WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

European War News

German gains over both the British and the French are conceded by Sir John French and the official statement from Paris. The British have lost virtually all the Hohenzollern redoubt and the French a cross-roads on heights south of Givenchy. The great battle continues with utmost ferocity.

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The allies lost 190,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the recent fighting in Artois and Champagne, according to German estimates. The French lost 136,000 and the British 60,000, it was stated. The German losses are placed at less than one-fifth of these totals.

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The time limit set by Russia in her demand upon Bulgaria to openly break with Germany, Austria and Turkey and to expel from her borders German and Austrian military officers has expired. So far as is known in London the Sofia government has made no reply.

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According to the Times, the Russian minister at Sofia has delivered a formal ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the expulsion of all German officers in Bulgaria within twenty-four hours.

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The French and British lost 100,000 killed and wounded during the first three days of their drive in Artois and Champagne, according to the special correspondent of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, who was privileged to witness the battle on the Champagne front at the invitation of the German general staff.

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France and Great Britain are preparing to enforce military measures, already agreed upon, to defend Serbia and Greece against oppression by Bulgaria, says a dispatch from Paris.

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Capt. Harold T. Cawley, member of the British parliament for the Haywood division of Lancashire, has been killed in the Dardanelles fighting. Captain Cawley is the third member of parliament who has been killed in action.

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The German war office announced at Berlin that during September there were captured on the Russian front about 96,000 men, 37 cannon and 298 machine guns.

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Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports progress south of Dvinsk, where the Russians have been forced back into the marshes and lakes, but he still is a long way from that city.

Domestic

Eight hundred men, according to the estimate made by union officials, walked out of the factory of the Florsheim Shoe company at Chicago. The strike was called because of the discharge of a workman.

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The city council of Terre Haute, Ind., by a vote of 6 to 3 decided to remove Mayor James Gossom as a result of the impeachment trial. He will appeal to the circuit court.

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While the mayor of Chicago was closing the saloons of that city on Sunday, thus calling into effect a law which had not been enforced for 70 years, Minneapolis voted to remain wet. Wholesale charges of fraud and violations of the corrupt practice act were brought by the drys and ten arrests were made.

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Riots, a slugging affray in which a strike breaker was severly beaten and several arrests marked the opening of the second week of the garment workers' strike at Chicago.

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Four men robbed the passengers aboard a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train at Glencoe, Minn., escaping with about $300 after being shot at by two passengers. It is believed one of the robbers was wounded.

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Private Patrick J. Sullivan of the Third United States cavalry was murdered while doing sentry duty on the banks of the Rio Grande, near Fort Brown, Tex. The military authorities believe that the murder was committed by Mexicans.

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That wireless telephone communication from the Atlantic seaboard to Hawaii, a distance of 4,000 miles, is now an accomplished fact was announced at the New York offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

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Sunday saloons in Chicago are doomed. Mayor Thompson by executive order will enforce the state Sunday closing law. He made this announcement in a message read to the city council.

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The National American Woman Suffrage association issued a call at New York to the suffragists of the country to attend the forty-seventh annual convention, to be held in Washington at the Willard hotel, December 14-19.

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Mrs. Mary Wielage was acquitted of the murder of her husband, Elmer Wielage, after a hard-fought trial in the circuit court in Quincy, Ill. The state asked for the death penalty for the woman, who made self-defense as her plea.

Three persons are dead and the property damage heavy as a result of a tornado which struck Morgan City, La.

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Nine mine workers entombed in the Foster Creek tunnel of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company at Coaldale for six days were taken out alive. All are expected to recover.

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The Arizona militia was ordered to proceed to Clifton, Ariz., where the mine strike has resulted in disorder. Sheriff J. J. McCach reported the situation beyond his control.

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The Herald of Newburyport, Mass., one of the oldest newspapers in the country, was published for the last time Saturday. It was started in 1773 and has never missed an edition.

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Curds McCammick and his son Elroy of Paragon, Ind., were instantly killed when their automobile was struck by a traction car.

