Important News Events of the World Summarized

European War News

The Turkish torpedo-boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was announced in a British official statement issued in London. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed.

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Capture of another British ammunition vessel on the Tigris by the Turks, in following up the British retreat from near Bagdad, is reported by the Turkish war office at Constantinople.

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General Trombi of the Italian army has fallen in the fierce fighting before Goritz. His death is announced at Rome in an official bulletin.

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Retreating Serbian troops have been overtaken and defeated near the Albanian border by the Bulgarians, the war office announced. More than one hundred cannon were taken. The occupation of Monastir by Germans and Bulgarians is officially confirmed at Berlin.

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A German commander of a division has been captured by the Russians in the fighting southwest of Pinsk, it was officially admitted at Berlin.

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A Central News dispatch to London from Bucharest states that the Austrians have evacuated Lemberg owing to an epidemic of scurvy. According to this dispatch the victims number 200 fresh cases daily.

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The Turkish war office announced at Constantinople that in the fighting at the Dardanelles a cruiser of the allies had been hit three times and forced to retire.

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The defeat of the British troops who were advancing on Bagdad has developed into a rout, according to an official report received at Berlin from the Turkish general headquarters. The British losses are estimated at over 5,000 men.

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Domestic

Germany is making great purchases of copper, cotton, wool, lard, wheat, farm machinery and other products in the markets of the United States it was learned at Chicago. The products are being bought subject to delivery in Germany, "sixty days after the war ends," or "on order."

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Five additional indictments were returned at New York against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, Englebert Bronkhorst and Paul Daeche. All were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, to commit assault with deadly weapons and to destroy ships.

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The honor system among the convicts in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., is doomed. Warden Zimmer believes the system pernicious and will enforce what he calls the "merit rule."

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Company L returned to Rhinelander, Wis., after the three bandits who shot two deputy sheriffs made their escape from the marsh in which they had been hiding for two days.

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The good ship Oscar II, with Henry Ford's peace pilgrims aboard, set sail from New York for blood-stained Europe. Cheers and tears flooded Hoboken's water front. William Jennings Bryan stood on the end of the thronged dock waving a red rose and murmuring "God bless you."

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One hundred thousand dollars was the estimated fire loss sustained when the Stevens block was destroyed at Maquoketa, Ia. Carrol Phillips, a fireman, is in the hospital with injuries.

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The name of Woodrow Wilson as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination was filed at Lincoln, Neb., to be placed on the Nebraska primary ballot in 1916.

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Samuel Keener, twenty-seven, is lodged in jail at Pittsburgh, Pa., for 30 days for alleged threats to kill President Wilson if he did not maintain strict neutrality and to blow up the Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh.

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William Jennings Bryan has been served in New York with an order signed by Justice Giegerich requiring him to appear for examination regarding the transaction connected with the sale by the U. S. to Greece of two battleships.

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Damages estimated at $300,000 resulted at St. Paul by fire which swept the buildings of F. J. Leslie & Co., wholesale paper dealers, and Barrett & Barrett, wholesale vinegar and glassware house.

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A two-ton bowlder fell from an overhanging cliff near Spokane, Wash., upon Great Northern train No. 44, crashed through the roof of the express car and killed W. C. Dunbar, the express messenger.

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Officials of the large refineries at Philadelphia say the public will be forced to pay at least ten cents a pound for granulated sugar in the next three months, as a result of conditions arising from the war.

Fifty-four men were indicted at Chicago, each forty-six times, by the grand jury. They are charged with being labor sluggers, crooked business agents of unions, manufacturers participating in the crooked work or as other members of unions who conspired to do an illegal act.

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Cardinal Gibbons was vexed when shown an alleged interview at Baltimore, Md., quoting him as "definitely taking his stand against preparedness." "This is absolutely unauthorized," he said. "I have given no one the right to speak for me to this effect. The paragraph is entirely without authority."

