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War News.

W.T.B. January 4th. The French showed renewed activity near Thann in Upper Alsace. They succeeded, after a heavy bombardment in taking our smashed trenches on a height west of Sennheim The height was, however, retaken by the Germans during the night.

W.T.B. January 5th. A French trench of 200 metres length was blown up by the Germans near Arras. French attacks in the Argonnes and between Steinbach and Uffholz were repulsed. The German advance east of the Bzura at Kozlow, Bolimow and Humin is progressing. Unfavourable weather hinders German movements.

Vienna, January 4th. The Austrian troops at Gorlice conquered an important position and thereby a favourable base for further operations. During the Christmas Holiday 37 Russian officers and 12 698 men were taken prisoners.

News about the Emden Crew.

Bale, January 4th. The Basler Nachrichten hear of a Shanghai message received in Milan, according to which the Harbour Captain of Rangoon has warned the ships in the Birmese waters against the Schooner Ayesha which is inanned by the German sailors, who escaped when the Emden was brought up by the Sydney. This handful of Germans are rendering shipping near Birma very insecure and they have already succeeded in sinking many small ships. They also seized the coal-steamer Oxford, manning her and fitting her up as an auxiliary cruiser. All attempts by the allied fleets to get hold of the two ships have hitherto failed.

4000 Russian Prisoners in Turkey.

Constantinople, January 5th. The number of Russian prisoners of war in Turkey amounts at present to about 4000. Including the number of men killed and wounded, the Russian Caucasian Army has by now lost one fifth of its original strength

Ex Senator Clark About German Atrocities.

About four weeks ago a horrible story went the rounds of the New York papers, according to which a Belgian girl, of 16 years, had been horrible misused and mutilated by German soldiers. As authority was named, Ex-Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, (at that time staying in London), and who was supposed to have told the story to some worthy whose name was not given. This unnamed Munchhausen said that Mr. Clark would take the poor girl under his protection and on his return would bring her to America to prove the truth of his assertion. He also said that Mr Clark had proofs of numerous other atrocities of the Germans and would publish them on his return.

When Mr. Clark arrived on the steamer "Adriatic" of the White Star Line, he was interviewed by reporters on this subject. He denied most emphatically any knowledge of the whole miserable lie and affirmed positively that he had never told nor knew of any atrocities of German soldiers nor would he believe such lies. He had never taken any Belgian girl under his protection, nor knew anything of this manufactured tale, nor had he ever thought of collecting proofs of fictitious German atrocities. Mr. Clark could not imagine who had an interest in spreading these lies about him. The whole story, he said, was an invention from beginning to end. Losses of the English Merchant Marine.

London, January 5th. The Board of Trade have received reports of 35 British steamers and 32 sailing vessels, which were lost through the war in December. Of the steamers five were destroyed by German warships and seven were blown up by mines. 143 people lost their lives. German Civil Government in Poland. The German Government have ap-

pointed Herr v. Brandenstein Chief of Civil Administration in the Polish districts occupied by German iroops.

rated by any fairminded nation! British

French Lady's Gratitude. A French lady from Besançon, now living at Bozen writes as follows:

"As a born Frenchwoman I am deeply grieved to learn from the Austrian newspapers that inhuman treatment is frequently meted out to German and Austrian civil prisoners in France. What a pity it is that France should take so little interest in how its people abroad are getting on. I have stayed in Austria 5 years, the last year in a beautiful Istrian locality. Now the nations have been at grips for 5 months, yet no difficulty whatsoever have I ever encountered on account of my nationality. None of my numerous acquaintances, mostly civil servants and their families, have ever uttered in my presence an ill word about France. For private reasons I left Istria when the war broke out and came here to Bozen. On arrival I presented my pass to the chief magistrate, explaining to him at the same time the reasons of my stay here. The official, in a kindly tone, said: "Ja, Fräulein, if we treated you after the style of your countrymen your stay here would be impossible. We are more humane than are the French. I consent to your residing here and you will be quite safe." Since than I have lived here without being interfered with in the slightest and I hear that other foreigners belonging to hostile countries are also getting on well. I wish France would learn how much more humane Austria conducts herself, than she herself does. My cordial thanks to Austria and her population!'

