

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

## Bom Schauspieler des europäischen Böllerrieges.

Seit der Einnahme von Verdun durch die Deutschen ist ein französisches Lager ein Blechdorfer eingetreten, der jedem, der französische Generalabberichter bedacht hat, nicht vergessen bleiben kann. Während jene der französische Generalstab nämlich bisher harsch und gewaltsam gewirkt hat, und nur die geringsten Angaben aufzuweisen scheint, ist er seit dem Ende von Douaicourt zu solchen Bereit. Kein Tag ist seit der Eroberung Douaicourt vergangen, an dem der französische Verband nicht die seitdem gewandten Fortschritte der Deutschen zugegeben hätte, ohne dazu durch vorhergehende Berichte des deutschen Generalfeldmarschalls geweckt zu werden. Was logisch läßt sich hier verhindern? Zuerst wird natürlich darüber erklärert, daß die Einnahme des außerordentlich stark befestigten Ortes eine große Enttäuschung gewesen ist und daß sie der Vorwurf weiterer Terrorerfolge ist, mit z. B. die Rücknahme von Verdun und der jüngsten französischen Stellung nördlich der Aisne Autonome-Grenze-Châlonscourt.

Diese Linie, in deutlichen Händen wurde eine Angriffsfront von rund 10 Kilometern darstellen, gegen deren Rückfront sich die großen französischen Anstrengungen als viel vergebens erwiesen würden. Wer doch fühlt diejenigen stark gereizt und eingebauten Fronten zu stark, um mit Vorsicht nach Süden aufzuhalten, werden sicherlich einen Teil der deutschen Front, der sich mit Maubancourt als Spur in die deutschen Lünen einmündet, mehr überlaufen. Durch den Fall von Maubancourt, Simecourt und die südlich davon gelegenen Stellungen in der Art nicht nur seiner strategischen Bedeutung, sondern der markante eingerichtet worden, daß der nördliche Teil der alten Stellung, der bei Belvieuart zu finden ist, in der größten Größe stark abgeschnitten zu werden. Einmal in Châlonscourt ist das Vorgelände der Wehrfront von Verdun errichtet und es verbleibt mir noch den deutschen Batterien, die Stellung an der Aisne wenn es bis hier nicht gelingen sollte.

Unter diesen Gegebenheiten fügt das langsame aber unablässliche Vorrückmarsch der deutschen Kriegsmühlen gegen die Positionen Pierdin, Paris eine wiedrige und grobe Gefahr für die französische Defensiv- und jetzt offensiv vorwärts verarbeitet diese Gefahr. Dies erklärt auch den hoffnungslosen Widerstand der Franzosen, das hartnäckige Anfachen gegen die neuen deutschen Stellungen im Laufe des Feindschaften an der Stellung in Pithiviers, der der Münster und die nach Süden verlegen soll.

Was doch auf alle Bewegungen vergebens. Alle Rücksichten niederdrückend, rollt die Westfront, die dasdeutlich aber höflichen Besiegungen nach Süden, und für die Franzosen gibt es kein Entrinnen. Wenn je noch Zweifel über das Scheiteln Verdens bestanden haben, die Kompanie Böhl und seine Truppen haben, daß die selbst allerkleinsten Anstrengungen der Franzosen, die Deutschen aufzuhalten, vergeblich gewesen sind, und weil die letzteren Spur gegen haben, daß die Wucht des deutschen Angriffes mit dem Vorbrechen nach Süden noch durchdrungen werden, so ist sie für früher schon war.

Was wichtig ist in dieser Beziehung die Rücksicht gemäßigte Zufriedenheit, daß unter den neuen Gegebenheiten der Letzte der Krieg die allerlettigsten Abhängigkeiten beenden. Rücksicht des Jahres 1916, als die Niederlande nach Süden, sind angefangen durch holzähnliches Gehölz zu treten, die dann den Deutschen in den Rücken fallen könnten, wenn — Deutschland nicht auf alle Vorwürfe vorbereitet wäre. Es hat sicher auch solch einer Schlagd mit in Rechnung getragen und weitreichende Abwehrvorkehrungen getroffen.

Die Hammerklänge eines unbefestigten Dorfes.