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Washington

The state department at Washington received another inquiry on the request for the Boy-Ed and Von Papen inquiry from the Berlin foreign office, transmitted by Ambassador Gerard. It was made known officially in Washington that the United States would decline to go into the question of facts on the subject and would not disclose the sources of its information.

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The Susan B. Anthony amendment was introduced again in the house at Washington by Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

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Uncle Sam will need more than a billion and a quarter dollars to cover the expenditures he expects to make in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, according to estimates submitted to congress at Washington by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department. The estimates call for a total of $1,285,857,808.16.

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State department officials at Washington insisted they had not changed plans to have American Minister Brand Whitlock return to Belgium. They scouted unofficial press reports that Germany was objecting to Whitlock's return.

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Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals has made an exhaustive report to Secretary Garrison at Washington on the slides in the Panama canal. He believes the limit of the present movement has been reached.

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The wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt has been set for December 18, it was announced at the White House at Washington.

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The state department announced formally at Washington that it had asked for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German embassy here, because of their "objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters."

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Senator Clarke of Arkansas was elected president pro tem. of the senate at Washington by a vote of 28 to 23. Clarke was elected in the caucus of senate Democrats after more than two hours of continuous balloting.

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Mexican Revolt

Typhus fever has grown to such alarming proportions in Mexico City as to terrify the entire population. The deaths from the disease now exceed 130 a day.

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After being robbed and then tortured by Villa soldiers, McEnnis Ring, an American mining man and storekeeper at Cos, Sonora, a short distance north of Nacozari, arrived at Douglas, Ariz.

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Admiral Winslow, commander of the Pacific fleet, informed the navy department at Washington by wireless of the escape of J. D. Dillingham, an American, from Indians near Las Mochis, Mex.

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Personal

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., retired, is in a serious condition at his hotel as a result of an attack of apoplexy suffered in New York.

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According to a cable from Bournemouth, England, received at Newport, R. I., Mrs. Francis Ormond French, mother of Mrs. Elsie Vanderbilt, is dead.

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Ohio Columbus Barber, aged seventy-four, Akron millionaire, and Mary F. Orr, aged thirty-eight, his private secretary for twelve years, were married at Akron, O. Mr. Barber is widely known as the founder of the Diamond Match company.

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Lilly Hinton, famous as an emotional actress twenty years ago, was found dead at her country home at Linwood, N. J. Heart failure was given as the cause.

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Foreign

Three outbreaks by rebels have been put down by the authorities at Shanghai, who apparently have the situation well in hand. The cruiser Chao-Ho was abandoned by the rebels after it had been shelled and set on fire.

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The British war office announced at London that no more pictorial postcards may be addressed to neutrals.

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The six new cardinals created, whose names were made public at Rome, are: Mgr. Giulio Tonti, nuncio at Lisbon; Mgr. Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo, archbishop of Florence; Mgr. Giovanni Cagliero, nuncio for Central American states; Mgr. Andreas Furwirth, Austrian by birth, nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Raffaele Scapinello, nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Girgio Gusmini, archbishop of Bologna.

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Advices to London from Rozendaal (Holland) state that Belgian newspapers under the German censorship have been ordered to announce that Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, will not return to Brussels.

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The American ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, repeated his request to the Austrian government at Vienna that it make a reply to the American note respecting the circumstances in connection with the sinking of the steamship Ancona.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

AUDITOR GENERAL EXPLAINS TROUBLE WITH STATE FINANCES.

SYSTEM UNBUSINESS-LIKE

Plaintiffs Attacking Blue Sky Law Claim Act Is Similar to South Dakota Law Recently Declared Unconstitutional.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—With the present financial depression in the state treasury comes the question from tax-payers all over the state. "What is Wrong?" It is hard to understand why with taxes as high as they are the state has to go "broke" even for a short space of time.

Undoubtedly the man most competent to explain is Auditor General Fuller. He says:

"Our whole trouble lies in the fact that the legislature appropriates money and tells its recipients they can have it long before the state gets it. The last session of the legislature appropriated money for special purposes and made those appropriations available July 1. As it supplied the necessary authority for the levying of taxes to meet disbursements, the legislature figured its work well done. But don't forget that the state will not see a cent of money come in as taxes until next January 15.