Spiritism in French Yellow Book.

Following the other belligerent nations, France has pub'ished in a Yellow Book all documents relating to the war. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has made an important discovery in this official publication. Document No. 5 of July 30th., 1913 gives reports of diplomatic and consular agents in Germany, one of which says that Herr von Kiderlen Waechter was the best-hated man in

holding massme ings in America, especially in Chicago and the West, adopting resolutions protesting against the exportation of arms and material of war because the indirect support of one side of the telligerent parties would serve only to extend the war while it was the duty of the American people and government to do everything in their power to restrict it as much as possible. The resolutions passed declare further that the American government established the principle of strictest neutrality by prohibiting the export of war materials to Mexico while different parties were at war in that country and, therefore, it was morally bound to observe the same policy during a general war between European nations, especially because a different attitude was hurting the best interests of two good and reliable friends of the United States like Germany and Austria-Hungary This is really sound logic and common sense. Americans boast so often of their fairmindedness. If they really place fair play above mere business interests they would treat all nations equally and let the best ones win. Besides, by selling war material to the French, English and Russians, they only contribute to prolong the war while the shortening of it would be far more in the general interest of American Dusinessmen. A short while ago I had occasion to visit the camp of prisoners of war at Döberitz, near Berlin, where about 4500 Englishmen and Russians each and some 300 Frenchmen are being kept. The German officers in charge declared without exception that the English prisoners alone knew very little of military discipline, were lazy and disobedient, while the Russians and Frenchmen were alert, anxious for work and obed ent; only the Englishmen made a lot of trouble, and there had been two very serious cases of insubordination by English soldiers. It is reported today that an English soldier with the name of Lonsdale has been sentenced to be shot because he attacked and struck twice, the noncommissioned German officer, who was his superior and rebuked him for disobeying orders. The man had been first sentenced to ten years prison but the commanding general appealed to the higher court, believing that the sentence was too mild and would result in more insubordination instead of subduing it. The Englishmen has the privilege to appeal to the highest military court and will make use of it. So the final result is still in the balance. But it might serve his fellow countrymen as a lesson. When in Döberitz, I had found the men rather sulky. I was permitted to talk to them as much as I pleased which is ordinarily forbidden. As soon as they heard somebody I trampled upon by England. She will be Indian military penal code for certain crimes

Germany during last winter. But he begins to be disliked less now, for he has uttered his intention to revenge Germany. As every "diplomatic and and consular agent in Germany ought to know, Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, German Foreign Secretary, died in December 1912. The French agent must have been informed of his wish for revenge in July 1913 by a spiritistic medium-or else the compilers of the Yellow Book must have "edited" the documents according to their purposes, thereby committing a most ridiculous mistake. It is shown, at any rate, that the Yellow Book is not at all to be trusted by those seeking the truth about the origin of the war.

The American Note to England.

London, January 5th. It is reported that the English answer to the American note will be governed not only by diplomatic considerations but that the wording will also be subject to military and naval factors. There can be no question of yielding in matters, which could give advantages to Germany and Austria. The pessimistic feeling in England is illustrated by Lloyds insuring against an English-American war within 12 months, and quoting 15 per Cent. The American Fleet which was to have gone to San Francisco for the opening of the exhibition has been ordered to remain in the Atlantic.

Treatment of Prisoners of War in England.

Hague, January 5th. The American Ambassador in London has rendered to the English Foreign Office his report on the position of German prisoners on the Isle of Man. The Ambassador was favourably impressed by the treatment of the prisoners, who number about 1600. The recent "mutiny" was said ot have been caused on account of rotten potatoes. The authorities have indeed found out that a load of potatoes contained many that were unfit for human consumption.

December 30th 1914. speaking English they surrounded me com- driven to the support of Germany, even and Irish-Americans have been plaining that they did not receive enough tea against her will, if England continues as

American cotton. Bales X-Rayed for contraband.

From Our Financial Correspondent.

New York. Some of the German houses which have been good buyers on May and October contracts here since early last week were again fairly good buyers of those months early today despite Liverpool's "slump."