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In ratifying the nominees of the recent primaries, the Republican state convention, held at Boston adopted a declaration of principles. Resolutions favoring national prohibition and condemning loans to foreign belligerent nations were rejected. Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall, who is the party nominee for governor, promised a vigorous campaign.

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The United States district court at Philadelphia decided the antitrust dissolution suit against the Motion Picture Patents company in favor of the government. It was charged by the government that the Motion Picture Patents company and other defendants were engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in motion pictures in violation of the antitrust law.

Sporting

More than 34,000 fans saw Charley Weegham's Whales put Chicago back into the ranks of champions after an absence of five years. The trick was turned in Weeghman's park when the North siders defeated the Pittsburgh Rebels, 3 to 0, in the ultimate game of the double-header that wound up the 1915 Federal league season.

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Mexican Revolt

Three former Villa officers, says an announcement made by the Carranza agency at Washington, are en route to Vera Cruz with a commission to arrange for the surrender of many chiefs of Villa's army.

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Personal

The death of Karl Albert Staaff, former premier of Sweden, was announced at Stockholm.

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Judge Michael Blenski of Milwaukee has been elected censor, the highest office conferred by the Polish National alliance, to succeed Adolf E. Rekkocky of Schenectady, at the alliance convention held at Schenectady.

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Capt. Elias R. Montfort of Ohio, who served for 16 years as postmaster of Cincinnati, was elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the veterans at Washington.

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Gen. Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed chief of the Russian Grenadier corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. General Kuropatkin was disgraced during the war with Japan.

Washington

Cruiser battleships of a new type bigger and faster than any battleship afloat will be the outstanding feature of the new navy construction program. This much was decided on tentatively at a preliminary conference held at Washington by President Wilson with Daniels and Padgett of the house naval affairs committee.

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Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was instructed by cable from Washington to inform the Turkish minister of foreign affairs that public sentiment in the United States was so stirred by the reports of the Armenian atrocities that unless the massacres ceased friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey would be threatened.

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Great Britain's answer to reports widely circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations for the benefit of her own exporters is given in a note made public by the state department at Washington. Data and figures are quoted at length to prove that where British exports and re-exports have increased the growth of similar trade from the United States has been many timess as large.

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Thousands of Grand Army veterans and their families stormed the White House at Washington to shake hands with their president. Secretary Tumulty calmed the storm and restored order and good feeling.

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The United States gunboat Machias, which has been stationed at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to Porto Barrios, Guatemala, at the request of the state department at Washington, it was announced by the navy department.

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Prominent men from all parts of the country interested in the present movement for more adequate preparation for war, gathered at Washington in the first national defense conference ever held. The conference is under the direction of the National Defense league.

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President Wilson at Washington acted on the Annapolis naval academy hazing cases, ordering the dismissal of six cadets, the suspension of four for one year without pay and the setting back for one year in their studies of fifteen.

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Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, took to the state department at Washington the safe-conduct for Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, who was recalled by his government at the request of the United States.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

BETTER CONDITIONS AT BOYS' SCHOOL AT LANSING ARE PROMISED.

GOVERNOR WINS HIS POINT

Supreme Court Grinds Out Several Decisions, Justice Persons Writing His First Opinion in Interesting Case.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—The better the conditions at the school here, the better the boys will be when they leave the institution," was Governor Ferris' parting statement to the board of control and superintendent of the industrial school for boys at Lansing, followed a two hours' hearing Thursday at which the governor severely criticized the methods employed at the school.

The result of the hearing was twofold. Admission of every charge made by the governor, with possibly a few exceptions, was gained from the board. Superintendent Lawson will be given a chance to carry out the new methods advised by the governor and failure of accomplishment means dismissal.

Not only was the governor prepared with statements backed by affidavits in his position, but Fred L. Keeler, state superintendent of public instruction, told the board members that the governor's position with reference to the teaching department of the school were absolutely correct, as an investigation by him had developed.

"You have 14 cottages at the school here, which constitute 14 country schools with no unity at all," declared the governor. "Your teachers are unfit for their work, are underpaid and are not getting results. The idea that the boys in this institution have to be taught differently than in any public school is nonsense. What I desire is, if you do not desire to adopt the methods I have outlined, working through the state superintendent of public instruction, call in a committee of three or five men who are up on education and its methods and let them investigate and report to you. If their findings do not coincide with mine, I am willing to resign as governor of Michigan."