"In the meantime the institutions that are to receive that money cannot be blamed for hounding me and for hounding the state treasurer for those appropriations. Their officials argue rightly that the legislature made their funds available July 1. But, of course, even the legislature can't make available July 1 last what we do not get until January 15 next.

"I am not criticizing this last legislature. Economy was its watchword and wisely, too. Every institution was told plainly that no special appropriations would be given unless absolutely necessary. All were cut down to the bone. The institutional officials thought that because they had kept their demands low, they would get their money right off.

"For months I have been writing letters to officers of the various institutions that they could not get their special appropriations until after the taxes began to come in. Yet they come back and tell me that the money is absolutely necessary. They have new buildings to put up to house people during the winter months, etc., etc. All of this is true, but I cannot help them. Their only remedy is to change the laws so that they would have the money ready for them in July or else know that they had no right to demand it until later.

"If the great bulk of appropriations for special purposes could be made to read 'This money not available until January 15 next,' all of the troubles like we have now would be ended. That is what ought to be done, and if we are ever to quit this unbusiness-line method; will have to be done."

Blue Sky Law Attacked.

That the Michigan "blue sky" law, now being tested as to its constitutionality by federal Judges Denison, Sessions and Tuttle, is almost identical with the South Dakota "blue sky" law, which was recently declared unconstitutional by three federal judges of the South Dakota circuit, is the statement of Attorney Hal H. Smith, representing the plaintiffs in the present attack on the local law with regard to the flotation of securities.

Decision in the case is expected soon, and the decision of the South Dakota judges has been filed with those sitting in the Michigan case, the papers having been filed on a supplemental brief.

Meanwhile, the Michigan judges have granted an injunction restraining the Michigan securities commission from interfering with about 20 investment security concerns which filed interveners with the court, the order being issued Wednesday. The injunction might be taken as a straw to indicate the fate of the "blue sky" law.

The test of the Michigan law was brought in the suit of N. W. Halsey & Co., and other dealers in investment securities, against the Michigan securities commission, filed during the first of September, and argued at Grand Rapids, November 13.

The "blue sky" law of 1913 was declared unconstitutional two years ago by the same judges who now hold the fate of the 1915 law in their hands.

Attorney Smith, representing the plaintiffs, contends that the 1915 law is practically the same as the 1913 law, the principal difference in them being that under the old law, the test of the securities was based on whether they might prove a loss to the purchaser, while under the 1915 law, the test is based on the question of whether the disposal of the securities might prove a fraud against the purchasers. In other phases the technical points of both laws, he contends, work toward the same ends.

The contention of the plaintiffs is that the government cannot shut off the sale of any securities for fear that they might prove a loss in the future, provided that the securities are honestly sold in legal transactions. If a fraud later develops, it is urged, there are plenty of laws for prosecution for fraud, but the law has not the power to punish in advance for a fraud not committed, under the ruling that such fraud might be committed in the future, if certain securities were sold.

Approves Charlotte Action.

"Through the efforts of the teachers' parents club of Charlotte, the board of education of that city has agreed to instal fire escapes on the grammar school buildings and their action will undoubtedly result in all other schools being properly equipped with fire escapes according to the state law," said State Fire Marshal Winship.

According to information that has reached State Fire Marshal Winship, parents are making personal inspections of the school building since the disastrous fire at Peabody, Kan., in which a number of small children were burned to death because there was no method of escape.

"The parents are demanding that the schools be made safe and are insisting, inasmuch as they pay for the protection, that fire escapes be installed as the law requires," said Winship. "The recent fires at Peabody, Pittsburg, Brooklyn, New York and other places clearly demonstrates that in case of fire or panic such buildings are seldom equipped with adequate exits and fire escapes.

