News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

Nuri Bey, brother of Enver Pasha, Turkish war minister, was killed in the battle between British South African troops and Turkish-led tribesmen in western Egypt, according to a report of the fighting received at London.

Germany has addressed a sharp note to Portugal in protest against seizure of German merchant vessels by the Portuguese authorities. This measure is characterized as a violation of Germany's treaty rights and the hope is expressed that Portugal will rescind its action.

The sinking of the hospital ship Macchiaro near San Giovanni di Medua, Albania, is reported in a dispatch to London. The vessel struck a mine. There were numerous victims.

The Peninsular and Oriental line steamship Maloja, 12,431 tons gross, was sunk in the Straits of Dover by a mine. One hundred and forty-seven persons perished, of whom 117 were Lascars. The steamship Empress of Fort William, while attempting to rescue the survivors of the Maloja, struck another mine and sank in less than a half hour. The crew was saved.

Five determined attempts made by French troops to recapture from the Germans Fort de Douaumont, one of the outlying Verdun fortifications, were repulsed with sanguinary losses, according to the official statement issued at Berlin by the German headquarters staff. The number of unwounded Frenchmen taken prisoners, it was added, totaled 15,000.

Austro-Hungarian troops took full possession of the Albanian port of Durazzo, according to an official announcement made at Vienna. Rome dispatches reported that all Italian troops have been withdrawn from Durazzo.

Four British steamers have been sunk with the loss of thirty lives says a dispatch from London. The Wilson liner Dido was the largest victim.

A Reuter dispatch to London from Petrograd says the Russians have taken by storm Kermanshah, the important Persian city in the neighborhood of which serious fighting recently has taken place.

A Turkish column was attacked and routed by South African troops at Agagia, Egypt, according to a British official statement issued at London, which adds that the fleeing Turks are being pursued.

Gen. Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies on the northern front, says a dispatch from Petrograd. General Kuropatkin succeeds General Ruzsky.

Sixty-seven men, women and children were killed and 117 wounded during the German air raid on England on January 31, says an official statement issued by the war office at London.

An official statement issued at Vienna says: "The Italians east and southeast of Durazzo have been driven to the isthmus west of the Durazzo lakes. Seven hundred Italians were captured."

The German steamer Hochfeld, which was interned at Madeira early in the war, has escaped, according to a dispatch to London from Funchal.

Thirty-six German and Austrian merchant steamers interned in Portuguese ports since the beginning of the war have been seized by the naval authorities as a result of information reaching the government that some of them were being prepared for a dash to sea to prey upon the allies' commerce.

Domestic

Two were killed and two fatally hurt when an automobile struck a street car at Milwaukee. Doctor Eisen and Hans Streader were killed.

John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools of Chicago, was elected president of the Department of superintendence of the National Educational association, which held its annual convention at Detroit, Mich.

The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder company, which has received enormous war orders from the allied governments, earned a total of $57,849,750 during the year ended December 31, 1915, according to its annual report made public at New York.

Two persons were killed and twenty-eight injured, seven of them seriously, when five cases of dynamite stored at Maplewood for sewer construction work exploded. Maplewood is a suburb of about 5,000 people, adjoining St. Louis.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, former United States ambassador to Paris, filed with Secretary of State Hildebrant at Columbus, O., his declaration of candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

Sylvester Thornburg heard a jury in the circuit court at Cassopolis, Mich., pronounce him guilty of murder in the first degree in having caused the death of his aunt, Mrs. Almira Thornburg. Thornburg was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The robbery of four valuable registered mail packages became known at New York. The packages were stolen from mail pouches. One of the stolen packages contained $200,000.

Two men are dead as a result of a fire which consumed a construction camp tent at Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Katherine Vance Harrison, fifteen-year-old bride of Charles Harrison, nephew of United States Senator Charles Culberson of Texas, is alleged to have confessed that she shot and killed W. R. Warren, a hotel proprietor at Fort Worth, Tex., claiming that he had wronged her before her marriage.

Letters have been sent to the Kansas railroads by Governor Capper of Kansas asking relief for the farmers by placing more freight cars available for the moving of crops.

An unidentified negro was lynched at Cartersville, Ga., after being taken from jail, where he had been placed on charges of having tried to break into the home of Mrs. A. T. Heath.