Franklin Sayre, of Flushing, one of the three board members, took exception to the governor's remarks and said the school was one of the best conducted in the United States. Pinned down, the governor made him admit that he had visited only one other institution of a like character in the country.

Superintendent Lawson was rather sarcastic at times, but the governor push a hush to his remarks when he flatly asked Lawson what objection he had to improving the school. Both Lawson and Sayre answered that they had no objection, whatever.

Lawson admitted that but two towels, changed only three each week, had been allowed 40 boys in a cottage, but that now they receive three towels a week.

Lawson also admitted that the boys at the school did not have a single tooth brush.

Governor Ferris said Assistant Superintendent Daymude was guilty of taking extreme measures to discipline unruly inmates, and it was the governor's suggestion that Daymude be relieved of further responsibility. The governor also said that he had reliable information that J. Merritt Hewitt, another employe of the school, was guilty of beating the boys unmercifully and that he should not be permitted to remain in a position where he had an opportunity to exercise punishment. This matter will be taken up at another meeting and undoubtedly both men will be called before the board and the governor to answer charges made by the chief executive.

"There's another matter I want to call your attention to," said the governor. "I want you to see that the teachers desist from having the boys herb march the lockstep, prison style. It's not needed and should be abolished."

As the result of an opinion penned by Justice Rollin H. Person and concurred in by other members of the supreme bench, the Detroit & Mackinac railroad will have to pay $600 to William Moss, aged 17, of Saginaw, which is the amount of damages awarded the lad by a jury in the circuit court after he had been carried past his destination by the railroad and forced to walk eight miles through the snow.

From the record in the case it appears that William Moss and his younger sister left Saginaw December 23, 1911, to visit their grandparents at Linwood. At that time Moss was 13 years old. Their father purchased their tickets and placed the children in the custody of the conductor who promised to put them off the train at Linwood.

It appears that the children made some inquiry after they had been on the train for some time and the conductor informed them that they had passed Linwood and had better get off at once. They left the train at Mitchie, a flag station on the Detroit & Mackinac line and started back the track for Linwood, a distance of eight miles.

The lad was burdoned with a suit case weighing 15 pounds. It was a cold day and as a result of the long walk he contracted pneumonia and his sister was also seriously ill. In another case against the company damages were recovered for the girl.

This opinion was the first written by Justice Person since he was appointed to succeed Judge McAlvay, who died several weeks ago.

The supreme court reversed the decision of the Kent circuit in the case of Edward Hutchins, a Fenaville fruit grower against Henry J. Vinkemilder and Moses J. Dark, Grand Rapids commission merchants. This case involved the shipment of a carload of pears over which a controversy had arisen when settlement was to be made. Hutchens won in the case in the lower court.

Owing to the fact that the "blue sky law" was amended by the last session of the legislature, the supreme court dismissed a case started two years ago by Burton Howe and Claude H. Corrigan to restrain the Michigan securities commission from enforcing the provisions of the act. The amended laws was recently attacked in the federal court by Chicago brokers.

The supreme court sustained the ruling of the industrial accident board in awarding compensation to Mrs. Emma Fitzgerald whose husband died from blood poisoning following an injury sustained while in the employe of the Lorler Motor company. The compensation board awarded Mrs. Fitzgerald $7.21 per week for a period of 300 weeks.

A case of considerable interest to Ingham county was decided when the supreme court held that Mrs. Mary Thayer was entitled to a farm of 40 acres in Aurelius township which had been left to Edward Thayer, her brother-in-law, by the provisions of her divorced husband's will.

When Mrs. Thayer's divorced husband, John Thayer, died, the "farm property was left to his brother, but Mrs. Thayer contested the will claiming that John was mentally incompetent at the time of his death. The circuit court of Ingham county awarded her the property and the supreme court affirmed the ruling of the circuit judge.