Der preußische Kriegsminister General von Böhl hat sich in seiner Rede im deutschen Reichstag über die Erfahrungen des Krieges gesprochen. Dies findet nicht im Interesse der Franzosen, sondern die Sammelstätte eines Körpers, und sie haben, bis unter die Gräben vorgekommen, was Fronten mit nichts auch die letzten Trocken sind herbeigeführt haben. Zu dies in der Entente, Preise angefangen, allgemeine Offensive auf die ganze Weltfront lang ist sicherlich nicht mehr. Der physiologische Moment für eine solche in Infanterie des fortwährenden Angriffes auf Verdun überwunden zu werden.

Deutschland und die Zentrale Böddabien sind die einzigen, welche nicht unbedingt gewillt sind, die Krone zu erkämpfen. Mit einem Tropfen blinder Tapferkeit und das unmöglichste Kriegsgeiste Einführungswert von allen nur eben entbehrlich, ist es möglich, daß die Sache nur wenig ändert. Der Wert des Kranke wird auf den Feldern entscheiden.

Auf den übrigen Teilen der Westfront hat sich die Lage kaum verändert. Am Aisne - Abteilung haben die Engländer ihre Münsterlinie wieder verloren, und der deutsche Soldaten ist im Aisne bleibt noch wie vorher.

Auf politischen Gebiete ist die englisch-holländische Kontroverse infolge von militärischer Interesse, als ein befürwortetes Ereignis Hollands in dem Bereich der Möglichkeit gerichtet hat. Die Lage ist jedoch noch unbestimmt, ob der dort frühere Verhandlungen durchsetzen lassen.

Am den südlichen Fronten haben die



**Resurrection Day  
Celebrated There  
with Gorgeous Magnificence by the Latin,  
Greek, Armenian and  
Coptic Branches of the  
Christian Church.**

JERUSALEM is the true Easter city. Not only is Easter celebrated there with gorgeous magnificence by the Christian church—Latin, Greek, Armenian, Coptic—but the large and ever-growing Jewish population of Jerusalem keeps the passover with all the charm of its conservatism, and even the Mohammedans have their Easter pilgrimage to the grave of Moses.

The throng of Easter pilgrims from the whole Christian world is a very remarkable sight. To the westerner it is a revelation of oriental Christianity, and especially of the Greeks, from all over the Levant: Armenians from Tarsus, Persians and Caucasus; Nestorians from Mesopotamia and Persia; Syrians from Aleppo, Damascus and Beyrouth; Abyssinians from the island of northeast Africa; Coptics from southern India, and above all, Russians who number daily far by the largest contingent of pilgrims—thus all these races mingle with Latins from western Germany, English, Americans, Scandinavians.

In the midst of all, and presenting an individuality more distinct than the others, you see the Mohammedan master of the land—the Arab in his solemn garb and majestic bearing, and the Turkish official and soldier haughty in the exercise of his duty to keep the Christian pilgrims in check and to preserve order.

Easter week in Jerusalem is a glorious epoch, and the intimate note of the resurrection is not forgotten. Especially does it bring out the division of Christendom, so strikingly shown in the way in which Latins, Greeks, Armenians and Copts share the Holy Sepulcher.

The Easter service of the Greek church conveys the purity of this church in the Holy Land.

And of these ceremonies, none, perhaps, is more impressive than that of the washing of the Thursday before Easter.

On that day a platform is erected in the court of the church, which is occupied by the Greek bishop of Jerusalem and 12 high church dignitaries. Court, stairs, niches and every corner is crowded by the faithful—to witness the enactment of the scene when Jesus washed the feet of his disciples. The parts of John, Peter and Judas are given to an ecclesiastic, and are represented with fine simplicity, though the story is told with a certain freedom from gospel text.

At the end the patriarch washes the feet of the 12 clerics, and, repeating Jesus words, "Let us go for it that we betray not a single soul," the priest who has been anointed with oil anoints the feet of each cleric.

Then an olive branch, hanging over the chance of the platform, is pulled up to the roof of the church amid shouts of joy.

Next day, Good Friday, all the lights in the Holy Sepulcher are extinguished. The symbol of the agony and death of man, the herald of his descent to hell, when the light of the world was taken away for a brief space. Then, on Saturday, the lights are rekindled—as a supernatural agency, so the tradition goes—as the church dignitaries pray in the chapel of the sepulcher.

