica Landing. Exactions by Veniselos.

IN ROME, PARIS, LONDON.

The "Temps" Asks for Explanations. "Manchester Guardian" Discovers that Sir Ian Hamilton is not at Salonica.

Rom, Oct. 12. Here there is much diffidence felt concerning the latest Balkan developments and the turn events have taken in Albania, where the Italians are in a peculiar position.

The *Secolo* says that it is useless to try and conceal the evident fact that the Balkan position is regarded in Italy as most serious. That whereas Veniselos only made formal objection to the passage of the troops through Salonica, he at the same time made conditions which were that the Allies should bring together a sufficient number of troops to effectually guarantee the Greeks against invasion of their territory by the Bulgarians. The Greek Government, represented by Veniselos demanded that a force of 150,000 men should be sent which is almost impossible.

PARIS ANXIOUS.

General Feeling is That the Country is Embarked Upon a Dangerous Undertaking, the Outcome of Which None Can Foretell.

Paris, Oct. 12. Here all recognise the enormous difficulties entailed upon the Macedonian Serbian expedition and there exists in the minds of the people a sentiment of distrust. It is openly asked whether, after all, the expedition was necessary and further it was sufficiently considered beforehand, or whether the country is not embarked in a second edition of the Gallipoli fiasco.

The so rapid fall of Belgrade came as a severe shock, for the universal opinion here is, that should the Servians be defeated the results will be most disastrous for the Allies, and also if the forces of the United Empires were to come together with those of Turkey and Bulgaria, the idea of taking Constantinople disappears for ever.

Suez Canal Danger.

Then also, one hears more every day of the coming danger to the Suez Canal, for it is now known that the Turks have, without making any fuss about it, made substantial progress through the desert and have already occupied commanding positions, and at the same time have assured their communications with their base by means of a very practical and servicable railroad. Thus the shadow of great impending danger is beginning to be seriously realised here.

"Temps" Angry.

In a quite unusually sharp tone, the *Temps* calls for light to be thrown upon the question of the negotiations that have taken place with Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece, which have led to such deplorable diplomatic failure, and which appear to have come of a policy without any particular fixed purpose. Above all the *Temps* says, "explanations are needed concerning the new expedition and the Salonica landing."

ENGLISH DISSATISFIED.

Surprise and Disillusion at the Abandonment of the Dardanelles Expedition. Suspicion Regarding the Government.

London, Oct. 12. The diffidence which has long been growing here, has burst forth into full doubts as to the wisdom of the Government in embarking upon a new and so foolhardy expedition as that of Macedonia. There are heard, on all sides, expressions of disgust and despair concerning the abandonment of the Dardanelles expedition, after such heavy losses as the British forces have sustained there.

Grey's Failure.

The *Manchester Guardian* is angry at the conditions brought about by the failure of the Grey policy and considers that an any moment the new Greek Government might insist upon the withdrawal of the Franco-English troops.

The *Guardian* further says, that the Commander in Chief of the troops landed in Salonica is not, as was at first supposed, General Ian Hamilton, but General A. Hamilton, an officer not very experienced in the matter of landing operations. The paper, which is notably one of the most influential in England, proceeds to say that the choice of Salonica as a landing point was all wrong and that it should have taken place at Antivari or Alessio. Such operations would have been quite possible seeing what the Turks have been able to do in crossing an entire desert with field batteries, pontoons, and munitions.

Archduke Dead.

Vienna, Oct. 12. Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria is dead. H. I. H. died at Palace Brandeis, on the Elbe. He was 68 years of age.

A WONDROUS DISPLAY OF MILITARY RESOURCE-FULNESS.

Eyes of World Beginning to be Opened to the Might of the Central Powers.

ORGANISATION EXTRAORDINARY!

Wars on Many Fronts Carried on With Apparent Ease. The New Serbian Campaign is Masterpiece of Strategy.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The military experts of the world appear to be amazed at the extraordinary audacity and wondrous display of military strategy with which the new Serbian Campaign has been undertaken by the armies of the Central Powers, and which has already been crowned by such marked success, in the Capture of King Peter's capital and the taking of Semendria.

According to computation, the United Imperial Armies under the command of Field Marshall Mackensen must number not short of half a million men and, it is just that fact; that at a moment when Germany and Austro-Hungary are waging war on two other vast fronts against the Russians, French and English, that they should find it possible to detach a force so great and so complete, as to be able to embark upon an entirely new and difficult campaign; that so amazes the military experts engaged in watching the course of the grand international campaign. They look upon it as a masterpiece of military resourcefulness and organisation.

Yet Another Great Front.

The front over which the united armies are working, in and about Serbia, cover, it is said, a fighting line of 400 kilometres. But already, with extreme rapidity the first impediments; the crossing of the broad and swiftly flowing waterways of the Danube, the Save and the lesser difficult Drina; have been overcome and now the united armies are advancing over extremely irregular country which lends itself its by natural formations to easily made defence and makes the work of an advancing army exceedingly difficult.

The Serbian army, as admitted by all military experts to be one of the best of fighting material and led by officers of high intelligence, who, during the past four years, have had a practical experience in the art of war which has necessarily made them extremely expert and effective. The entire army is in the hardest of training from continuous work at the front and the only question is, as to whether it has not been very much diminished by losses in the field and, above all, by the violent epidemic of typhus which raged throughout the camps about six months ago. The equipment of the Serbian army is of the best, for, as regards its sole remaining Slav protégé, Russia has been prodigal in the manner of supplies of all kinds, including the financial.

Help Little Likely.

Servia, in its stress, has appealed to Montenegro and the Allies for help. Montenegro—a country whose people have small love for the Servians—has replied that it is itself in the worst kind of straits at its own frontiers and can spare no troops at all. The Allies as everyone knows have given up the futile Dardanelles expedition and are landing troops as fast as possible at Salonica. But it is evident from the first moment, that the difficulties of the undertaking are stupendous, and both the English and French Military experts see in this new undertaking the possibilities of disaster still greater than that which has befallen the Allied troops in Gallipoli. To all acquainted with Macedonia, the difficulties of a passage through that country, with a large army of regular troops accustomed to be well looked after, appear well nigh impossible to overcome. There is just one exceedingly badly laid railroad, leading to Nisch, which has already been blown up in two places and can be further demolished at will of the population, whose members one and all are hostile to the Allies.

The Bulgarian Wedge.

As a wedge, with the hammer raised and ready at any moment to drive it in, stands the perfectly equipped and exceedingly eager Bulgarian army, which can with ease occupy the railroad and the few land roads there are, in the district about Uskub and Kumanova and thus absolutely forbid any passage of the enemy. And so, the Servians are cut off both north and south. They cannot now obtain any more military supplies, as the roads via the Danube and from Salonica are closed.

The Bulgarians are massed in large forces along the frontier, with head quarter at Kustendil, whence they can easily, the moment the signal is given, march upon Uskub, with the immense advantage of finding the entire country people there as friends ready to acclaim them as the long expected saviours of the oppressed Macedonians—who

have since they came under Serbian rule, been shamefully oppressed.