In 1892 John Thayer left his family and went to South Dakota and after several years filed suit in the Dakota courts to divorce his wife. She filed a cross bill and was awarded the decree. The court gave her the farm near Mason, but owing to the fact that action from another state has no authority to transfer Michigan property the provision of the decree was void.

This left Mrs. Thayer with four children and no property. However, she ran the farm successfully until John Thayer's death when by the terms of his will the property reverted to his brother. Now, as a result of the decision of the circuit and the supreme court the farm is the property of Mrs. Thayer.

The state livestock sanitary commission, with the help of Governor Ferris, has closed the state of Michigan absolutely against cattle of any description, coming from Illinois. This quarantine is inspired by the prevalence of foot and mouth disease there and is in line with the plans of Detroit commission merchants.

The new proclamation even goes further than the one issued last winter, during the general epidemic. Under that one cattle intended for immediate slaughter could be admitted, but this new order bars even all animals for immediate slaughter.

Saturday night President Halladay of the commission held a conference in Detroit with representatives of the packers there, in which the entire situation was discussed. Some of the packers wanted the immediate slaughter exemption retained, but the commission would not listen to such a proposition. The order had already been prepared before the conference was held.

Mr. Halladay says the new order is not the result of any startling developments in Illinois, but the commission has come to the conclusion that an absolute quarantine is needed.

"This step we are taking not only protects Michigan cattle within the state, but will enable Michigan owners to ship to other states without any suspicion of infection. If we bar absolutely Illinois cattle, no other state can raise any question as to admitting our cattle," said Mr. Halladay.

What is said to be one of the most far-reaching decisions ever handed down by the Michigan railroad commission is embraced in an order in the case of the Camden Rural Telephone Co. and the Reading Central Telephone Co. against the Michigan State Telephone Co.

The complaint alleges: "Discriminations and interference with the independent business and refusal to route independent calls over independent lines, a center checking scheme to delay and hinder independent class calls, the question of contract and the observance of it between the Reading Central Telephone Co. and the Southern Michigan Telephone Co. effecting territorial rights in the southwest quarter of the county."

Reserving to the Reading company exclusive toll rights in that territory, together with rights of other independent companies doing business throug Hillsdale are affected by the order.

Before any money is collected or permanent plans made for the administration of the law, the members of the board want to be sure that the measure is constitutional and it is expected that the supreme court will be asked to pass upon it before the first of the year.

It is expected that more than 200 osteopaths of Michigan will be at Grand Rapids October 27 and 28, to attend the convention of the Michigan State Osteopathic association.

J. D. Edmonson, of Ann Arbor, was elected president of the teachers' retirement fund board at a meeting here Friday afternoon. Superintendent of public instruction Fred L. Keeler was elected secretary and Deputy Superintendent John M. Munson was named as clerk.

William L. Carpenter, of Detroit, a former judge of the supreme court has been retained by the board to test out the constitutionality of the teachers' retirement fund pension bill passed by the last legislature.

GERMANY WILL PAY FOR ARABIC LIVES

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CONCEDES EVERY DEMAND OF AMERICA.

DISAVOWS ACT OF U-BOAT

Great Dipomatic Victory for the United States—Settlement of All Controversies Seems Probable.

Washington—Germany has completely acceded to the American demands for settlement of the Arabic case.

The imperial government, in a letter presented Tuesday by its ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to Secretary of State Lansing, disavows the sinking of the vessel, announces that it has so notified the submarine commander who made the attack, expresses regret for the loss of American lives and agrees to pay an indemnity to their families.

Official Washington was both gratified and relieved by the diplomatic victory. The communication delivered by the ambassador pursuant to general instructions from his government spread absolute confidence that there would be no more submarine controversies between the United States and Germany, for the document reveals that stringent orders have been given to submarine commanders to prevent a recurrence of such incidents as the Arabic.

Since this case embraces the principles for which President Wilson contended in his notes following the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Falaba, the concessions made by Germany to the American viewpoint were generally regarded Tuesday as paving the way for amicable settlement of all the cases which have threatened severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Count von Bernstorff left here Tuesday night happy over the confident hope that relations between Germany and the United States would continue to improve.