The British Consul X-rayed many bales of the cargo of the Jason consigned to Bremen to prevent copper or other contraband articles being shipped by "unscrupulous" blockade-running speculators. He also sealed up her hatches after further examination of her cargo. The same syndicate is bringing another vessel to ship another cargo of 11,000 bales shortly direct to Bremen.

With as much cotton going out to Germany direct, and the steamer Carolyn, which sailed for Bremen some time agowith a cargo of cotton from Savannah, being diverted to Falmouth by the English Fleet, great interest is being manifested by the cotton trade in the character of the reply the British Government will make to the Washington Administration's recent strong protest on the alleged unnecessary interference with the ocean transportation of neutral vessels.

Life in Berlin.

News by Subterfuge States that People are Starving.

Ottawa. The Canadian Press has a telegram from Windsor, Ontario, stating that a prominent citizen has received a letter from a business friend in Berlin giving a cheering account of life there, and of the happines of the people in spite of the war.

The writer advised the recipient to preserve the war stamp affixed to the letter as a valuable souvenir. On the space beneath the stamp was written: Don't believe a word I have written;

it's all lies. We're starving.

The telegram says that the names, of course, are withheld, but the authen-ticity of the letter is responsibly vouched for.

WAR DIARY.

December 28th 1914.

Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as chairman of the English committee for the celebration of one hundred years peace between America and England, has received from the chairman of the American committee, a telegram saying the two English speaking nations had come to the conclusion after living in peace with each other for a century, that a war between them had become impossible on account of their increasing culture. If one or two of the belligerent nations would declare, in common with the two English speaking nations, after this war, that international differences of opinion should be settled by arbitration then the world would partake of the greatest blessing. At this sacred work the two peoples must take the lead. The English speaking race should hold up the flag of peace with the motto: "War is threatened, peace is announced." I do not know just now who the chairman of the American committee is. But I do know that he has used too liberally the constitutional privilege of every Ar. erican to make a fool of himself to his hearts content. To speak of the increasing culture of the English to prevent them from beginning a war after all we have learned during the last few months is the height of ridiculousness.

The gentlemen should read one of the latest enunciation of the naval editor of the London "Times" who is in close touch with the British admiralty and evidently inspired by them. He boldly defines the new way of effectively blockading the enemy's coast as a result of the present war in a few paragraphs which might be contained in these two sentences:

1. Effective are all such measures behind which is the power to enforce them.

2. The A and O of all warfare is force; all moderation is nonsence and imbecility.

The writer adds that the old fashioned blockade of certain ports and coast lines by squadrons and ships had been made obsolete by the torpedo and the submarine mine. It sufficed, under present conditions, to announce that a certain area could not be transgressed by neutral ships without danger, while the mines would do the rest. These were exceptional measures adapted to the new conditions. How nice! Suppose the Germans would declare that it was dangerous for neutral ships to transgress the British channel and that German mines would do the rest? How would the "Times" and the whole English press howl about German impudence and recklessness, not to be tole-

hypocrisy is surely without limits. Secretary Bryan has published a statement that the American minister in Brussels was not authorized to take steps towards a reduction of the war contribution imposed by the German government, and that he has acted only on his own accora. This rebuke by the administration seems well deserved. American officers abroad assume too often the role of magistri mundi.

The papers contain interesting reports about the Christmas celebration of the Emperor in the field. In a specially selected large hall Christmas trees with lit candles were placed upon long tables with gifts for about one thousand officers and men, the soldiers all belonging to the territorial army. Each officer and soldier received the same presents, a plate with "Lebkuchen" (a german specialty, a sort of ginger bread), apples, nuts, a photo of the Emperor, a pipe and tobacco. After singing a Christmas song and a short address by the reverend, the general, commanding the Emperors headquarters proposed three Hurrahs! whereupon the Emperor replied with the following remarkable speech.