Reports which came from Nisch, just before communications with the Second capital of Serbia were shut off, appeared to show that the Servians were not very keen for the coming fight, but on the contrary wanted to know very urgently what the Allies proposed to do for them in the way of making good their so oft given promises, which so far have in nowise been fulfilled. It would not be at all surprising therefore, if the Servians finding themselves abandoned and seeing themselves hopelessly outnumbered, were on their own account try and save themselves from utter extermination by making a separate peace.

England's Peculiar Adventure.

The German newspapers are exceedingly reserved upon the subject of the Serbian Campaign, but the English are far less so and the combined and vicious attacks made upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, reflect very clearly the sentiment existing in England as regards that latest and greatest political blunder, which has forced England into a new and exceedingly peculiar military adventure, at a moment when every spare man it is possible to obtain and put into khaki, is urgently needed to fill the ever diminishing ranks of the army in Flanders.

THE ALLIES STOPPED.

The "New York Herald" Announces That There is a Suspension of the Transport of Troops Owing to the Line Being Occupied.

Paris, Oct. 12. The Paris Edition of the *New York Herald*, which cannot by any stretch of imagination be supposed to be favourable to the Central Powers, announces, in a despatch from its Salonica Correspondent, that the Anglo-French forces are unable to make progress inland, owing to the line to Serbia being occupied by the Greeks. If this be really true the news is of the highest importance. It would mean in fact, that the Zaimis Government is determined to, maintain *de facto*, the independence of Greek territory and to forbid the passage of foreign troops.

The latest news that has come from London would seem to confirm the statement made by the *New York Herald's* Salonica Correspondent, which is here regarded as being of the most serious nature, by people which know the existing conditions.

IN SALONICA.

Head Quarters Made in Three Greek Hotels Where Comfort Not Great. The Population Making Money Fast.

Salonica, Oct. 12. The English and French officers have made their headquarters in the three very indifferent hotels, which form the only hostleries fit to live in Salonica, and they are being made to pay heavily for poor accommodation and bad food served them. The prices of all commodities have jumped up and provisions are being paid for at exorbitant prices. The Greeks are making money quickly, and that being the case they have no ill will against the invasion of the French and English soldiers.

The troops have been quartered on the flat lands outside of the town and are much troubled by the difficulties of the water supply.

According to news received here, the English fleet is blockading Dedeagatch. It has also established a blockade along the Bulgarian coast.

DOES DELCASSE RESIGN?

Reported that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is not in Harmony With His Colleagues.

Lugano, Oct. 17. For some time past there have been rumors of divergences of opinions in the French Cabinet, and the absence of M. Delcassee from the latest Ministerial Council on the plea of illness, at a moment when such important matters were ripe for discussion, has given rise to the report of the resignation of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Secolo* publishes a despatch from Paris, in which it is said that M. Delcassee is resigning, he being an out-antagonist of the new Campaign of Macedonia and Servia. It would appear from the same despatch, that there was also considerable difference of opinion in the English cabinet concerning the breach of the neutrality of Greece by the action of landing troops at Salonica.

THE PROGRESS

OF THE WAR.

Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Gallwitz Driving the Servians Back. Hard Fighting. It Goes Amazingly well for the Imperial Forces.

CROSSING THE DANUBE.

Semendria Taken, Both Town and Fortress in the Hands of the Invading Forces. Reported that the Allied Troops Have Been Stopped by the Greeks.

To sum up the war in few words, "It goes amazingly well for the United Imperial forces." Semendria a very important strategic point on the Danube east of Belgrade has been taken, both town and citadel, by the forces of General von Gallwitz, and the big Island which commands the town, Temesiget, is in the hands of the United Armies.

The Servians, as was expected from them, are offering a bitter resistance all along the line which extends over a front of some 400 kilometres.

Question of Ammunition.

The Russians are making great efforts to send munitions to the Servians by means of the Danube waterway, but one tug boat towing a number of barges full of ammunition has been captured, and the whole are now in the harbor of Lompalanka. Another Russia steamer, also towing barges with ammunition, seeing the fate of the first consignment turned back and returned to Karabia. It is evident from this that the matter of ammunition has become one of first importance to the Servians, and the question arises, as to how long the Serbs can stand out without further supplies, for the exchange of artillery firing has been very heavy and the consequent expenditure of ammunition enormous.

May be too Late.

It looks exceedingly as though the assistance intended to be given by the Allies to Servia has come too late, and that the Anglo-French forces are in a most difficult position. If they seek to bring a force large enough to be efficient, the difficulties of the commissariat will be so enormous that it is scarcely possible to grapple with it. If they bring less forces, than say 300,000, they would be quite inadequate.

The Bulgarians with a large and thoroughly well equipped army are standing ready and eager to come into the war area at any moment. Bulgaria can place a large army in the field and is in a position at any time to cut the communications between the Allies on the one side and the Servians on the other. So altogether the Serbian position is very poor.

STAFF REPORTS.

(The German.)

In the western front an English aeroplane was shot down when flying at a height of 4,000 metres, by lieutenant Immelmann, an officer who has already accounted for four air machines within a short period.

Staff Head Quarters Oct. 12, 1915.

North of Arras the French keep on attacking. A portion of the trenches which had been retaken by us at Loos have again been recaptured.

The French have attacked strongly all along the front from Souchez to Neuville, but have been beaten back with very severe losses. In two places they managed to reach our first lines.

In the Champagne seriously meant attacks by the French ended in their repulse at Tahure. In spite of heavy artillery practice last evening the French achieved nothing. The bombardment renewed today met with the same futile results.

On the front between Sabac and Gradiste the crossing of the Danube by the entire army has been completed; south of Belgrade, the heights between Zarkovo and Mirijewo have been captured. Further east fighting is continuous. The Anatema position in the bend of the Danube, near Ram, has been captured by storm; further down near Orsova continuous fighting is kept up.

Up to Monday the United Armies had captured 1,542 Servians as prisoners and as booty had taken 17 guns, two of heavy caliber, also five machine guns.

In the whole front our forward movement is making good progress. The town and Fortress of Semendria yesterday fell into our hands.

(The Austrian.)

In the district about Semendria and Pozzarevac our Allies have made considerable advances. In the taking of Belgrade the Royal and Imperial troops 9 large guns, 26 field guns, one reflector, 10 Serbian officers and 600 men. The losses of the enemy were very large. The Danube monitors fished up a number of Russian mines.

GREY TO GO.

The "Manchester Guardian" Asserts that the Foreign Minister is Responsible for Failure and Must take the Consequences.

London, Oct. 12. The *Manchester Guardian*, which is the leading Liberal press organ, states that the Liberal Government is about to drop Grey. It says that according to English parliamentary comprehension Grey is responsible for the failure of the Balkan policy and must take the consequences.

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The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

Is Delcassé Resigning?