Robert N. Walters, chief gunner's mate, and B. M. Bixby were drowned when a rowboat was dashed against a pier in Lake Michigan at the United States Naval Training school at North Chicago, Ill.

More than 100 men at the Edison phenol plant went on strike at Silver Lake, N. J., for five cents more per hour. They were employed in the carbolic department.

Washington

Germany and Austria-Hungary have answered President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone by a note presented to the state department at Washington by the German ambassador and concurred in by the Austro-Hungarian chargé d'affaires, announcing that their submarines will sink on sight armed merchantmen encountered upon the high seas.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the navy-war college, in outlining the steps necessary to make the United States fleet the strongest afloat by 1925, at Washington, said the entire ship-building facilities of the nation should be immediately set to producing enough vessels to round out the fleet.

The senate at Washington unanimously ratified the Haitian treaty, which gives the United States a virtual protectorate over the "black republic." Under the treaty the United States will organize a constabulary in the republic and will administer the finances of the nation.

Germany's interpretation of the assurances previously given to the United States with respect to ships not being attacked without warning are applicable only to unarmed merchant ships and not as being broad enough to cover enemy merchant vessels armed for defense and which may use their armament offensively against German submarines, according to dispatches received at Washington from Berlin.

The senate at Washington confirmed the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to the government of Mexico.

The United States navy's whole system of government and operation, from education of officers to questions of ship and gun construction, was sharply criticized before the house naval committee at Washington by Admiral Winslow.

A demand for the immediate release of the 38 passengers who were taken off the American steamship China of the China Mail Steamship line by a British cruiser was made on Great Britain by the state department at Washington.

Frank F. Funk, member of the state public utilities commission of Illinois, and E. H. Wayne of Delevan, Ill., appealed to the interstate commerce commission at Washington to compel eastern railroads to return the cars they have taken from western lines.

Mexican Revolt

Brig. Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, has landed a military expedition in Mexico, according to a statement made by a close personal friend of General Diaz at New York. General Diaz is now at the head of a force in the field against General Carranza.

Foreign

Gabriele d'Annunzio has been injured in the right eye in an aeroplane accident and taken to a hospital in Venice, says the Rome correspondent of the Petit Parisien. There is a possibility that the sight of the injured eye may be preserved.

Barefooted and ragged women, many with babies in arms, proceeded from the quarters of the working classes to parliament at Athens, stopped incoming deputies and demanded that the chamber relieve the distress caused by mobilization of the men and nonpayment of allowances to their families.

The Norwegian ship Ander, laden with coal pit props, has gone ashore in Blyth bay and is a total wreck. Four lives were lost.

A Central News dispatch states that the Swedish steamship Stockholm, bound from Gothenburg for New York, was stopped by a British warship and ordered into the Clyde, where the mail was removed and the vessel was released.

Personal

J. L. F. Bond of Danielsville, candidate for solicitor general, dropped dead at Athens, Ga. He was for a number of years a member of the Georgia legislature.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

THE FINAL ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES CO.'S SHOW INCREASES.

TAX INCREASE TEN MILLIONS

County Treasurers to Be "Jacked Up" On Prompt Remittances As Daily Balance Interest Is Large.

(By Guy M. Hayes.)

Lansing—Final assessment of the public utilities companies of Michigan taxed on an ad valorem basis, announced by the state tax commission shows the properties to be valued at $255,041,200. On this property the state will collect in taxes $7,165,867.25, all of which, under the provisions of the Michigan constitution, goes into the primary school fund. The state board increased the assessed valuation of the properties $3,755,300 over last year, and the additional tax to be collected amounts to $885,453.66.

After the tentative assessments were announced January 15, representatives of the various companies were given an opportunity to appear before the commission with suggestions as to why the assessments should be reduced. Several of the companies sent men to Lansing for this purpose, but only the Steele comparatively few changes were made, the commission cut $640,000 off the valuation of the railroad properties, but none of the utility roads benefited to any great extent.

The assessed valuation of all railroad properties is $221,112,000 and the taxes amount to $4,514,028.64. Sleeping car companies are assessed at $700,000 and their taxes total $14,290.53. Express companies doing business in Michigan are valued at $1,610,000 and the taxes amount to $32,868.34. Car loaning companies are valued at $1,132,500 and the taxes total $23,120.13. Telephone and telegraph companies are assessed at $28,488,700 and the taxes will be $581,559.62.