GREEK PREMIER IS OUSTED

King Asks for Resignation Owing to Differences Over War Policy.

Paris—Premier Venizelos has resigned, according to a Havas News agency dispatch from Athens, the king having informed him that he could not support his policies.

The Greek situation is one of the most peculiar and the most menacing that has arisen out of the war. The resignation of Venizelos will necessarily mean the dissolution of the present Greek cabinet and the formation of a new one, and the ministry, which is appointive by the king, must be ratified by the chamber of deputies, and the Greek chamber is radically in favor of Venizelos.

King Constantine has absolutely rejected the diplomacy of his premier whose party was returned to power last spring on a platform which openly advocated support of the Entente powers. It would appear that the king, always a sympathizer of the German cause, has determined to stake everything on the support of that cause, even at the risk of losing his throne. A break between the king and Venizelos is likely to throw the country into revolution.

Lid Ordered For Chicago.

Chicago—Mayor Thompson, in a message Monday night to the city council, announced that the owners of all saloons in Chicago hereafter would be forced to obey the state law, which provides that they remain closed on Sunday.

The mayor ordered the city collector to notify in writing all persons holding licenses for saloons that they must comply with the requirements of the state law.

There are more than 4,000 saloons in Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Statistics of the third German war loan have now been completed. The final figure is given by the Overseas News agency as 12,101,000,000 marks ($3,025,250,000).

A cablegram received at Albion Saturday stated that Rev. Dennis Clancy, aged 51 years, died near Roorkee, India, September 28. Rev. Clancy, who was the son of Rev. Jacob Clancy, of Albion, had been missionary pastor to the First M. E. church, of Albion, for the last two years at Roorkee. Enteric fever caused his death.

London—The appointment of Chas. Clive Bayley as British consul general at New York, was announced Friday.

Rome—The number of survivors of the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, which was wrecked September 28 by an explosion that followed a fire, is now announced as 474. Her complement was about 800.

Washington — Improved business conditions in practically all sections of the United States are reflected in reports from federal reserve agents in the 12 districts made public Friday by the federal reserve board.

London—Captain Harold T. Cawley, member of parliament for the Haywood division of Lancashire, has been killed in the Dardanelles fighting. Captain Cawley is the third member of parliament who has been killed in action.

London—It is officially announced that the conference between Reginald McKenna, the British chancellor of the exchequer, and Pierre L. Bark, the Russian minister of finance, have resulted in an arrangement for "a joint course of action between the two allied governments."

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges.

Zu den „Siegen" der Alliierten.

Die Alliierten brauchen, Geld, und zwar sehr viel und sehr notwendig. Da nun der genial angelegte Bluffversuch angesichts der schlimmen Lage der Alliierten selbst in diesem Lande, das mit ihnen so stark sympathisiert, nicht nach Wunsch konstatieren geben wird, brauchen die Alliierten auch Siege. Diese letzteren sollen den fehlenden Kredit für die Anleihe liefern. Daher der Siegesjubel in Petrograd, London und Paris, welchen von dem Gefolge unserer Anglophilen noch übertönt wird.

Was daran Wahres ist, können wir zur Zeit noch nicht definitiv feststellen. Nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen jedoch sind die alliierten Erfolge nicht die Stücke von den, als was sie in die Welt hinausposaunt werden. Nach einer Angabi mißglückten Offensiv - Versuche hat die französische und englische Heeresleitung Monate lang Zeit zur Vorbereitung gehabt. Somit unterliegt es keinem Zweifel, daß die französisch-englischen Heere die glänzige Gelegenheit benutzen, da anscheinend große Massen der deutschen Streitkräfte im Osten gebunden sind, um endlich einmal ihren Schlachtruf zu zeigen, daß sie noch nicht sang und klang sind. Desto sicher ist es aber auch, daß die deutsche Heeresleitung schon längst bereitet war und den ihre letzte Kraft einsetzenden Alliierten keinen solchen Empfang bereitet hat, der noch bolzen wird.