We are all aware of what a "diplomatic illness" means, and people who watch and see are wondering, whether may be the announced malady from which M. Delcassé is reported to be suffering is of that kind or not. M. Delcassé may be taken as the most long headed member of the French Cabinet, and it might, on that account easily be, that he thinks this a propitious moment to quit the French Ministry. He might be credited with two good reasons, which could suggest themselves to a man of his intelligence, for resigning. In the first place he probably sees, like many other people of foresight, that the failure of the long prepared grand offensive movement, on which such great and even supreme hopes had been built up, means the beginning of the end of any further hopes of victory for the French. Secondly being a man of astuteness, he can plainly see the extreme folly of the sending of a large army to Macedonia, in the futile hope of saving the Servians when it is too late, and can figure out to himself the likelihood of a disaster which will put in the shade the fatally ill conceived and unfortunate Dardanelles expedition. Such another blow as that which the Allies have suffered in Gallipoli and the French nation, already beginning to doubt exceedingly upon the wisdom of the military leadership, might very easily turn around and hurl the existing Ministry from power amidst execration—a disagreeable possibility in which M. Delcassé would certainly not wish to be involved.

From the same source which announces the withdrawal of M. Delcassé from the French Cabinet, it is told that the British Ministry is by no means united upon the question of the wisdom of the Breach by the Allies of the neutrality of Greece. All that is part of the results of the absolute failure of the Balkan policy of the Allies, which has hit so hard in the ranks of the Quadruple Alliance Politicians. It is the outcome of too much intrigue, and, as usual in life, the intriguers have come woefully to grief. Moreover it looks exceedingly likely, as things are now, that the failure of the Balkan policy on the part of the Allies may be the immediate cause of the beginning of the end of the war for them. At all events that appears to be the sentiment which one reads between the lines in perusing the leading articles of the British press.

Englands Awakening.

At last the English people appears to be awakening to the fact of the political blunders that have been made, one after another, by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, who today is bitterly attacked by all the independent newspapers of England. Sir Edward Grey in his policy embodies the traditional scheme of English diplomacy for the past few generations, which is to set one country against the other, and John Bull stands outside the ring, cheers them on and waits till they are exhausted and then picks up the prize they were fighting for and walks away. For a certain time that policy was wonderfully successful. But on this occasion England, or rather Sir Edward Grey, made the great mistake of allowing England to be drawn into the fight. It was intended that England should supply 60,000 men on land and do police duty on the seas. But to maintain such a limited share in the active operations of the war was found impossible.

And nowadays Great Britain finds itself hopelessly dragged into one futile expedition after the other, losses on all sides, successes none at all.

The great break of the English power came with the disastrous defeats suffered at the hands of the Turks. The "Sick Man", was found to be a particularly lively customer to deal with, and all the explosives that the British navy and the land forces could throw at him made no effect whatsoever. The Turk repulsed overwhelming numbers of English and French, white and colored, with the utmost ease. Big warships were sunk and submarine boats struck terror into the hearts of the naval commanders in the Aegean seas. And finally the much vaunted

Dardanelles expedition totalled up losses to the Allies of somewhat about 300,000 troops, and several warships.

The Dardanelles expedition has now been abandoned, and with blissful ignorance of the dangers and risks of disaster, the Macedonian Servian campaign has been embarked upon by the Allies.

Attacks The attacks upon the British Minister On Grey, of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, continue. His own people, the Liberals, make no secret of their animosity to the proud cold aristocrat who never, in sentiment, was one thing. Grey was ever of a frigid nature, the man who had few friends and hid what may have been either his talents or deficiencies beneath an almost impenetrable veil of silence and reserve. Lord Rosebery, who has somewhat of a clear insight as regards men, and with whom Grey worked his apprenticeship, said of the now British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that at first sight he presented all the signs of wisdom, but that there was nothing at all in him to justify that impression. Surely no Foreign Minister of modern times has made such gross political blunders as Sir Edward Grey.

AN APPEAL.

Funds Needed for the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich. Its Year's Successful Service.

Munich, Oct. 12. There is no charitable work in Europe that should more appeal to the generosity of Americans than that connected with the American Red Cross, which has established itself in Munich, and since the commencement of the war has done splendid work in relieving the pains and restoring to health so many wounded soldiers. It more especially appeals to all Americans living in Germany, who one and all must acknowledge the kind and considerate way they have been treated, in spite of only too constant political friction between Germany and the United States and the delicate question of the delivery of munitions by the United States.

The Anniversary.

On September 23rd, 1915, the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich completed a year of successful service to suffering humanity.

It derives its funds, in part, from a generous contribution at the outset from our National Red Cross at Washington, D.C., under whose auspices the work is carried on, to which it makes its report, and which has continued to show an interest in its activities by large shipments of sorely needed medical supplies.

The major part of the expenses, however have been met by the voluntary contributions of a large number of American citizens, moved by pity for the wounded and inspired by the patriotic sentiment that this United States should be represented in the German Empire, as elsewhere, in a work of mercy so near to the hearts of our countrymen.

The movement which led to the foundation of the hospital had its inception in a meeting of the Americans in Munich in August 1914, called by the Consul General. Subscriptions made at that time were supplemented later from other sources, and it has been possible to make the work successful and highly creditable to Americans.

The Accommodation.

The hospital occupies a commodious building in a desirable quarter of the city, and has the use of a large garden. There is room, without crowding, for sixty beds, and the building has been full continuously. Owing to the skill and devotion of the physicians in charge, the hospital has been admirably conducted, and enjoys an excellent reputation among medical circles in Munich, as well as no small popularity among those who are and have been patients.

It has been possible to devote all the money subscribed directly to the relief of suffering, for the services of the hospital staff, including physicians and nurses, are rendered without remuneration.

At the close of a year's activity, the Governing Board of the Hospital feels justified, in view of what has been accomplished, in making an appeal to the generosity of Americans. With the funds in hand the work can be carried on for a short time longer, but, unless further contributions are made, the Hospital will have to be closed. The contributions have varied from twenty-five hundred dollars to one dollar. All sums are gratefully accepted, and donors may be assured that the strictest economy will be observed, as it has been observed, in the management of the Hospital Fund.

Those to whose hearts this excellent charity appeals, may send contributions directly to Dr. Henry S. Leake, Treasurer, American Red Cross Hospital, Prinz Ludwigstrasse 9, Munich, Germany.

Signed: Jas. Milnor Coit
Sofie A. Nordhoff-Jung
George Stuart Fullerton
Henry S. Leake.

Didn't Extend Himself.

May—So you had all the men following you at that summer resort?

Maude—Yes. It was really too easy. Why, my three most extreme bathing suits I didn't even have to wear at all. (Judge)

LIFE IN VIENNA.

Visit of Prince Waldemar To the Kaiser. Picture of Franz Josef as Youth of Eighteen.

SOCIETY IN THE CAPITAL.

Crosses and Decorations Bestowed by the Emperor on Doctors and Nurses. Field-marshal Archduke Frederick Congratulates.

Vienna, Oct. 12. Prince Waldemar of Prussia, the son of Prince Henry of Prussia, the popular brother of Emperor William, spent two days in Vienna last week in order to pay a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. Prince Waldemar was accompanied by his Master of Ceremonies Baron von Usedom, his Aide-de-Camp Captain Grützner, and Director Tischheim. On Friday Prince Waldemar was received in private audience by the Emperor at the Castle Schoenbrunn. In the evening Prince Waldemar, accompanied by his suite, attended the Burg Theatre.