According to figures compiled by the state commission, the total tax levy in Michigan is $60,596,921.07 as compared to $50,811,961.33 for the previous twelve months.

The assessed valuations of the principal railroads are as follows: Ann Arbor $7,400,000 (no change); Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul $4,400,000 (no change); Chicago & Northwestern, increase from $13,750,000 to $14,000,000; Copper Range, increase from $2,500,000 to $2,750,000; Detroit & Mackinac, decrease from $4,600,000 to $4,500,000; Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line, increase from $2,400,000 to $2,500,000; Detroit Union Railroad & Station company $1,500,000 (no change); Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic $10,500,000 (no change); Escanaba & Lake Superior decrease from $1,250,000 to $1,225,000; Fort street Union Station $1,800,000 (no change); Grand Rapids & Indiana $10,500,000 (no change); Grand Trunk System increase from $28,415,000 to $28,715,000; Lake Superior & Ishpeming $1,900,000 (no change) Manistee & Northeastern decrease from $1,550,000 to $1,500,000; Michigan Central System $60,075,000 (no change); Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie decrease from $6,400,000 to $6,300,000; Mineral Range and Hancock & Calumet increase from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000; Munising, Marquette & Southeastern $18,150,000 (no change); Pere Marquette System increase from $25,350,000 to $26,000,000; Wabash $4,850,000 (no change.)

The assessed valuation of the express companies follows: Adams Express increase from $118,000 to $585,000; American Express increase from $796,000 to $797,000; Canadian Express decreased from $17,000 to $14,000; Wells Fargo Express increase from $126,000 to $153,000. Western Express decreased from $65,000 to $58,000.

Valuations of the car loaning companies are Armour & Company & Fruit Growers Express decrease from $136,000 to $114,000; Chicago, New York & Boston increase from $59,000 to $67,800; Pacific Fruit Express increase from $57,000 to $71,000; Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch increase from $47,000 to $52,000.

The valuations of the principal telephone companies follows: American Telephone & Telegraph company increase from $600,000 to $650,000; Cass County Home Telephone company, $85,000 (no change); Citizens Telephone company of Battle Creek $80,000 (no change); Citizens Telephone company of Grand Rapids increase from $2,750,000 to $2,850,000; Citizens Telephone company of Jackson $190,000 (no change); Consolidated Telephone company increase from $60,000 to $65,000; Grand Ledge Telephone company increase from $30,000 to $33,000; Home Telephone company of Grass Lake $30,000 (no change); Lenawee County Telephone company increase from $175,000 to $200,000; Michigan State Telephone company increase from $17,000,000 to $18,250,000; Onaway-Alpena Telephone company decrease from $120,000 to $100,000; Postal Telegraph Cable company $30,000 (no change); Southern Michigan Telephone company increase from $475,000 to $800,000; Union Telephone company increase from $725,000 to $750,000; United Home Telephone company increase from $325,000 to $350,000; Valley Home Telephone company increase from $450,000 to $500,000; Van Buren County Telephone company increase from $115,000 to $120,000; Western Union Telegraph company increase from $1,775,000 to $1,850,000.

Where Is the Tax Money?

Through the failure of county treasurers to turn over to the state treasurer promptly, state funds in their custody, Michigan is losing thousands of dollars annually in interest, according to Deputy State Treasurer Gorman. A drastic remedy for this is proposed in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Chase S. Osborn, which provides that county treasurers shall pay to the state treasurer all state taxes in their possession on January 15, and shall remit every thirty days thereafter as fast as the tax is collected. There is no penalty for violation of this law, and knowing this, many of the county treasurers hold back their payments for months, at local banks may get the interest. The governor has authority to remove a county treasurer who is derelict in his duty, but state officials generally are the opinion that removal proceedings would be altogether too drastic for such an offense.

Attention of Auditor General Fuller and State Treasurer Haafer has recently been directed to Saginaw county where it is claimed the county treasurers have been retaining interest on state and county funds held in trust by them. "The County Treasurer has no more right to interest on county and state funds than I have," said Auditor General Fuller.

It is practically certain the next legislature will be asked to attach a penalty clause to this act. It has been suggested that the law be amended so that the state treasurer and auditor general have the right to examine and audit the books of the county treasurers. At the present time the state lacks this authority.