"Comrades! Here we are assembled in amour and arms to celebrate the Holy-day which formerly we celebrated peacefully at home. Our thoughts are wandering back to the dear ones at home to whom we have to thank for the presents upon our tables. God permitted that our enemy compelled us to celebrate the day here. We have been attacked surprisingly and we defend ourselves. And God may grant that from this feast of peace which we are celebrating with our God and from this fearful struggle rich victory result for our people We are standing upon the enemy's territory, the point of our sword turned against the enemy and our hearts towards God, and we vow here as did once the Great Elector: In the dust with all enemies of Germany! Amen!"

Certainly a most unique and picturesque Christmas celebration. The French and the Russians, who do not know such intimate family celebrations so typical for the German people, tried along both long fronts, to disturb it by artillery fire and nightly attacks, perhaps hoping to find the Germans less watchful than usual. If this was the real reason of their attacks, they were sadly disappointed for they were repulsed everywhere with severe losses. But to think of these German barbarians celebrating Christmas in the enemy's country around the Christmas tree and praying to God for a near peace and a speedy return to their families!

and bread and tobacco and money and parcels from home wherefore the German government was to be blamed, of course, etc. I replied that a camp of prisoners of war in Germany was not the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London and that the English government had for a long time left unanswered the German proposal to admit parcels for the prisoners of war in both countries, so they should blame their own governmeni. I admit that I was sorely disappointed at the whole behaviour of the English prisoners which compared very unfavorably with that of the Russians and Frenchmen.

Secretary of the Interior Dr. Delbrück, Minister of Railways Dr. von Breitenbach and President of the Imperial bank Dr. Havenstein have been decorated with the Iron Cross for noncombatants. These men have, indeed, well deserved this decoration as they are the three men who have done most to win the war for Germany besides the army, the one by organizing the economical strength of Germany, the second one by managing the German railroad system so well that the big armies could be moved rapidly from one point to the other, while the railways as the arteries of industrial and commercial life of the nation were not blocked for public use, the third one by conduction the financial affaires of the Empire in a way which deserves the admiration of the whole world. Germany can be proud of this trifolium of public men By the way, it is interesting to note that there is such a thing as a war decoration for civilians like the Iron Cross for noncombatants; it consists of the regulation Iron Cross, but is worn on a white ribbon with black border, while the real decoration for soldiers is worn on a black ribbon with white border. Such little distinctions are very characteristic for the German

December 31st 1914.

The papers report that the American government has addressed a note, very friendly and conciliatory, but nevertheless very desisive in tone, to the British government protesting against British recklessness in treating the legitimate commerce of neutral countries. It reminds England that breadstuffs, for instance, are only indirect, not direct contraband of war, and subject to confiscation only when unmistakably destined for a hostile army, not simply for a hostile country. This is certainly a severe blow for British selfconceited and recklessness. I have always maintained that America will, in the course of time, discover how fearfully her interests are being

people.

heretofore. History repeats itself. Should the war of 1812 be repeated in another form after a century?

I find a highly interesting letter from a New York businessman to a German friend in a Magdeburg paper. The New Yorker informs his friend that the British government proposed to a very great New York commission firm, which has a branch firm under a different name in a southamerican country, to buy from the U.S. government some hundred thousand fine infantry (Krag-Joergensen) guns discarded by the U.S. army since the Spanish-American war, to ship them to another country and notify British government of this fact which would see to it that the ship in question would be captured by an English man-of-war and the guns seized as contraband of war. The British government would pay for each rifle a prize netting the American firm the sum of \$18. Inspite of the immense profit thus offered, the firm, consisting of members of old vankee stock, declined to accept the proposal, not for special moral reasons, but for sheer dislike of Great Britain and the Britishers. If this story is true, well and good. The American firm whose name is not mentioned in the letter would deserve great credit for its attitude. But would the U.S. government have been willing to become a party to this business, by selling the rifles to that firm? I cannot believe it. I would be a repetition of the famous story of the time of the war between Germany and France in 1870/71, when General Grant permitted his secretary of war W. W. Belknap to sell to the French government, through the agency of a relative of the President, who earned large sums of money, immense quantities of army rifles from the civil war. These corrupt practises were exposed in the U.S. Senate by senators Schurz and Sumner and rocsed the wrath of the German-Americans who protested vigorously "against the selling of guns with which they had fought for the maintainance of the Union, to be used to shoot down their brothers and relatives," as they stated in petitions sent to Congress and the President. I am sure, the repetition of such a scandal would have roused a similar storm among the German-Americans today.