The Viennese inhabitants accorded the Prince a most cordial reception wherever he was recognised by the public.

Emperor at Age of 18.

A most charming picture of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph at the age of 18, representing him as young Archduke serving in the army as standard-bearer, has just been reproduced by permissions of the heirs of the murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in whose possession the original painting is, for the benefit of the Soldiers Widow and Orphans Fund.

The original painting is by the late great portrait painter Amerling.

Orders for copies of the reproduction are to be sent to the Treasurer of the Soldier's Widows and Orphans Fund, Schwarzenbergplatz 1, Vienna I.

Decorations for the Brave.

Archduke Francis Salvator by order and on behalf of Emperor Francis Joseph decorated with the Red Cross I. class General von Schönaich, late war minister; Colonel Prince August Lobkowitz, First Lieutenant Baron von Springer; Captain Paul Siebertz, and First Lieutenant Fritz Spitzer with the Red Cross II. class.

Baroness von Schönaich and Baroness von Bellmond were likewise decorated.

The Austrian War Minister, Fieldmarshal Baron von Krobath, has been decorated by the King of Württemberg with the Grand Cross of the Württemberg Crown with swords. Lieutenant Fieldmarshal Baron von Hohenmark has received the Grand Cross of the Frederick Order with sword.

Part News.

Duke and Duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg have left Gmunden, where they had been staying on a visit to the Duke of Cumberland, father of the Duke of Brunswick. Archduchess Marie Valeria has left Vienna for her country seat at Wallsee.

The musical five-o'clock teas will recommence this week at the Hotel Imperial for the benefit of the Red Cross and Widows and Orphans Funds. These teas, or "Jausen," as they are now called in good Viennese, are patronized by the Archduchesses and the leaders of aristocracy for the benefit of the Red Cross cause.

Emperor's Name Day.

It is the custom in Austria to celebrate the Name-Day of a person, as distinct from the anniversary of the Birthday, with even greater festivities than the birthday itself. Thus October 4th is the Name-Day of all persons who enjoy the name Francis, and among the Francis' of Austria is of course the venerable Emperor himself.

No wonder that the various peoples of the Austrian Empire, without exception, high or low, seized upon this opportunity to show not only their great loyalty, but still more their unbounded love for their Emperor.

Particularly touching were the festivities arranged for and by the wounded soldiers in the various Hospitals.

For instance at the Wilhelminen Hospital in the Leopold Salvator Lyceum the festivities commenced with Divine Service, the solemnity of which was enhanced by musical executions and soil rendered by eminent Viennese artists.

At the Wieden Hospital the Director of the Hospital after Divine Service distributed crosses, medals and other decorations bestowed by the Emperor on Doctors and Nurses of the Hospital. The famous Chambersinger Lucie Weidt sang some patriotic songs which were much appreciated and applauded by the officers and soldiers attending the celebration.

Further on the occasion of the Emperors' name-day an exchange of telegrams took place between Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick, who congratulated the Emperor on behalf of the entire Austro-Hungarian Army.

The Emperor in his reply telegram expressing his heartfelt thanks for the congratulation sent him, made the following remarks: My greatest satisfaction is the firm determination of my army to win. This determination gives me the certainty that our arms will secure for us the final victory.

Hungary rejects Italians as Citizens.

Immediately after Italy had committed its act of treason against Austro-Hungarian Monarchy a great number of Italians residing in Hungary, and among them many members of the National Grand Opera Company at Budapest, hastened to apply to the Hungarian authorities for naturalization. Up to now

none of these applications have been complied with. The Hungarian government in its refusal is actuated by the train of thought that it is against the best interest of Hungary to naturalize subjects of a State which is not merely on enemy but has committed the most outrageous Treason against the very State whose citizenship there subjects of the Treacherous State now seek to acquire.

Desperate Position of Italians.

The Italian journal *Avanti* publishes the following remarkable admission by a high Italian Staff officer about the desperate position of the Italians on the Isonzo river. The Italian Colonel in charge of the war-correspondents on the Isonzo front said to the journalists: We are in exactly the same position as is person who, in the attempt of breaking into a house clutches bold of the window frames of the house for support and the defender of the house thereupon from inside the house beats as hard as possible on the fingers of the attacking party in order that this person shall be forced to let go its bold upon the window frame and collapse.

T. R. Willsson.

FRANK OPINION.

A Belgian Officer tells the English What He Thinks.

Some of our Belgian visitors appear to have heard nearly enough about our "chivalry" in coming to the rescue of their country says the *Manchester Labour Leader*. The proposal recently made, without any consultation with the parents, that the children of Belgian refugees at Twickenham shall be sent to the local public elementary schools, has aroused a protest from Major Prayon van Zuylen, a Belgian officer, who has become well known lately in that neighbourhood through his lectures and other efforts on behalf of his fellow-countrymen.

He writes to the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* to point out that an education given in a language the children do not understand and according to methods vastly different from the Belgian, would be of no use to them, and would make them unfit to take their share in the reconstruction of their country. He submits "that the Belgians who had to fly to England were entitled to expect they would be treated here like honoured guests, and not merely as 'deserving poor' who have to listen and obey—and hold their tongue." What makes it worse is that, whereas English children are taught free, the parents of the Belgian children (or, rather, the parents' employers) are to be called upon to pay annually £2 a head for this "valuable education."

But the most significant passage in the Major's letter is the following: "This is a curious way of discharging the debt of gratitude England owes to poor, bleeding Belgium. For England's sake we have been dragged into a war that was no concern of ours. Because England was not ready we were left to face the invader singlehanded, and for a whole fortnight held him at bay, thus saving Paris and possibly London." The best comment the Editor of the *Richmond paper* can make upon this letter is that the proposal is an honest attempt to meet a very difficult situation, and that "it is not usual in this country for the guest to insult the host."

NO SUCCESS.

Minister Bark Does not Obtain the Support he Expected in England.

Petersburg, Oct. 12. The leading financial newspaper here, the *Birschwija Viedomosti* says that the visit of the Minister of Finance Bark to London has been but a semi-success. In other words the visit was a dismal failure.

The primary idea of Russia, was to be allowed to come in the American loan upon the same standing as England and France. This America brusquely refused. Then an attempt was made to persuade the English Banks to form a consortium, to take up 500 million of Russian treasury bonds. With great reluctance the English Banks took up 100 million of these treasury bonds at high interest. The only success achieved by the Minister of Finance was that in which England was persuaded to guarantee the payment of the coupon of the Russian state loan.

This was forced upon England as a *sine qua non* of Russia continuing the campaign. The expenses of Russia are now prodigious, a very large sum being owing to Japan, and the American producers are holding back deliveries ordered for Russia pending gold payments which seem to be forthcoming only with the utmost difficulty. For the time being the American producers who have made delivery to Russia have been persuaded to suspend their claims, but they are none the less exceedingly impatient.

Theory and Practice.

Mrs. Blough—I don't try to suit every one. I always want people to take me just as I am.

Caller—Glad to hear it, for we're in a big hurry. I'm the staff photographer for the *Scarehead*, and the Sunday editor sent me out to get a snapshot of you—

Mrs. Blough—Good heavens! Wait till I run and frill up a bit and put on some more powder. (Judge)

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 no responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column.