Es scheint sogar nicht unwahrscheinlich, daß deutscherseits die begonnene feindliche Offensive mit einem gewaltigen Gegen - Vorstoß beantwortet werden wird. Ohne Zweifel sind schon längst entsprechende Truppenmassen zu diesem Zwecke bereitgestellt worden, da die Kampagne gegen Rußland das früh eintretenden Winters wegen gewissermaßen vorläufig als abgeschlossen betrachtet werden kann.

Wo nun aber die neue deutsche Operation einsetzen wird, ist Besten oder Balkan, das weiß niemand als der deutsche Generalstab. Und ob allein diffiert, noch geschehen soll.

In London und Paris wiederholen sich zwischen den Siegesjubel, bereits mahnende Stimmen, welche es für nötig halten, daran zu erinnern, daß noch schwere Rückschläge zu erwarten sind. Während anderersseits die alliierten Heerführer sich bereits damit begnügen, zu melden, daß sie imstande seien, die eroberten Positionen zu halten. Lange wird das sicherlich nicht mehr dauern und die Alliierten werden bald ausgejubelt haben. Die deutsche Heeresleitung wird schon dafür Sorge tragen. Darum nur nicht bange machen lassen!

Die Hauptsache ist, daß den alliierten Pumpgenies die Anleihe in diesem Lande nicht unter dem künstlichen Siegesstamnel gelingt.

Gültigkeit der Alliierten-Sekuritäten ist sehr zweifelhaft.

New York. Auf die Gefahr, sein Geld zu verlieren, der sich jeder aussetzt, der sich direkt oder indirekt an der französischen Anleihe beteiligt, die hier unterzubringt werden soll, weist der frühere juristische Rechnungsprüfer Herman E. Goldschmidt an der Hand eines dieser Tage von Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan veröffentlichten Artikels hin. Er sagt:

Hon. George B. McClellan, der frühere Mayor der Stadt New York und jetzige Professor der Rechte und Volkswirtschaft an der Princeton-Universität, zeigt in einem längeren Artikel, der soeben in New York Times", daß die französische Regierung in ihrer jetzigen Gestalt verfassungswidrig ist, weil die Amtsterminе aller Mitglieder der oberen Kammer und des einen Drittels der unteren Kammer abgelaufen sind.

Wenn Herrn McClellans Feststellungen richtig sind — und ein Mann seines Schlages wird sich in einer so wichtigen Angelegenheit schwerlich irren —, dann ist die Gültigkeit der Sekuritäten, in denen die Banken und Investoren in diesem Lande ihr Geld anzulegen aufgefordert werden, äußerst zweifelhaft. Die Erfahrungen, die sich sämtlich bezüglich der Gesetze betreffend Anleihen und Bond - Emissionen gesammelt habe, veranlaßt mich, das amerikanische Volk zu ermahnen, hinsichtlich der Gültigkeit der verschiedenen Regierungs - Sekuritäten, in denen es direkt oder als Depositoren von Bankinstituten sein Geld anlegt, äußerst vorsichtig zu sein.

Solche Investoren sollten sich bei ihren Anwälten genau Rat holen, ehe sie ihr Geld direkt oder indirekt in zweifelhaften Papieren anlegen.

Daß auch Geld, welches Amerikaner den Engländern leihen mögen, in ernster Gefahr schwebt, den Investoren verloren zu gehen, weist der Präsident der American Exchange National Bank, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, in einem Schreiben nach, das er an den Vorsitzenden der alliierten Kumulativanleihe-Kommission, Sir Alfred Mond, gerichtet hat. In diesem Briefe erklärt der Anwalt darin, daß Bonds, die während des Eisenbahnkrieges finanziert wurden, die ein Interesse daran hatten, den Bürgerkrieg fortdauern zu lassen, damit die Union zerfleischt würde", noch nicht eingelöst sind. Diese Bonds befinden sich in den Händen der Reichkammen der damaligen Investoren, die noch heute darauf warten, daß sie die Zeit mit Zins und Zinseszins erhalten. Dann stellt Herr O'Leary die Frage:

Welche Garantie können Sie den amerikanischen Investoren geben, daß Ihr Volk diese kriegslosten Obligationen, amerikanischer Stamm nicht auf eine ähnliche Weise behalten wird, um mit einer neuen Revolution oder auch in jedem anderen Falle Abhilfung zu verweigern?"