The books of the auditor general show that 27 per cent of the state tax had not been paid February 1 and from 21 counties not a penny had been received. It is claimed that at least 75 per cent of the state tax is paid before January 10 when the four per cent penalty becomes effective. If this is true, it is apparent that the county treasurers are not turning over the money that belongs to the state.

At the present time about $5,000,000 of this year's state tax has not been paid to the auditor general. It is estimated by the state treasurer and auditor general, however, that at least $3,000,000 that has not been paid to the state, has been collected and is being held by county treasurers. On daily balances the state receives two and one-quarter per cent interest. The interest on $1,000,000 for one day is $61.64 and for $3,000,000 amounts to $184.92.

While state officers do not charge all the delinquent treasurers are following the custom of the Saginaw treasurers, it is intimated that the funds in many cases are being held up by the county treasurers to accommodate local banks, and there is a plan under consideration to have the Governor call certain treasurers to Lansing and demand of them some explanation. The governor has the authority to do this and it is not unlikely some such plan may be followed.

G. O. P. Candidates.

Frank B. Leland of Detroit, who was renominated as a regent of the university at the republican state convention at Grand Rapids a year ago in a sensational fight in which his own delegation from Wayne county was barred from the convention floor, celebrates Washington's birthday with an announcement that he is a candidate for the republican nomination for governor at the August primary.

The crop of candidates for gubernatorial honors at the republican primary this year promises to be a good one. Already the following have announced themselves as being willing, and anxious, to head the G. O. P. ticket this year: Albert S. Sleeper, Bad Axe; Washington Gardner, Albion; Luren Dickinson, Charlotte; Gerrit J. Diekema, Holland. Amos S. Mussselman of Grand Rapids and Frederick C. Martindale of Detroit, who have figured in two other primary campaigns, may also enter and Chase S. Osborn may change his mind and mix things up a bit.

With a big field below the straits it is rumored that Rep. Albert E. Petermann, of Calumet, may enter the race. Should the upper peninsula voters be practically unanimous for Petermann his friends believe the northern section of the state could control the primary.

"Drys" Win.

The supreme court granted a writ of mandamus to compel the board of supervisors in Manistee county to reconvene and make arrangements for the submission of local option at the election April 3. The ruling of the supreme court is a victory for the "drys", as the attorney for the Michigan Anti-Saloon League appealed the case to the supreme court when the Manistee county board of supervisors refused to submit the question because certain poll lists did not accompany the petitions.

Intoxicates Cows?

Dairy and Food Commissioner Helme received a letter from a Portland woman requesting him to issue an order to prohibit farmers from feeding silage to cows. The woman says silage is fermented and contains so much alcohol that cows become intoxicated and that the milk from drunken cows is very injurious for babies. A similar communication was received from the same source by the state board of health a few weeks ago.

Who is going to pay for printing the ballots for the coming primary for national committeemen, is a question being asked at Lansing. The primary law says that the state shall pay for the ballots. Auditor General Fuller, whose official approval for the bill is needed, says the state will not pay for them. He declares that the only way he will approve the bills is when the Supreme court forces him to do so. He says the intention of the legislature was to have the counties foot the bill.

GERMANS STOPPED NORTH OF VERDUN

FRENCH LINE NEAREST TO FORTRESS ON THE EAST FALLING BACK.

GERMANS TAKE SIX TOWNS

Gives Invaders Possession of Important Railroad Running Five Miles East of Verdun.

London—It is clear that the Germans have been decisively checked north of Verdun, but, are gaining ground in their new offensive to the east and southeast of the fortress, if the substance of news of the fighting around the French stronghold. The German assault has centered itself in the past 24 hours in an attack on the French line on the Woevre plain to the east of the fortress over a front 12 miles wide. Here the Germans, according to the official Berlin statement, have taken Beppe, Abacourt, Blanzee, Watronville, Manheulles and Champlen.