Force Or Right?

To the Editor.

In your issue of the 2nd of August "Illirycus" quotes from Mr. Asquith the words, "Is right or force to dominate mankind?" and proceeds to show that it was not right that triumphed in the case of British dominance, but force.

Undoubtedly no one except the English, and those who take pride in emulating them can say that England's past successes were due to her righteousness; but if one looks a little more carefully into British methods of conquest, one cannot attribute her success altogether to force either, unless one includes the undermentioned factors also under force.

This much is certain that they built the strongest navy and dominated the seas; but their successes on land were, in Asia at least, more due to superior organization superior weapons, but above all to intrigue and setting one principality against another, making treaties and alliances with one Eastern prince, using him against another, and then by breaking or differently interpreting their own promises when a favourable opportunity offered itself, swallowing up their friends, or reducing them into impotent puppets. British force has played a very small part in building up the British empire, but intrigue corruption and perfidy have surely had more to do with it.

Luck has favoured them so far, that they came in touch with disorganized and decaying empires in the East, constantly in a state of internecine war, with two or more irreconcilable religions keeping up an unending conflict. These people in India at least were tired of this chronic state of animosity, out of which they seemed to see no hope of emerging, and so felt inclined to accept the chance of peaceful times which a third religion and race seemed to offer, not foreseeing the emasculating vampirism of their "saviours."

Whatever the pawns or the movements of the pawns destiny has in the past played the game to their advantage, but it can be seen that it is doing so no longer. The British game is receding and new factors, new movements, are coming into play. It is the turn of an honest and upright nation to advance and to push back the champions of intrigue and corruption. A world-wrong is to be undone in this world-conflict and that which shatters wrong is right. And that right is with the Germans and their allies.

So Mr. Asquith can take consolation in the idea that it is Right which is going to win at last. It was being defeated all the time while the British Empire was growing. Mere force neither won in the case of his people nor is winning now. Superior intelligence surely has determined the issues, even from prehistoric times when brute force seemed to be the chief factor in the struggle for existence; and so to now. He need not whine. Nature takes care of her business. Survival of the fittest, not only physically, but mentally, and *aye morally too more and more, as the ages grow and gather and roll onward.*

4. August 1915. An Indian Hindu.

ENGLISH LOSSES.

London, Oct. 12. The papers here note the number of sons and members of well known families who have fallen in the campaign. Amongst one of the latest lists are given the names of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, German in name but British by birth, who fell in Flanders; Lord de Freyne and his brother George Philip, both of whom fell in Flanders; the eldest son of Lord Worsley, who was heir to the Earldom of Yarborough; Sir Richard Levinge, a large landowner. Lord Cowdroys has lost his eldest son. Lt. O'Neil, the heir to Baron O'Neil, who was one of the first of the Members of Parliament to fall; William Gladstone, the grandson of the famous Liberal Statesman is gone; a nephew of Lord Rosebery, the heir of Lord Leonfield, and the brother of the Duke of Westminster. The Hon. Edward Vesey Dawson the heir to the ancient Earldom of Dartrey and the last in the male line has fallen. Further Lord Hawarden, Colonel the Hon. Osbert Beresford Lumley, the brother and heir of Lord Scarborough; Lord Gordon Lennox, a relative of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Lord Spencer Cavendish, Lord John Hamilton, a brother of the Duke of Abercorn; the Hon. Edward Hardinge, son of Lord Hardinge the Viceroy of India; the son of Lord St. David, Lord Spencer Compton, and ever so many more.

Wasted Exertion.

Ted—So he figures that he didn't learn as much in college as he expected?

Ned—No wonder. He failed to make even one of the minor leagues. (Judge)

BRITISH VERSUS GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Astonishing Contrasts in the Nature of the Two Empires.

By an American Scholar.

III

Commerce Before the War.

Before this war broke out the commerce of England represented annually in round figures 1,400 millions sterling, against 1,050 millions for Germany, 860 millions for the United States, 600 millions for France, 520 millions for Holland, and 350 millions for Belgium. Germany has surpassed the United States as a trade competitor of England, and was steadily approaching a position of equality. English trade, therefore, called in mute eloquence for her suppression. Germany's mercantile marine, far inferior to England's in tonnage, was still the next in strength to her own. English commerce saw it would be prudent to stop its development. Germany's navy laid down last year only 480,000 tons against England's 2,000,000 tons, but still Germany's navy was nearest to her own in strength. Therefore, it must be destroyed. And so England ringed Germany around and when Russia, reluctant France, and duped Belgium had been committed to arms against England's rival, England stepped in as the fourth ally, cut the cables, swept the rival commerce from the sea, and adjured the world to behold her fighting for Belgium—whom she left to bear the shock of battle unaided—for the 'cause of the small nation allies,' for the sanctity of treaties, for Civilization, for religion, against militarism, and against war!

England, said Bismarck a generation ago, has made all Europe an armed camp. England compelled every Great Power with a considerable commerce to build a large navy to defend it when she refused to regard private property at sea equally as free from confiscation as private property on land. England, which spends more annually on militarism than any other country in the world, save France, in the insolence of what her journals would call "junkerdom," challenged the world when she decreed that none should dare to build a navy more than 50 per cent. as strong as her own. Germany was the William Tell who refused to salute the English Gessler's hat, and so Germany was doomed to die. Her fleet—have not the journals of unctuous and pacific England declared it—was to be sunk in the waves, her ordnance factories reduced to smoking ruins, her trade taken from her, her mercantile marine seized for the British merchant, her Empire torn asunder, and her people forbidden ever again to compete against England—taught the convincing lesson that England taught the weavers of the Deccan.

That was the programme. It is what Irishmen have died for and are being asked to die for under pretence that this base war to capture German trade and restore England that mastery of the sea she once wielded unfettered and unchallenged, is a war of defence, and not of aggression. Her war-ships range the seas to protect and extend the commerce of the "United Kingdom"—and Ireland pays for "the protection of her trade" by that fleet, while her trade is non-existent. England takes 91 per cent. of the trade, Scotland 8, and Ireland 1 per cent. Of such is the "Empire."

The Place for Irishmen.

Were Germany to disappear tomorrow, England would become absolute ruler of the seas, as she was a hundred years ago. There would be no two naval or three naval Powers equal to her victorious fleet. Enriched with the spoils of German trade, a new lease of life as dictator of Europe would be open to her. Is it in such an hour this pseudo-champion of small nationalities would release her grip on Ireland, and help to raise it up to rival her in strength and prosperity—in such an hour that the Parliament which has publicly proclaimed that it "will not coerce Ulster" would enact Home Rule for Ireland? Probably this war will end neither in a crushing victory for England nor for Germany, merely in a partial victory for one or the other. The amount of strength and influence Ireland can exert will be determined in the last analysis by the number of robust men she has in the country. An Ireland denuded of men will be ignored in the final reckoning. Therefore the men of Ireland must be kept in Ireland. There are in Ireland a considerable percentage—from 20 per cent. of the people—who have been taught they were not born of a nation, but of an "Empire." They speak in the one breath of "Empire" and "loyalty to England." We observe that despite all the parade of "Empire" in which these people indulge, 85 per cent. of the young and strong amongst them remain in Ireland, while their fathers, uncles, and aunts write letters to the "Irish Times" about "seditious newspapers" which oppose recruiting. This humbug we have had always with us. The humbug that brazenly tells the traditional Nationalists of this country that it is their duty to immolate themselves for England's sake is new in the public eye. Posterity will pass a judgment more terrible upon the men who in this crisis attempted to drain away the life-blood of Ireland for the strengthening of the Power that trampled her into the dust, than any judgment men may pass today. In that respect

they may be left to posterity. The place for Irishmen today is in Ireland—the cause for Irishmen is Ireland, and the one concern of every honest and intelligent Irishman in regard to the war is that Ireland at the end of it shall be strong to regain what England, perjured to the lips, wrested from her in 1801—her place amongst the nations of the world.