"The fire marshal law provides that any building used for public purposes of two or more stories in height, including all school buildings, theatres, opera house, auditoriums, lodge rooms, or in halls in which the public is allowed to congregate, must be equipped with standard fire escapes, such fire escapes to be constructed under the supervision, direction and approval of the state fire marshal or the chief of the local fire department.

It is the duty of local officials, including the fire chiefs, as well as the state fire marshal to enforce the law and in case of violation of this section any person or board may be punished by a fine of $100 and imprisonment in the county jail for 90 days."

Report of State Superintendent.

According to the seventy-eighth annual report of the department of public instruction issued last week by Superintendent Keeler 47 county normals were in operation during the year and from these were graduated 667 teachers for work in the rural schools.

In 1912 six per cent of the districts of the state forfeited their primary money, while last year less than one per cent forfeited. Districts which formerly stored up their primary money are using that money for tuition and better salaries, or in some cases schools of one room are becoming two room schools.

The report shows the attention that is being given to the work for the mentally dificient children in the state. A recent investigation shows that approximately one-fourth of the cities and towns have special classes for delinquents, backward, defective and late entering pupils, but only three per cent report classes for the exceptionally bright.

"While city superintendents are nearly unanimous in their approval of special classes for the former, they do not so generally favor classes for the exceptionally bright," said Superintendent Keeler. "Conditions in the rural districts and small towns prevent the organization of these special classes.

"Open air schools and rooms for tubercular and anaemic children are in operation. These are either in separate buildings or on the roofs of other school buildings. It is evident that Michigan is keeping pace with the other states in all affairs pertaining to the development of the children of the state."

Governor Appoints Delegates.

Governor Ferris has appointed the following delegates to represent Michigan at the sixth annual drainage and flood prevention congress to be held at Cairo, Ill., January 19, 20 and 21, 1916:

John W. Smith, Port Huron; William H. Agans, Standish; Fred W. Matz, Mt. Clemens; James S. Butler, Oxford; Alonzo Griffin, Durand; L. C. Williams, Marshall; Frank A. Stryker, St. Joseph; Frank H. Olmstead, Midland; E. G. Hulse, St. Johns; D. S. England, Woodland; Stuart B. Nicol; Sandusky; A. H. Reid, Flint; John McGivney, Howell; Louis F. Green, St. Johns; Frank L. Covert, Pontiac; Frank McPhillips, Saginaw; Frank A. Groger, Onsted; William H. Moore, Palmyra; Clifford G. Olmstead, Midland; Albert H. Bosch, Hudsonville; Charles W. Clark, Dansville; M. L. Evans, Coldwater.

Fights Fire Marshal's Order.

William E. Sheffield, a druggist of Benton Harbor, has obtained an injunction in the circuit court of Berrien county, restraining State Fire Marshal John T. Winship and his assistant, Sam Robinson, from removing a large oil cloth sign from in front of Sheffield's place of business.

The matter is to be argued before the judge on December 13, and the outcome will be watched with interest by the Michigan fire chiefs, Firemen's association and the Fire Prevention association, who oppose such advertising on the grounds that it is a fire menace and an obstruction to the work of the fire department.

The attorney general department will handle the case for the state fire marshal.

Petition Thrown Out.

Judge Collingwood Friday denied the Ingham county "wets" petition for a mandamus ordering a vote on local option in April. The court held that the "wets" petitions were void because 10 full days, exclusive of days of posting and time of making of affidavits, did not elapse between the two actions, are required by law. The same situation exists in eight other counties, except that "dry" forces are the petitioners.

Look Out For Shoppers.

State Fire Marshal John Winship is notifying his inspectors and fire chiefs throughout the state to give particular attention during the holidays to the inspection of large department stores and the five and ten cent stores where Christmas shoppers congregate in large numbers.

Winship is warning the officials to insist on adequate exits and to see that fire escapes are kept clear and unobstructed.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Best heavy steers, $6.50@7.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $5.50@6.50; mixed steers and heifers, $5@6; handy light butchers, $4.75@5.50; light butchers, $4.25@5; best cows, $5@5.25; butcher cows, $4.25@4.50; common cows, $3.75@4; canners, $3@3.65; best heavy bulls, $5.25@5.50; bologna bulls, $4.50@5; stock bulls, $3.75@4.50; feeders, $6@7; stockers, $4.50@5.75; milkers and springers, $40@80.