These successes give the Germans possession of the line along the road extending from Dieppe, seven miles northeast of Verdun, to Champlon, 13 miles southeast of the fortress. Not only have they pushed the line in front the east and southeast, thus taking important steps toward cutting of the fortress, but they have won possession at several points of the railroad running north and south five miles east of Verdun, a gain of great value to the combined attempt of the St. Mihiel salient in the east. Early at the foot of the Cotes Torraine on Sunday but lost it again that night. Manheulles and Fresnes were attacked also on Sunday but were able to repulse the assaults. Manheulles now has fallen and Fresnes, although still holding out, has been practically surrounded. Fresnes is an important highway center and also is on the Verdun-Commercy railroad.

On the northern Verdun front there was little activity, although the Germans resumed without success their violent attacks in the region of Douaumont.

After they had been driven back in hand to hand encounters with the French troops in this region, the Germans appear to have abandoned for the time being their attempts to push this northern line further toward the fortress until more support was obtained from the east.

VOTE ON ARMED SHIP POLICY

President Wants to Prove to Berlin That U. S. Stands Firm.

Washington—President Wilson decided that he cannot proceed with the German submarine negotiations while dissension in congress weakens his position before the world, so he called for a show-down on the pending proposals to warn Americans off merchant ships of the European belligerents armed for defense. Making clear that he considers the president, and not congress, charged with the conduct of foreign relations of the United States he wrote a letter to Representative Fou, acting chairman of the house rules committee, asking him to provide parliamentary means for bringing the agitation out into the open on the floor of the house for full discussion and a vote.

REGISTERED MAIL STOLEN

Four Packages Taken From Mail Pouches.

New York—The robbery of four valuable registered mail packages in what appears to have been an attempt to steal at least $1,000,000 in currency consigned to New York banks, became known. The robbery occurred Saturday morning, when a United States mail auto truck was entered while it was on a ferry bound from the central of New Jersey railroad station at Communipaw, N. J., to Library street, New York. The packages were stolen from mail pouches, three of which were from Washington and one from Baltimore.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

London—The owners of the Peninsular & Oriental line steamer Maloja, which struck a mine and sank off Dover, Sunday, announce that 301 persons were saved. Of these 72 were passengers, 92 members of the European crew and 137 of the Lascar crew. The missing comprise 46 passengers, 20 members of the European crew and 86 Lascars.

Paris—Crown Prince Alexander, of Serbia, accompanied by Premier Pachitch, is soon to make a trip to Rome, Paris and London to thank the entente governments for the assistance they have rendered to Serbia, says a dispatch from Athens.

London—Announcement has been made there that, on account of England's refusal to supply the amount of sulphate of copper required by Greece, the government has applied to the United States for the needed quantity.

Zurich—The Pester Lloyd says that a joint Austro-Bulgarian note to Rumania, invites amicable assurances regarding the constant strengthening of troops and fortifications near the Bulgarian frontier.

Pittsburg—To foster a patriotic spirit and to assist the national administration in its preparedness plan, employes of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. who enter military training camps shall receive full pay while away besides a two weeks' vacation with pay. The company employs more than 6,000 men.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Erstens! „Hoffentlich nicht zu spät," begann man in Deutschland zu der Einsicht zu kommen, daß strengere Sitten aufgezogen werden müssen. Maximilian Harden hat den Warnungsruf erschallen lassen, in den sicherlich das gesamte deutsche Volk einstimmt. Und jeder unparteiische, rechtsliebende Neutrale, welcher noch nicht von der ungeheuren Lügen- und Deuchlermanie um sich gegriffen sachliches Urteil betrogen worden ist, wird ihm Recht geben müssen.

„Können wir warten", so ruft Harden im Sinne des deutschen Volkes, welches schon längst über die unverständliche Nachsichtigkeit der Regierung von Zweifel erfüllt ist, — „bis der Feind alle Einzelzeiten unseres Sehens militärisch und wirtschaftlich, ausfrohlocken hat, während, wir einem Mangel ins nehmen, von welchem zur Zeit noch falsche Vorstellungen hegen?"

„Eine dritte Frage wird unbeweifelbaft schwieriger für uns als die zweite. Es ist eine Gewissensfrage, ob unsere Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen nicht nur auf Kosten Mannschaften, sondern an wichtigen Rohmaterialien, und unsere Gebäusgaben wurden ungeheuer steigen. Nach zweijähriger Blockade wurden andere die Stellen im Weltmarkte einnehmen, von denen es unmöglich schien, den deutschen Handel zu verdrängen. Dürfen wir solange warten? Nein!