Home Rule.

Home Rule will not solve the Irish question. Whether it be good or bad, England could permit no serious development of Ireland under what is called Home Rule unless she abandoned the policy of English Absolutism in the Empire. Between the utter destruction of Ireland and the permanent separation of the two countries, there is only one *via media*—the reconstruction of the British Empire on the model of Germany or Austria-Hungary, a reconstruction which would mean the end of England as the world has known it for the past 200 years, and the appearance of a new England whose relationship to Ireland would be the relationship of Austria to Hungary or Prussia to Bavaria. That *via media* England will always voluntarily refuse to tread. We have in Ireland men who talk about the Empire, while they call themselves Nationalists. Let them not deceive anybody. The Empire today is England—only England—and if Germany went down completely in this war, England would be freer and stronger to choke the Irish nation to death than she is today.

What Has England Lost?

No man who lives will see France, whatever the event of this war, recover her strength. Her dwindling manhood has been slaughtered by the hundred thousand, and her industry and commerce ruined by the hundred million. Thirty years will pass before Belgium again may become what she was twelve months ago. But what has England lost—a hundred thousand Irish, Scots, Indians, Canadians, mixed with her own, who are drawn from a population of eight million men, and a few hundred million pounds that in the event of decisive victory she will recover from Germany. Her soil is free, her trade and industry and commerce, however diminished, run along the appointed channels. France and Belgium are devastated and decimated. England is still intact. Her newspapers make it appear that her—in this stupendous war—negligible army of 150,000 men is doing the real fighting in a war in which two and a half million French and Belgians are in the fighting line. Her fleet has cleared the seas of German commerce, and affords protection to her own and to her coasts. Her manhood remains at home to "capture German trade," and her statesmen see in triumph for her a greater triumph than when she destroyed the maritime power of Holland and of France to the end that she might dominate the seas and the world's commerce. For whatever power grows strong in ships that power England will essay to destroy by leaguering Europe against it, as she has leagued Europe against Germany.

Kipling and Joan of Arc.

By a "Voice from India".

The latest number of an illustrated weekly lies before me. I turn the pages, expecting to see nothing more nor less than war pictures, when suddenly I receive a shock of surprise which none of the current subjects of heroism and war-like exploit can afford to me.

I see Rudyard Kipling, England's jingo bard standing alone close to the statue of Joan of Arc astride her war-steed.

"What has happened", I exclaim, "has the genius of French History really arrived at its dotage, or have the French become so helpless that they can look with approval and toleration at the bull-dog-featured regimental bard of her ancient and eternal foes."

And what may his secret thoughts be, thoughts which perhaps he cannot publish now—for so much a line? Surely he cannot be so insensible to shame as not to realize the ethical want of fitness in his standing near that heroine martyr's memorial, who died in freeing her land from the English yoke? If he really be so stupid, Nemesis has indeed chosen him well to stimulate the army of a jaded Empire and to help him do what he can to lead it to further disgrace and confusion. But it may be that he stands there as the symbol of his country, inwardly chuckling, and mocking at France? And perhaps at the back of his head lurks this thought: "We burnt on the stake the embodied freedom of France long, long centuries ago, and she knew it; but this time we have done it differently so that she sees it not, or will see it too late." We have made her a scape-goat of our Empire, forcing her into a conflict with her neighbour, so that she bleeds for the safety of our commerce, and the Germans do not win, she will bleed doubly for us. For we have come to stay in France "for her protection" and we shall stay on though she find out the bitter truth too late.

HEARST'S PROTEST AGAINST LOAN.

Says That it is all Wrong Upon the Part of the United States People to Supply Money for War Purposes.

MOST WICKED OF WARS.

Why Sacrifice the Interests of the Country for the Benefit of Wall Street. It is Against the Interests of America.

New Orleans, Sept. 19. The following are extracts from an Editorial which appears from one side of the United States to the other, in the series of newspapers owned by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, and over that gentleman's name.

I am going to New York to oppose the war loan to the battling nations of Europe, and oppose it as strongly as I know how. I do not believe that such a loan is for the interest of the country. It is plainly for the interest and special advantage of some financiers who are not noted for considering the interest of this country, or for considering anything but their own profit and benefit.

A Financial Catastrophe.

"It is not for the interest of this country to become too closely identified with either side of this European conflict. It is not for the interest of this country to begin lending money to what may be the losing side, and then have to lend more money in the hope of making our first loans good, and finally become overwhelmingly involved in what may become a great financial catastrophe. For, remember, we have not only war in Europe to face, but eventually possible revolution and repudiation."

"It is not to the interest of this country to have money tight in this country. We have had hard times for a long period, and the explanation has been tight money, the balance of trade against us, shipments of gold abroad and insufficient funds at home."

"But why should the American people be led by Mr. Morgan? Why should the American people's money—for it is their money that will be lent—be the golden ring which will drag them about by the nose in the wake of Mr. Morgan's English investments?"

The Moral Side.

"That is the material side of this question; and there is a moral side as well, which must be considered, for the American people are a moral people. They are a righteous and religious people; they are a God-fearing, peace-loving people. Our people hope and pray for peace for ourselves and for the stricken nations of Europe. We abhor war, and we have condemned this particular war as the worst and most wicked of all wars."

"We have sorrowed for the soldiers of our own Caucasian race slain by the thousands—yea, by millions—upon the field of battle. We have grieved for watched wives made widows, and for helpless orphans thrown upon a world made brutal and barren by war. We have bemoaned the accumulated wealth of ages ruthlessly destroyed, the treasures of art and architecture recklessly demolished, the very foundations of Occidental civilization and religion weakened, if not wrecked, by the fury and frenzy of this fratricidal conflict."

"We have gone into our churches or unto the sanctuaries of our homes and prayed to God to restore peace on earth and revive good will among men."

Keep Money at Home.

"Now, money is becoming plentiful here. The times are getting better. Money is seeking investment here at home. There is money to back new enterprises, and new enterprises mean greater employment and better times for the employer."

"Why change all of this? Why send the money abroad that we all admit we have needed here at home and that is just beginning to work its beneficial results here at home?"

"Why start a movement which will probably grow, for the gorge of the modern Moloch of War is insatiable, until America is drained of its much-needed gold? Why kill the goose that lays the golden egg? Or, if you prefer a more exact metaphor, why export the golden eggs just as they are beginning to hatch into the long-awaited goslings of a new prosperity?"