I wished a memorandum found in the pockets of English officers belonging to the Indian army corps could be published in full all over India. It would quickly stop the enlisting of Indians for service under British colors. This memorandum reminds officers in command of Indian troops that bodily punishment is permissible according to the

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No. 1070. Vol. XXI. No. 3

CUERSION 17

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Bernard Shaws Latest Gibes.

The English Junker Club.

"Boys of the Bulldog Breed" whining over Militarism. Keeping Asquith in his Place.

Bernard Shaw, like all other English authors, took part in condemning Germany and her designs. He wrote articles full of biting irony about the so-called "Ger nan Militarism", "Potsdam", "Kaiser-ism" and more such commonplaces, thus showing his lack of knowledge concerning Germany and her affairs. And it is by doing this that he has attained the approbation of the class of people whom he is wont to deride and mock in his plays. But unlike his contemporaries, Wells, Arnold Bennett and Thomas Hardy, it was impossible for G. B. S. to continue flattering the chauvinism. Being a sceptic his nature revolted and we again find him ironising the people about him. The following are parts taken from an article which Shaw published in a magazine founded by him, called "The New Statesman". He entitles his article "Commonsense Regarding the War." The time has come, says Shaw, when one must speak and write about the war dispassionately. He owns that he is prejudiced, but that his prejudices are not those cf the British Patriot, and looking at the matter in this light he thinks he might be able to say some things of which these patriots have not yet thought.

He says:

In this war I do not see a sympathetic unity of governments and nations against a mutual enemy, but I do see the English nation united in a deep hatred towards the intentions and actions of the Prussian "Junkerism". And I see the German nation agitated by a similar hatred towards the

English Junkerism,

agitated by the perfidy and duplicity of our attack on them in the formidable danger threatening them from France and Russia. I see both nations duped, but alas! not duped totally against their will. What is a Junker? Is it a German officer 23 years old, with offending manners and in the habit of cutting to pieces with his sword honest civilians? Some times, but not always is this the definition. Let us turn to the encyclopedia of Muret-Sanders:-

Junker-young nobleman, young Lord, country

Junkerism- rule of landed aristocracy. Junker Partei—Party of the country squires.

From this can be seen that the Junker is by no means a peculiarity of Prussia. We may make the claim of manufacturing this "article" to such a perfection that it would be more than difficult for a German to attain our standard.

Sir Edward Grey is a Junker from head to toes, and Sir Edward Grey

In the beginning of the war, George | ought to stick to their cannons, now that the cannonading is commencing They ought not to say that they have been innocent radicals of peace, and that the Propaganda for the Militarism and the inevitable English-German war is a piece of Prussian baseness for which the Kaiser should be punished. That is

neither fair, true, nor decent. We began, and if the Germans met us halfways, it is not for us to reproach them Therefore let us stop this nonsensical tale of the Prussian Wolf and the British Lamb, the Prussian Machiavelli and the English Evangelist. We can't cry out for years that we are Boys of the Bull-dog Breed and then suddenly make believe that we are gazelles. I am sorry to have to destroy this portrait of saints surrounded by a halo, which the British Journalist sees when looking into a mirror. But it must be done, if we are to behave properly on the day of reconciliation. We know that in foreign countries, even in countries well disposed towards us, our excellent qualities are looked upon as being t rnished by our hypocrisy. In France we have always been "Perfidious Albion," in Germany this title would at present be rejected as being by far to flattering. We have not been altogether undeserving of this characterisation. We can protest as much as we like against it, just as the Prussian soldiers protest against their reputation of barbarity in plundering and destroying. There is something to both. In judging an English Statesman according to his intentions, his assertions and his personal distinction, one finds him to be an agreable, honest, conscientious human being. But in judging him, as foreigners are obliged to do, only according to the official actions for which he is responsible, one often arrives at the conclusion that this honest gentleman is an

unprincipled and conceited fool,

far worse than Caesar Borgia and General von Bernhardi combined; a Bismarck in all foreign matters with the exception of Bismarcks great ability, his sound understanding which was free from illusions regarding the nature and intentions of his own diplomacy. It is thus we arrive at the Machiavelli-Grey of the German papers and the pleasant and popular Sir Edward Grey whom we are acquainted with in England.