On Sunday, the first day of Easter, the church

does not coincide with that of the western church, which is observed at Easter Sunday, according to the Greek calendar, well before the towering strength of that church in the Levant, which for centuries, under the absolute rule of the Ottoman sultans, acted in the capacity of imperial overseer of the Christian people, did not give way until the coming of the second rise of the Balkan nationalities—Romanian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Montenegrin—Greek was the language of all cultured people of orthodox faith outside of Russia and Austria-Hungary. And Greek intellectual, social and political control extended over the Balkans, the Eastern Orthodox church was more complete under Ottoman rule than it had been under the Byzantine emperors.

Recent events have once more shown the force of the people of Greek speech. Through the breakaway of the Bulgarian church and the creation of an independent Greece, Greek in religion, but Bulgarian in speech and political aims, it has been temporarily weakened.

"Christos Aresti!"—"Christ is risen"—is the Easter cry in Constantinople that you hear on all sides accompanied by the exchange of the traditional kiss.

Another figure has a prominent place in Easter celebrations in Jerusalem; that of Moses, whose liberation of the Jewish people from the yoke of Egypt is commemorated in the ancient Hebrew paschal feast.

Very little known, especially in the celebration which though no longer so general as formerly, is still a most interesting one. To the Mohammedan, it must be remembered, Jerusalem is a holy city like Mecca and Medina, and there is a saying among Arabs, "Syria is the mother of the East, Palestine the holy land, and Jerusalem, the holy city in the heart of the Orient."

Native Mohammedans and pilgrims make up a procession and issue from the Sitti Maryam gate. They are joined by throngs of their brethren from the neighboring villages, and amid the wild enthusiasm, with standards being borne aloft, they sing the traditional Arabic song of Easter time—*"Allah il-akbar"*. The westerners wend their way through the narrow streets. In the butcher shops you see the passover lambs with added feet and the choice pieces—the kidneys—placed on a gold toll.

The variety of types and costumes seen in this three days' festival in Jerusalem is quite remarkable. All the Christians of the Levant are there: Bulgarians in embroidered lacings; Greeks from the mountains, sporting the fusilli, the kilt which resembles a dancer's skirt, mostly from the Adriatic; Levantines, Armenian, held in the latest Paris fashions, genuine and otherwise, and, in costume, both of French, Germans, Italians, Austrian, Russians, English and Americans.

The Mohammedan is by no means inconspicuous, whether he be Turk, Arab in flowing robes, Persian, Egyptian, or Indian, wearing a shawl or hamal in his Sunday dress or in his negro wear in yellow dress. The westerners wend their way from Pera across the bridge through the suburbs of Jubilee-Keposee, past the Rose mosque—Jul James—to the Christian quarter of Imb Kapoor, where he finds the festive joy of the Greek Easter.

The procession of the Greek clergy—some of them strikingly handsome men with their long beards and blue eyes—starts from the patriarchal palace and proceeds past the Turkish guards who stand in rows, with their heads in the direction of the Dead sea.

As the Arabs claim common descent with the Jews from Abraham, the Holy Land holds traditions equally sacred to them. Jerusalem is indeed a city of saints, and dedicated to the patriarchal palace and proceeds past the Turkish guards who stand in rows, with their heads in the direction of the Dead sea.

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This is done in no less than six hours, and curiously enough, two of them are Mohammedan, Arabic and Persian. The others are French and Italian, Albanian and Greek. The Greek is read, or rather, sung, with a peculiar intonation by the deacon, and the others are read by special readers in characteristic garb. Meanwhile these are being conducted in a niche of the altar, where the church bell tolls.

The faithful in their festive mood are quite free in their behavior and remarks as they listen to the readings in six languages, of which only Greek and French and Italian is really understood.

After the service the patriarch and his attendants return to the patriarchal palace, where a reception is held.

Of the native Christians the Greeks predominate, but there has always been a very numerous Armenian community, and the most magnificent Greek orthodox ceremony, well reflects the towering strength of that church in the Levant, which for centuries, under the absolute rule of the Ottoman sultans, acted in the capacity of imperial overseer of the Christian people, did not give way until the coming of the second rise of the Balkan nationalities—Romanian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Montenegrin—Greek was the language of all cultured people of orthodox faith outside of Russia and Austria-Hungary. And Greek intellectual, social and political control extended over the Balkans, the Eastern Orthodox church was more complete under Ottoman rule than it had been under the Byzantine emperors.

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For children 1 to 3 years old.

For children 4 to 12 years old.

For children 13 to 18 years old.

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