"Why sacrifice the interest of this country for the benefit of Wall Street?"

"Is Wall Street so popular throughout the country? Is Wall Street so unsophisticated that we must look out for its interest above our own interest? Is Wall Street so unselfish? Has it so often sacrificed its own interest in the past that it is our duty to sacrifice our individual interest for it now?"

"It is easy to understand why certain big banking houses, led by the able and ambitious young Mr. Morgan, should want to extend this loan to England. Mr. Morgan is practically an Englishman. He is the representative of England financially in the United States. He has invested his money with the allies and wants to see his investments guaranteed. He is the head of the Steel Trust, and the Steel Trust profits with every gun and shell furnished fighting Europe."

Protect our Race.

"We have besought God to preserve our race, to protect our civilization, to conserve the wealth and the treasures of the world for the world, to end this needless, endless sorrow and slaughter, desolation and destruction."

"And God has heard our prayer. He has created a situation which is a supreme test

of our sincerity. He has made it come to pass that this war cannot continue unless we who have prayed for peace shall supply the arms and the money to protract the war."

"What shall we do?"

"Shall we go back into our churches and unto the sanctuaries of our homes and say: 'Lord, when we prayed for peace we had not considered the financial side of the situation. We had not figured up the profit we might make out of further bloodshed.'"

"We had not estimated the income on the guns and shells to kill our brothers in Europe or the interest on the loans to continue the war. We had not thought of the dollars that could be gained in making orphans and widows, of the money that might be minted out of the tears of the weeping mothers."

"Lord, God, we thought we wanted peace, but that was before we balanced up our books. We thought we wanted peace, but we found that, like Judas Iscariot, we needed the money?"

We Invite Retribution?

"Citizens of the United States, must we say this? Must we retract all our prayers, renounce all our principles?"

"Let us hope not, for if we do speak thus it would probably be better for us if we had never been born."

"We have coined money out of evil before and paid the bitter penalty. Many an American dollar was made by bringing hapless negroes into this country and trafficking in them as slaves."

"The Yankee traders brought them and made money for themselves; the Southern planters bought them and made money for themselves. Each laid up abundance of treasure on earth and abundance of retribution in heaven."

"The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation. And in due time the red lifeblood of atonement was shed for every black and tarnished dollar as evilly gained."

"Shall we again accumulate an evil hoard and invite a cruel retribution?"

"Shall we not rather take advantage of the power and opportunity which God has placed in our hands and end this hideous war, which is a menace to the progress and prosperity of all the world and to that continued domination of the white race which should be a blessing and a benefit to all the world?"

"Is there not both moral satisfaction and material advantage in the righteous course."

"Shall we not make peace while the power is in our hands, and rely for our reward upon Him who said:

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God?"

"William Randolph Hearst."

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY IN GERMANY. Masters in this Line.

By Fritz Hansen

(reprinted by request).

In the great international war, which we are witnessing the fact is more and more becoming apparent that the sole object of the war was to weaken Germany's economical strength. Not French longing for revenge, not Russia's truly Asiatic lust for power and conquest, but the endeavour of Great Britain to destroy the German rival in the world's market is the cause of the war. Great Britain is waging war only for her commerce sake, and very correctly have these words been repeatedly quoted of late: "On the day, on which Germany's commerce is destroyed, every Englishman will be the richer."

But that England, which as a commercial nation has no greater interests than English commerce, is carrying on this war with all means at her disposal, is, although not excusable, yet explicable by the fact that, as shown by statistics, Germany has successfully competed everywhere with England for many years past. England's trade to Germany fell, Germany's trade to England, however, rose steadily, year after year. The British imports from Germany in 1912 were by 23.6 million pounds sterling higher than those from France. The imports of German goods into England had risen in the years 1872 to 1884 by 134 per cent. Nevertheless England is no more the chief customer of our industry. Up to the year 1907 England ranked foremost amongst the countries with which Germany traded; 1908 she was outdistanced by the United States, and since 1909 she has been third behind the United States and Russia.

It is these reasons apart from the higher technical education which enabled our photographic industry not only to hold its own in the world's market beside the formerly dominating English industry, but also by far to outstrip the latter. In photographic cameras and supplies formerly the foreign trade was competent—especially the better qualities of cameras, papers and dry plates were purchased from England and

France. This has all changed since. From small beginnings German photographic industry has developed to such an extent as to export in 1913 a total of 93,066 double hundredweight of goods at a value of 5,085,200 marks. England, which, particularly in cameras, was formerly the chief supplier of Germany, bought in 1913 from Germany 21,495 double hundredweight of photographic articles, while she exported to Germany only 6042 cwt.

The comparative figures for France are similar, 8,204 dCwt. of photographic articles being exported in 1913 from Germany into France, while the imports into Germany amounted to 5,900 cwt. only."

In designing individual types which are much called for and used in the whole world, our industry has been particularly successful and we can here state that it is by no means the cheap wholesale quality, but the more complicated, finer hand camera class and lenses which are mostly made in Germany for the foreign market. Also in other lines the German export trade has shown a steady increase, so for example, in dry plates, photographic papers and above all in chemicals. In this latter line the German chemical industry covers 95 per cent of the requirements of the whole world. It is therefore only natural that an industry which to the smaller part only produces articles for daily use, and is therefore like ours, dependent on its exported trade, should, in consequence of its numerous ramifications, suffer greatly under the outbreak of the war.

The export to countries like Russia which as such belonged to the best customers of our industry the export was as impossible as to England and France. Several of the most important markets were, therefore, entirely lost for the period of the war.

If, however, Germany's enemies had thought that by the war they would remove the dangerous rival, we may now already state safely, that, just as in other directions, they have made a great mistake as regards the photographic industry. For, on the one hand, fresh markets have been opened at home: by the war the foreign made articles are prevented from being placed on the German market, and it is not out of the question that according to the general feeling reigning at the present time in Germany, so also in the future English and French products will find but little attention. This will more and more be the case as the quality of our home made will be more and more recognized as compared to foreign goods, and for this the opportunity is now most favourable. But even beyond this the development of our industry is, (and this appears still more important) most closely connected with the interests of the world's market, and it is a grave mistake to suppose that our industry is now less capable than before the war. After a short interruption, the export trade to the neutral countries is now again in full swing.

If, however, little is known abroad of the undiminished capacity of the German photographic industry, the reason for this lies in the fact that the works are so fully occupied, that they do not even consider it necessary to undertake any advertising. This, for example is the case with the works making photographic chemicals. Also the paper and dry plate works are busy on orders from home buyers and the neutral countries, and in another branch, the film manufacture, we may hope that just the present war and the great demand for German films thereby caused will considerably increase the capacity. There are no practical difficulties in this connection, even if the celluloid required for making the films comes from America and the sale was hitherto in the hands of London firms, it has been proved that it is possible to produce in Germany a celluloid which is admirable for manufacturing films. It is a generally known fact that our camera and optical works are the most capable in the world. Everyone who is only superficially acquainted with our industry knows this.