The veal calf trade for good quality stuff was active at from $10 to $10.50; best common stuff of all kinds was very dull at $7 to $9.

Best lambs, $8.85@9; fair lambs, $8@8.50; light to common lambs, $6@7.50; fair to good sheep, $4.75@5.50; culls and common, $3@4.

In the hog department the run was by far the largest ever known here. Packers bought mixed grades at $6.10@6.25, stopping at the quarter; pigs at $5.25@5.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, Receipts, 4,625; heavy and shipping grades demoralized, 50@75c lower; other grades 25c lower; about 20 cars good cattle unsold; best steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,390 lbs. sold at $8.30@8.65; fair to good, $7.50@8; plain and coarse, $6.50@7; best Canadian steers, $7.25@7.85; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., $6.75@7.25; do, 1,050 to 1,150 to 1,150 lbs., $6.25@6.75; choice to prime handy steers, natives, $7@7.50; fair to good grassers, $6@6.50; light common grassers, $5.25@5.75; prime fat heifers, $6.50@7; light grass heifers, $5@6; best fat cows, $6@6.25; butcher cows, $4.50@5.25; cutters $3.50@4; canners, $3@3.35; fancy bulls, $4@5; light bulls, $4@5; stockers, good, $5.50@6; light common stockers, $4.50@5.25; feeding steers, $6.25@6.50; milkers and springers, $65@100.

Hogs—Receipts 2,800; market 25c lower; heavy, $6@6.60; mixed and yorkers, $6.40@6.50; pigs, $5.25@5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; top lambs, $9.25@9.35; yearlings, $7@7.50; wethers, $6@6.25; ewes, $5.25@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 900; slow; tops, $11; fair to good, $9.50@10.25; grassers, $3.75@5.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, $1.16; December opened with an advance of 1-2c at $1.15 1-2, advanced to $1.16 1-2 and closed at $1.16; May opened at $1.16 and advanced to $1.21 1-2; No 1 white, $1.13.

Corn—Cash No 3, 67 1-2c; No 3 yellow, 69c; No 1 yellow, 67 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 45c; No 3 white, 43 1-2c; No 4 white, 41@41 1-2c; sample, 37@40c.

Rye—Cash No 2, 97 1-2c bid.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $3.60; December, $3.50; January, $3.40.

Cloverseed—Prime spot and December, $12.10; March, $12; prime alsike, $10.20.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.70.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $18@19; standard timothy, $17@18; light mixed, $17@18; No 2 timothy, $15@16; No 1 mixed, $14@15; No 2 mixed, $10@13; No 1 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton in carlots, Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: First patent, $5.90; second patent, $5.70; straight, $5.40; spring patent, $6.20; rye flour, $5.80 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $23; standard middlings, $25; fine middlings, $30; coarse cornmeal, $29; cracked corn, $30; corn and oat chop, $28 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Greenings, $3@3.50; Spy, $3@3.75; Baldwins, $3.25@3.50; steele reds, $4@4.50 per bbl; western, boxes, $1.75@1.85.

Mushrooms—45@50c per lb.

Cabbage—$1.75 per bbl.

Rabbits—$2.50@2.75 per doz.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20@22c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8 1-2@9c; heavy, 7@8c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 12@13c; common, 10@11c per lb.

Lettuce—Head, $2.75@3 per hamper; hothouse, 7@8c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln-dried, $1.40@1.50 per hamper.

Maple Sugar—New, 14@15c per lb; syrup, $1@1.10 per gal.

Celery—Michigan, heavy fancy, 25@30c per doz; shipped in, 20@22c per doz.

Onions—Yellow, $1.25 per 70-lb sack; white, $1.75 per bu; Spanish, $1.50 per box.