Anlagen in der „Gotland"-Katastrophe erhoben.

Chicago. In Verbindung mit der „Gotland"-Katastrophe haben die Großgeschworenen von Cook County schwerung gegen hervorragende Eisenbahnbeamten erhoben.

George L. Arnold, Präsident der Chicago und St. Joseph Steamship Co., William G. Bird, Vizepräsident und Generalmanager derselben Gesellschaft, Walther C. Steele, Sekretär und Schatzmeister der Co., Harry Paterson, Kapitän der „Gotland", J. M. Erickson, Obermaschinist der „Gotland", sowie die beiden Bundesinspektoren, Charles C. Redfield und Robert Reid. Ferner gegen Walter Venebaum, welcher mit der ärztlichen Untersuchung der Mannschaft betraut war.

Die Chicago & St. Joseph Steamship Co. ist jetzt im Besitz des Schiffes, da überlebende und eigene Angehörige der ertrunkenen Gesellschaft mußten noch das Schiff nicht freikriegt war, und der Kapitän sowie der Ingenieur haben sich von der Seetüchtigkeit des Schiffes nicht vorher überzeugt.

Vorsprechungen erlaubte, daß das Schiff mehr Leute an Bord nahm, als es nach bestehenden Vorschriften aufnehmen durfte.

Die beiden Inspekteren haben der St. Joseph Gesellschaft einige Wochen vor dem Abgange des Schiffes Certifikate über die gute Beschaffenheit des Fahrzeuges erteilt.

Das Schiff wird im Bundesgericht unter Richter Landis Verfahren gestellt.

Die beiden bezeichneten Gesellschaften wurden ferner als Korporationen angeklagt.

Petrograd von Hungersnot bedroht.

Berlin, Leitartikel über Schwelle, 2. Ja. Nach der russischen Zeitung „Birshi" Petrograd von einer Hungersnot bedroht. Die Behörden müssen sich einschränken, da nicht genug Mehl zur Verfügung steht. Das russische Blatt bringt den informativen Wochreis, daß der Mangel an Wahnwaggons die Lage verursacht hat. Die Stadt benötigt täglich 510 Waggons voll Mehl, und während im Mai noch 21.32 Waggons Mehl nach Petrograd gebracht wurden, war die Zahl im August auf 133 heruntergesunken.

Einfuhr des Zensen Hahnlinie Petrograd-Dünaburg ist kein Zucker, kein Petroleum, kein Tabak und kein Salz mehr zu erhalten. Graf Kokowzeff, der Staatsministerpräsident von Petersburg, hat selbst angegeben, daß in der Staatsarmee gedroht und die Vorräte für die Militärhospitäler verbraucht worden seien, während die Krankenhäuser sich darauf schlagen sollen. Um die Stadt mit dem notwendigsten Brennstoff zu versorgen, waren 25,000,000 Rubel nötig, und die fehlen.

Russische Verluste.

Das „Berner Tageblatt" bespricht unter der Überschrift „Furchtbare Zahlen" die deutschen Angriffe und vermutet weitere Hunderttausende von Toten. Es schließt mit den Worten: Wie man angesichts solcher Verluste fabeln kann, das russische Heer ist intakt und noch nie so gut imstande gewesen, wie jetzt, ist unerfindlich. Anzudem wird dies immer noch in gewissen Blättern behauptet. Der Krieg erzeugt eben eine noch nie dagewesene Atmosphäre der Lüge und Unwahrheit, in die sich nicht nur ein Teil der Presse fordern leider auch ganze Völker einhüllen, um nur ja nicht die Wahrheit sehen zu müssen. Aber es wird ein Erwachen geben. Dann wird die Abrechnung der Nationen mit denen erfolgen, die sie so lange in die Irre geben ließen.

Die bulgarische Antwort mittelten, beläuft sich die russischen Verluste vom Beginn des Krieges bis vor etwa 5 — 6 Wochen auf 3 Millionen Mann.