Far from discontinuing the manufacture for want of a market, as is the case with English and French works, our German camera and optical works, the same as the dry plate and paper manufactures, are receiving continuously large orders from neutral countries. While the foreign photography was obliged by the war and by the strict export prohibitions to partly close the works, the German photographic industry has again taken up the manufacture, after a short interval of stagnation, to its full extent and, in some lines, even more busily occupied than in times of peace.

*) The figures for postcards and photographs which from an important part in the German export trade have not been specially considered because these do not actually refer to photographic goods.

AN ADDRESS.

Lines written on the Appeal for Recruits issued to English Householders by the Leaders of the Radical, Unionist, and Labour parties. Eggregious Trio! Hope not thus to save Your fly-blown Reputations from their Grave; Nor think this tardy Effort can procure That Safety you, in Peace, would not ensure; Improvident, unstable, wont to plead Your Parties' gain before the Nation's need Now, snug at Home, you urge that Others aid The wretched Land your Promises betrayed!

H. Ince.

Missing British Soldiers.

Information about the following missing British Officers, N. C. O.'s, & men will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned on behalf of the relatives:

2nd Life Guards
Capt. the Hon. Arthur O'Neill.
Grenadier Guards, 1st Battn.
Capt. Guy Rennie.
Pte. H. J. Brooks.
Coldstream Guards, 1st Battn.
2nd Lt. L. F. R. Coleridge.
Pte. R. I. H. Bill, No. 11195.
Scots Guards
Lieut. A. Douglas Dick, 1st Battn.
Lieut. Colin Campbell, 1st Battn.
Lieut. J. C. C. Thompson, 1st Battn.
Sergt. R. I. E. Westmacott, 1st Battn.
Dragoon Guards, 6th
Major W. G. Home.
Major W. E. Watson.
Royal Horse Artillery.
Capt. Gerald G. Fitze.
Royal Garrison Artillery (Reserve)
Capt. S. R. Sandeman.
Black Watch, (42nd Highl)
Lord George Murray.
Capt. Cecil Bodjam Whetham.
Lieut. J. Wm. Sprot.
Lieut. Angus McNagten.
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.
Lieut. R. M. G. Aytoun.
Gordon Highlanders.
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Pte. Ronald Robertson No. 323.
Royal Scots.
Lt. The Hon. R. Sheffield Stuart.
2nd Lt. R. Campbell Ross.
Highland Light Infantry.
Major I. F. Murray.
Lieut. R. C. Guthrie-Smith.
Lt. C. H. Anderson.
London Scottish.
Lieut. J. C. L. Farquharson.
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Pte. D. R. McDougall No. 1737.
Pte. Reid.
Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. T. C. de Trafford.
2nd Lt. G. R. A. Fetherstonhaugh.
King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. R. O. Lagden.
Lieut. The Hon. W. M. Eden.
L/Cpl. John Reidy No. 5036.
Rifle Brigade, 1st Battn.
Pte. Harry Ben. Hunt No. 9088.
Royal Irish Regt.
2nd Lt. H. G. H. Moore.
Cheshire Regiment.
Major Sweeney.
Capt. Haynes-Newington.
Connaught Rangers, 2nd Battn.
Lieut. F. H. Saker.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf. 3rd Bn.
Capt. William Vincent.
Essex Yeomanry.
Colonel Deacon.
N. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. H. Goldie.
Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Bn.
Lieut. H. A. R. Tooley.
Manchester Regiment, 1st Battn.
2nd Lt. A. H. Robinson.
Munster Fusiliers.
Major P. A. Charrier.
Capt. F. W. Grantham, 3rd Bn.
Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut. Briard.
Oxf. & Bucks. Light Inf. 2nd Bn.
Lieut. R. Dacres-Rendel.
South Staffordshire Regt. 1st Bn.
Lieut. C. B. C. Bean.
South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. R. B. Hadley.
Suffolk Regiment, 1st Bn.
Capt. F. W. W. T. Attree.
Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd Bn.
Sergt. R. J. Dossett, No. 9201.
Sussex Regiment.
Capt. R. C. Westall.
Warwickshire Regt., 2nd Bn.
Capt. George R. Tylour.

East Yorkshire Regt.
Lieutn. B. S. C. Hutchinson.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

7th Battn.: Pte. Wilfrid Bouch, 16,863.
" Pte. H. A. Lees, 16,240.
" Pte. W. J. Hallimond.
48th Highl.: Pte. Bruce A. Peterson, 46,533.
Pr. Patricia: 2nd Lt. Lane, No. 1 Co.
Winnipeg Rifles: Pte. H. M. Robinson, 1317.

INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Gurkha Rifles.
Major H. C. Nicolay, 2nd. K. G. O.
Capt. R. C. B. Yates, 4th. Gurkhas.
Garhwal Rifles, 1/39th.
Major G. Hastings-Taylor.
Major W. H. Wardell.
In many instances the relatives are prepared to give a reward to anyone supplying definite and reliable information, which place forward to

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FRENCH TROOPS LAND.

The Minister of the Republic Announces that the Allies Propose to send Troops to Salonica. Veniselos Protests.

Athens, Oct. 5. The French Minister here, M. Deville, has handed a note to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the intention of France to land troops in Salonica is announced, as follows:

"Acting upon instructions from my Government, I beg to announce to your Excellency the landing of a first division of French troops at Salonica, and at the same time to inform you, that England and France, as allies, intend to send those forces to the aid of Serbia. Both Powers count upon Greece, that has up to date shown itself as friendly, not to oppose those measures, which are in the interests of Serbia, a country with which Greece is allied."

The Greek Reply.

The reply of M. Veniselos was as follows: "In reply to your letter I have the honor to state to Your Excellency, that the Greek Government, being neutral in the war, cannot consent to the action taken, and which deals an all the more severe a blow at the neutrality of Greece, as being by two great nations at war. The Royal Government therefore, as a duty, protests against the marching of foreign troops through its territory. The statement that the troops are intended to be sent to the assistance of Serbia, an ally of Greece, in no way alters the legal attitude taken up by the Greek Government. For, from the Balkanic point of view, the danger with which Serbia is now threatened, and which is the cause of the sending of international troops, has in face of the realisation of the casus foederis brought about nothing to cause Greece to alter its attitude of neutrality."

The Question.

Whether the Greek Government will proceed further than the verbal protest is not known. But, it is thought not. In the meanwhile the diplomatic representatives of France and England have called upon the Premier and tried to smooth over the breach of neutrality being committed. They assure that it is not only Serbia that is menaced, but just as much Greece and that they have come to the assistance of the latter country. It will be remembered that Tzar Ferdinand has assured the Greek Government that Bulgaria has not the remotest intention of attacking Greece and the Greeks are particularly anxious not to be involved by this action of the French and English into a complication with Bulgaria. Martial law has been proclaimed here, to hold over Athens and Piraeus. It will however not come into force immediately.

Public sentiment here, in spite of the efforts of the Veniselos press to stir up a warlike sentiment, is against the country being drawn into any conflict for the sake of Serbia.

The 30 million of francs which the French Government offered to advance to Greece has been refused. This is a particularly significant fact.

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