Nuts—Spanish chestnuts, 13@14c per lb; shellbark hickory, $2.25; large hickory, $2 per bu; black walnuts, $1.25 per bu.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 6c per lb.

Potatoes—Michigan, 65@75c; Minnesota red, 75c; Minnesota white, 75c per bu in sacks.

Live Poultry—No 1 spring chickens, 14 1-2@15c; medium spring chickens, 13@13 1-2c; heavy hens, 12 1-2@13c; medium hens, 11 1-2@12c; light hens, 9@10c; ducks, 14 1-2@15c; geese, 13 1-2@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; spring turkeys, 20c per lb.

Cheese (wholesale lots)—Michigan flats, 15 1-4@15 1-2c; New York flats, 16 3-4@17c; brick, 16 3-4@17c; limburger: 2-lb pkgs 15c, 1-lb pkgs 16c; imported Swiss, 38c; domestic Swiss, 20@25; long horns, 16 1-2@17c; daisies, 16@16 1-2c per lb.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 23@24c; geese, 12@14c; ducks, 15@16c; spring chickens, 14@15c; hens, 12@12 1-2c per lb.

Hides—No 1 cured, 19c; No 1 green, 17c; No 1 cured bulls, 14c; No 1 green bulls, 11c; No 1 cured veal kip, 18c; No 1 green veal kip, 16c; No 1 cured murrain, 14c; No 1 green murrain, 14c; No 1 cured calf, 11c; No 1 cured veal kip, 20c; No 1 green hides, $4; No 2 horseshides, $3; No 2 hides 1c and No 2 kip and calf, 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$1.50.

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Der Lügenmarkt der Alliierten steht im Zeichen der Hochkonjunktur. Wenn die in einer halbamtlichen Berliner Depesche aufgestellte Behauptung, den Alliierten ginge es gerade dann am schlechtesten, wenn sie am meisten lügen, richtig ist, dann muß es um die Sache der Alliierten wirklich herzlich schlecht bestellt sein. Eine kurze Umschau auf den Kriegsschauplätzen bestätigt diese Auffassung in jeder Hinsicht. Dies kann in besonderm Maße vom serbischen Kriegsschauplatze gesagt werden. Die Aufgabe der Mackensen-Armee in Serbien ist erledigt. Die noch übrige Arbeit kann von kleineren Truppenverbänden besorgt werden. Das Gros der Serbenarmee befindet sich nicht mehr auf dem serbischen Heimatsboden, und in wenigen Tagen wird sich das im Süden wiederholen, was im Norden soeben vollendet worden ist. Vom Amselfeld, wo die Mackensen-Armee die letzte Schlacht gewann, bis zur Südgrenze Serbiens, ist der Weg noch weit und dürfte mehrere Tage in Anspruch nehmen, zumal man mit Sicherheit annehmen kann, daß die Serben die Mitrovitza-Uesküb-Bahn, die vom Amselfeld nach Süden führt, gründlich zerstört haben. Sicher haben die Alliierten in Südserbien bedeutende Verstärkungen erhalten. Man ersieht dies schon aus dem immer stärker werdenden Widerstand, den sie den Bulgaren am Crna-Flusse entgegensetzen. Bis zur Ankunft Mackensens werden die Bulgaren die Linie halten müssen. Daß sie es tun werden, hat die Vergangenheit schon zur Genüge bewiesen. Zudem sind Teile der Gallwitz-Armee schon auf der wieder hergestellten Strecke der Hauptbahn im Süden angekommen und haben in das südliche Schlachtterrain eingegriffen. Man muß unwillkürlich an die Zeit von Antwerpen und den „Entsatz" der Festung durch die Engländer denken, wenn man in diesen Tagen in der englischen Presse von der „Rettung Serbiens" spricht. Die Wunder, auf die die Alliierten bei Lemberg, Warschau und anderen gefallenen Hoffnungen gewartet hatten, werden auch hier ausbleiben. Das Unternehmen trägt schon jetzt den Stempel der Katastrophe oder der Blamage.