Noch ist eine kurze Frist, während welcher Deutschland auf Friedensvorschläge eingehen kann. Ohne Verlust an Ehre können seine Feinde einen annehmbaren und dauernden Frieden haben, welcher den Weg zur Herbeiführung der europäischen Harmonie offen läßt. Diese Friedensbedingungen, so heißt es, mögen eine Abrüstung, internationale soziale Fürsorge und Vorschläge zur Deckung der Kriegskosten in sich schließen. Werden jedoch diese Vorschläge zurückgewiesen, dann hat Deutschland seine letzten Verpflichtungen gegen die Welt und die Humanität erfüllt. Es kann dann in mehr furchtbarer Weise als bisher vorandschreiten, ohne auf die Ansichten Neutraler Rücksicht nehmen zu brauchen.

„Wir wünschen nicht durch einen langen Krieg infolge Erschöpfung zu einem unehrenhaften Frieden getrieben zu werden. . . . Wenn der Tod beschieden ist, so werden wir die Stunde bestimmen. Kein neutraler Staat kann von uns erwarten, daß wir auf seine Vorteile und Bequemlichkeiten mehr Rücksicht nehmen, als auf die Sicherheit unseres eigenen Lebens.

„Wir sind nicht kriegsmüde, nicht furchtsam, und 19 Monate kriegführung haben unsere Entschlossenheit nicht verblassen lassen. Ein ehrenvoller und annehmbarer Friede wurde uns willkommen sein; doch die Fesselung der deutschen Durchschlagkraft niemals!

„Wenn Großbritannien noch einen Weges verlangt, daß wir es mit Unterseebooten und Luftschiffen im Herzen verwunden können, und wenn Großbritannien keinen Friedensvorschlägen Gehör schenken will, bis dieser Beweis erbracht ist, so werden wir ihn bringen."

Bravo Maximilian Harden! Das sind nach dem langen, für jedes deutsche Herz liberaus qualvollen unsicheren Hin- und Hertasten der deutschen Diplomatie, endlich einmal mannhafte Worte, welche in jedem Mannesherzen, auch den rechtdenkenden Neutralen, lebhaften Wiederhall finden werden. Und nur nach dem Urteile wirklich recht und edel denkende Neutrale, nicht nach dem der voreingenommenen Anglophilen kann sich die deutsche Diplomatie richten, wenn sie anders nicht das deutsche Volk trotz der bisherigen großen Erfolge schließlich besiegt am Boden liegen sehen will.

Einen Krieg gewinnt man nicht durch fortwährende Rücksichtnahme, sondern durch Entschiedenheit und rücksichtslose Energie, selbstverständlich im Rahmen des Rechts und der Menschlichkeit, soweit dies geschehen kann, ohne dem eigenen Lande und Volke zu schaden.

„Die deutsche Regierung hat sich nun ausgerechnet ein Jahr lang in seinem U-Bootskrieg die Hände binden lassen. Sie hat genug fam durch ihre ständige Nachgiebigkeit den guten Willen zur Aufrechterhaltung der guten Beziehungen betätigt. Doch diese Nachgiebigkeit hat nur eine Stärkung Englands und eine Benachteiligung Deutschlands zur Folge gehabt.

Korrekt.

In einer Volksversammlung in Paris fragte ein Redner mit Emphase: „Wo sind unsere großen Männer? Warum regen sie sich nicht? Warum bleiben sie fat und teilnahmslos bei der Not unseres Vaterlandes?"

Und eine Stimme von der Galerie antwortete: „Weil sie in Bronze gegossen sind!"

Meuchelmord im Dienste des Handels

Der Meuchelmord an Dieuze des Hamel, in der neuesten Entwicklung [illegible] 13. November 1914 erschossen wurde bekanntlich den Führer Truth. Zur Zeit wurde auch die Vermutung ausgesprochen, daß seine Ermordung in irgend welchem Zusammenhang mit einer Besamplung des Trutzs stehe. Jetzt hat einer der Verschworenen eine Beichtage enthüllt, die an Entsetzlichkeit noch die Roßenthalsche Affäre überbietet. Dieser Betreffende angeblich wurde [illegible] und dann wurden zwei Personen, welche die Mordet [illegible] liefern hatten, wieder von anderen gedungenen Meuchelmördern aus der Welt geschafft. Die Meuchelmörder in den italienischen Eisenbahnerrepubliken, Arzni genannt, die der Nachfolge reicher Parteiführer sich zur Verfügung stellten, gaben bislang als ausgeschaffen. Arzni sind sie in unserem reichen Lande wieder aufgelebt. In unsere Hauptstadt schienen die Brandschatzungen, übertreiben und zwar nicht [illegible] dadurch, daß aus den schon der Roßenthalsche Affäre entnommen hat. Wörder in jedem Fall [illegible] werden und Kinderwaisen [illegible] Wege zu räumen.