The proof for the assertions that we have been led into this war by the Junker Diplomacy of our foreign office is to be found in the official Blue Book. In these documents often guoted, but seldom read, we see the Junkers of all nations, the people who for years have been saying "It has to come," who have been crying for the conscription, disconcerted and frightened by the sudden discovery, "that it has come." They run about from the foreign office to the Embassy, from the Embassy to the Palace, warbling "it is awful," "can't you be reasonable," "Think of the consequences." The decisive conversation between Sir Edward Grey and Fürst Lichnowsky is contained in the famous number 123 of the Blue Book. It is unnecessary for me as well as for other serious thinking persons to dwell upon the silly attempt of later on depreciating the importance of number 123, because the Fürst is an agreeable nobody incapable of sufficiently representing his Sovereign. It is beyond question, that after this conversation nothing remained for Fürst Lichnowsky to do, but to tell the Kaiser that the Entente would under no condition let him out, and that a war between England and Germany would have to be fought to the bitter end. The Kaiser answered "We are Germans, God be with us." When some foolish students gave three cheers for the war, the Kaiser told them to go to church and pray. His telegrams to the Tsar (the omission of which from the Blue Book, was to say the least, not very chivalrous) were noble and impressive. And when the Germans quoted the poet whom they call "our Shakespeare" -"let the four ends of the world come to arms, we shall make them tremble", it was beautiful both from the military as well as from the romantic point of view. Regarding the Belgian Neutrality,

of law books. In our insular safety we were absolutely incapable of comprehending Germany's geographic position between France and England in the west and Russia in the east, all three being determined on her ruin. It was incomprehensible on our part to ask Germany to wait even one second (not considering the naive demand of our Vienna Ambassador to wait several days) before proceeding against the Western enemy, especially as it was impossible for her to obtain assurances from them regarding their intentions. "We are in a critical position which admits of no law" said the Imp. Chancellor in the Reichstag. "It is for us a matter of life or death", the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said to our Ambassador in Berlin, who had suddenly shown a delicacy of feeling for the sacredness of the London Treaty of 1839 regarding Belgium. Our Ambassador seems to have been of the opinion that such haste was not necessary. The Germans could enter France by way of the Fortress line Toul-Verdun, if they were so alarmed that they could not wait a few days longer to see whether Sir Edward Grey's art of persuasion and his amiable character could not mollify Russia and bring Austria to an acknowledgment of her sins. Upon this the Imp. Chancellor asked, whether he knew what it would cost to cross the way of an Empire fighting for its existence. (These military Statesmen are really of the opinion that nations can be destroyed by cannon shots.) That was a threat and there was only one way out of this hostile encounter of irritated tempers, national egotism and mutual ignorance. It was a splendid opportunity for our

government to place itself at the head of the people. But no British government, as far as I can remember, has ever understood the people. Mr. Asquith, true to the Gladstonian tradition that a liberal Prime Minister must know nothing of foreign politics, much less meddle with them, turned back to 1839 and took the legal point of view regarding the "violation of Belgium's Neutrality' Despite his conviction of being a liberal Statesman, Mr. Asquith is in reality almost what the Kaiser would be were he from Yorkshire and an advocate, instead of being half English and to the other part a Hohenzollern.

Regarding freedom of nations, history will make no difference between Mr. Asquith and Metternich. The former is obliged to keep to the safe academic ground, for the very simple reason that, would he speak of the incarceration of editors, democratic agitators etc. (!!!) in Germany, the answer would be a Homeric laughther intermingled with questions "And what, is the stifter with Egypt" "Votes for Women" "rlave you been in India lately?" "Make Mc. Kenna Kaiser." etc. etc. which would certain disturb his poise. The plain truth is, that with the exception of militarism, Germany is in many points more democratic than England. And now, what have we done for the Belgians?