Die serbische Kampagne der Alliierten steht anscheinend im engsten Zusammenhange mit der Dardanellen-Kampagne. Die neuerdings wieder ausgebrochenen Kämpfe auf Gallipolis sind Rückzugsgefechte, die das Verschwinden des Gros von der Halbinsel decken sollen. In Londoner Zeitungen spricht man ganz offen davon, daß die augenblicklich nach Saloniki geschickten Truppen von den Dardanellen kommen. An einen gänzlichen Abbruch dieser Kampagne braucht man deshalb noch nicht zu glauben. Lord Kitchener ist ein zu guter Führer, als daß er durch die plötzliche und gänzliche Aufgabe der Dardanellen-Kampagne den besten Teil der türkischen Armee zur Verwendung auf anderen Kriegsschauplätzen frei geben würde. Ein beträchtlicher Teil der Dardanellen-Armee wird der Sicherheit halber und um die Türken festzuhalten, auf den nahen griechischen Inseln, auf denen die Briten sich festgesetzt haben, zurückbehalten werden, und auch die Flotte wird in Aktion bleiben. Zudem wäre es für die Engländer jetzt wegen ihrer Bagdad-Kampagne sehr unangebracht, den Türken die Gelegenheit zu geben, diese anscheinend noch schwache türkische Armee in Bagdad zu verstärken. Daß diese Armee so schwach ist, wie es aus allen türkischen Berichten hervorzugehen scheint, ist ohne Zweifel ein Beweis dafür, daß die türkischen Führer der Bagdad-Kampagne der Briten keine allzu große Bedeutung beimessen. Selbst die Einnahme der alten Kalifenstadt durch die Engländer würde keine Kalamität sein, da Bagdad von jedem Kriegsschauplatz, in dem die Briten eingreifen könnten, noch Hunderte von Meilen entfernt ist. Außerdem wird die Marschroute schwieriger, je weiter sie sich nach Norden zieht. Die Bagdad-Kampagne hätte nur im Falle eines endgültigen Sieges der Engländer Bedeutung, da sie nichts als ein Eroberungszug ist, der im sicheren Glauben an den Sieg vor vielen Monaten unternommen wurde.

Die Lage auf den europäischen Kriegsschauplätzen ist, soweit die französische und russische Front in Betracht kommt, gänzlich unverändert geblieben. Zum erstenmal seit Ausbruch des Krieges geben selbst die Russen zu, daß sie nichts zu berichten haben. Die Franzosen tun dasselbe und geben so alltäglich zu, daß sie das Nutzlose ihrer Bemühungen eingesehen haben. Nach den furchtbaren Anstrengungen vor zwei Monaten müssen sie sich sagen, daß mit dem Schwächerwerden ihrer Kräfte auch die Aussichtslosigkeit auf den Sieg immer größer wird. Die russische Armee, die größte Hoffnung der Weltmächte, versagt seit der Wilna-Schlacht so gut wie gänzlich, und es wird immer klarer, daß sie sich von den furchtbaren Schlägen, die sie erhalten, während dieses Krieges nicht wird erholen können. Die russische Armee ist heute keine Gefahr mehr, und angesichts dieser unbestreitbaren Tatsache müssen die immer wiederkehrenden Meldungen einer aktiven Beteiligung Rußlands an der Balkan-Kampagne als kindisch bezeichnet werden.

In den letzten Tagen haben die Alliierten große Hoffnungen auf die italienischen Kämpfe um Görz gesetzt. Die Hoffnungen mögen teilweise berechtigt sein, aber selbst der Fall von Görz würde den italienischen Krieg nicht für die Alliierten entscheiden. Die östlich und nördlich von Görz liegenden Berge machen ein weiteres Vordringen der Italiener so gut wie unmöglich.

Auf diplomatischem Gebiete dauern die Bemühungen der Alliierten um die aktive Unterstützung Rumäniens und Griechenlands fort. Sie werden gleichfalls fehlschlagen, da den Alliierten die Vorbedingungen zum diplomatischen Siege, die Siege auf den Schlachtfeldern, fehlen.