Die deutschen „Barbaren".

Ein weiblicher Arzt aus England, Dr. Ella Scarlett — Sonnige, die sich während des Balkankrieges, dem serbischen Norden Kreuz angeschlossen hatte, war erstaunt, als sie mit den deutschen Soldaten zusammentraf. Erstaunt deshalb, weil sie dabeim die Brüche und andere verlogene englische Greuelberichte aus Belgien gelesen hatte. Sie hatte erwartet, mit Barbaren zusammenzutreffen und fand ein Armee, die ihr, wie sie ohne weiteres zugab, Achtung abnötigte. „Die deutschen Soldaten benehmen sich tadellos," schreibt sie. „Sie betreten kein bewohntes Haus ohne Erlaubnis des Eigentümers, und sie nehmen nichts, ohne dafür zu bezahlen oder einen Requisitionsschein zu hinterlegen. Niemals habe ich einen deutschen Soldaten vergehen um sein baares Geld für einen serbischen Verwundeten gelangt. Ich immer wurde mir das ganze Geld gegeben, ich teilte es dann und gab die eine Hälfte zurück." So sind diese deutschen Barbaren. Verzichten selbst auf ihr Brot, damit der verwundete Feind seinen Hunger stillen kann. Das sind die Soldaten, die man als Mordbrüder, grausame Barbaren verdächtigt hat.

Amerika, neue Kriegsschiffe.

Washington. Wie Admiral Badger von der allgemeinen Marinekommission vor dem Marineausschuß des Hauses aussagte, sollen die auf dem neuen Marine-Bauprogramm vorgesehenen Schlachtkreuzer, die, mit Fahrgeschwindigkeit von 35 Knoten per Stunde haben sollen, die gewaltigsten Schiffe ihrer Art der Welt werden. Sie werden schwere Kampfesausrüstung und Hauptbatterien von je zehn vierzehnzölligen Geschützen erhalten und allen anderen jetzt schwimmenden Kreuzern überlegen sein. Für die neuen Dreadnoughts hat die Kommission, wie der Admiral sagte, je zehn 16-zöllige Geschütze, die in fünf Geschütztürmen verteilt sein sollen, vorgeschlagen.

Viele Kriegsschiffe europäischer Mächte führen, wie der Admiral sagte, 16-zöllige Geschütze; Frankreich treffe Vorbereitungen, 15-zöllige Geschütze einzuführen; Deutschland und Großbritannien planten sogar, wie verlautet, die Einführung 17-zöliger Geschütze.

Englands Rekrutenmut.

London. Eine königliche Proklamation ist angeschlagen worden, welche die Rekruten der Klasse 1 unter den Konskriptions-Gesetze aufgerufen wird. Sie müssen sich bis zum 31. Mai melden.

Die betreffende Klasse umfaßt die jüngsten verfügbaren Rekruten. Es sind das junge junge Leute, welche am 15. August 18 Jahre alt waren. Man glaubt, daß die Mehrzahl derselben nun 19 Jahre alt und daher für den Militärdienst verfügbar ist. Der gegenwärtige Aufruf schließt die Einberufung der ledigen Männer ab.

Britische Pferdeeinkäufe eingestellt.

Kansas City, Mo. Die Generalmajor F. B. Benson vom Generalstab der britischen Armee sagt, der hier den Kauf von amerikanischen Pferden für die britische Armee leitete, sind die Ankäufe für die britische Armee in den Ver. Staaten eingestellt, da die britischen Behörden, wie es heißt, eine auf mindestens drei Jahre ausreichende Zahl von Pferden gekauft haben. Auf dem Pferdemarkt in Kansas City sind nicht weniger als 60,000 Pferde und 120,000 Maultiere für die britische Armee gekauft worden.