Have we protected them from an Invasion? Did we give them half a million soldiers to fight by their side when the avalanche came rushing upon them? Or did we sit here in security and praise Belgiums Heroism in articles which endeavoured to convey that though the Belgian soldier be but 4 feet tall, he is nevertheless smart - for his size? Alas, when the Belgian soldiers called "Where are the English." the answer was given in the form of an explosive mass about the size of a room, thrown by a German mortar, which shattered the Belgians into the earth, - the Belgians whom we were unable to save from the terrors of a war.

We did not protect Belgium, no Belgium protected us, in allowing Germany to conquer it.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Berlin, Germany, January 5, 1915. Exports from this Consular district of Berlin, for the four quarters ending December 31, 1914 and a comparison of the four quarters of 1913.

100	1913		1914	
1	United States	\$19,756.742 United States	\$16,250,291	
	Philippines	268,509 Philippines		
1000	Porto Rico	4,400 Porto Rico		
-	Hawaii	13,952 Hawaii	1.333	
and the second se	Loss of 1914 compared wit	\$20.043.603	\$16,455,598 Julius G. Lay,	

American Consul General.

RUUK

California Stephany Speciality: American delicacies.

:: :: No increase of price for any goods. :: :: Replenish your pantry while our stock lasts.

Ask for price-list.



JANUARY 8, 1914.

Djemal Pasha not Dead. Constantinople, January 6th. The report

emanating from Cairo of the murder of Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine, is absolutely without foundation.

Indian Troops Sent Away from Egypt. Rome, January 5th. Giornale d'Italia reports from Cairo that all Indian troops in Egypt have been dispatched to France. The English are afraid they may refuse to fight against their Turkish coreligionists.

Frederic Warren

Exponent of Jean de Reszke's

method

9 Prinzregenten Str. Tel. Uhland 1051

is a charming person, incapable of cutting the leader of an opposition to pieces or of telling a German that he would like to have him shot. So is Lord Cromer a Junker. Mr. Winston Churchill is a peculiar though not unpleasant mixture of Junker and Yankee. His open Anti-German pugnacity is by far more popular than the moralising talk of He is a his contemporaries. reckless and jovial Junker, whereas Lord Curzon is of a proud sprit. But why continue to prolong this list. On our island the Junker may be found literally speaking "in all shops". It is very difficult for anyone who is neither Junker nor a successful advocate to obtain admission into the English Cabinet. Our foreign office is a Junker Club. Our ruling classes are to a large degree Junkers. All those who are not Junkers are chaff thrown thither by the wind, whose only claim is some talent or other, but

generally the talent of making money And of course the Kaiser is a Junker, though not quite as genuine as the Crownprince, but far less autocratic than Sir Edward Grey, who without asking us sent us into the war, by one word spoken to an Ambassador and pledged our wealth to our foreign allies by one stroke of his pen.

Now, knowing what a Junker is, let us for a moment regard a Militarist. A Militarist is a person who believes that all real power lies in the ability of killing, and that Providence sides with the large Batallions. The most popular of all Militarists is General Friedrich von Bernhardi, thanks to the zeal with which we have bought and quoted his book. But we cannot give the general the benefit of having preceded our own military authors. I am old enough to remember the beginning phase of our by no means new anti-German propaganda. The Franco-German war of 1870 left Europe very much surprised. Up to that time nobody thought of dreading Prussia. It is true, Germany had defeated Denmark, but Denmark is ouly a small country. Germany had further defeated Austria; but it occurs to nobody that defeats are not of such importance as the militarists think, for is not Austria as important as ever?

el iv

Suddenly Germany throws France into the dust! Soon after that we produce our first pages of military literature. The moral was: To arms, or Germany will besiege/London as it has besieged Paris. From that time on, English propaganda for a war with Germany has never stop ped.... I do not condemn those whose propagandism I am describing, but they

nobody would have given two pence for any treaty; we have no right to talk about the sanctity of treaties, even if the paper baskets of our foreign office were not filled with such "waste paper." General von Bernhardi's assertions that circumstances may change treaties, is not a page from Machiavelli but a commonplace out

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