Die Not in Polen.

Warschau, über London. Der Frühwinter hat die Not der Zivilbevölkerung in ganz Polen und namentlich in den großen Städten auf die Spitze getrieben. Die Vorräte an Nahrungsmitteln sind äußerst knapp und reichen kaum noch hin, um die Bevölkerung vor dem Hungertode zu bewahren. In Warschau und in Lodz sind nahezu 700,000 Personen auf die Fürsorge der deutschen Behörden angewiesen, von denen sie alltäglich mit Brot und Kartoffeln versehen werden. Zu der drohenden Hungernot gesellt sich die Wohnungsnot. Im Warschau-Gebiet allein haben die Russen auf ihrem Rückzuge nicht weniger als 4600 Dörfer verbrannt. Die Einwohner, die zum größten Teil zurückgekehrt sind, hausen in den Unterständen. Leuthin hat die deutsche Regierung den Ärmsten Bauholz frei zur Verfügung gestellt, sodaß viele jetzt in der Lage sind, die zerstörten Wohnungen wieder aufzubauen. An Kleidern und Schuhen herrscht nicht minder großer Mangel. Schuhleder ist nur zu fast unerschwinglichen Preisen erhältlich. Komitees, die sich aus Juden und Christen zusammensetzen, versuchen zusammen mit den deutschen Behörden ihr bestes, um die Not zu lindern, doch gelingt ihnen dies nur teilweise. Hunderte von Polen sterben täglich infolge der mangelhaften Ernährung und ungenügenden Wohnungsverhältnisse. Die deutschen Behörden führen einen verzweifelten Kampf zur Ausrottung der überall infolge der herrschenden Unreinlichkeit auftretenden Seuchen, und sie haben Riesiges geleistet. Vom Ausland und von reichen Polen sind schon bedeutende Summen gesammelt worden, die zur Beschaffung von Nahrungsmitteln benutzt werden. Mit Hilfe dieses Geldes ist es möglich gewesen, bisher 1,250,000 Portionen Suppe und Brot zu verteilen. Nur ein Drittel dieser Nahrungsmittel konnte von denen, die sie erhielten, bezahlt werden.

20 Millionen Bushel Weizen von Canada beschlagnahmt.

Ottawa, Can. Der Chef-Getreidekommissär R. Magill, beschlagnahmte im Auftrage der Regierung gegen 20 Millionen Bushel Weizen von No. 1, 2 und 3 die in Elevatoren zu Port Arthur, Fort William und im östlichen Canada lagern.

Dieser Weizen soll zur Ausführung von Aufträgen die von Großbritannien und deren Verbündeten eingingen, benutzt werden. Die Preisbestimmung wird später erfolgen.

Die Handlungsweise der kanadischen Regierung begründet sich darauf Getreidehändler und Spekulanten vom Einheimsen riesiger Profite fern zu halten.

Interessant dabei ist, daß ein bedeutender Teil des beschlagnahmten Weizens, Bürgern der Ver. Staaten gehört, und derselbe einfach den Besitzer gewechselt hat. Aus der Hand von Privaten geht die Frucht in die der Regierung über. Die Versendung soll ohne Verzug erfolgen.

In der Schwebe.

London. Die deutsche amtliche Meldung, daß die serbische Kampagne nunmehr erledigt sei, hat in England die widersprechendsten Gefühle verursacht. Ein Teil der Presse zieht die deutsche Meldung in Zweifel und stützt sich auf die anglo-französische Armee, die in Südserbien auf weitere Verstärkungen wartet, während ein anderer Teil ihre Stimme zu Vorwürfen gegen die Regierung erhebt, die in ihren Vorbereitungen auf die Balkan-Kampagne lässig gewesen sei. Man hofft, daß das schlechte Wetter die Ankunft der Mackensen-Armee in Südserbien aufschieben werde, sodaß die Alliierten Zeit gewännen, ihre Stellungen zu verbessern.