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

Lying off Nantucket light, where every liner bound to and from New York must get its bearings, the German submarine U-53 torpedoed and sunk six ships. Four of them were British, one a passenger carrier. The other two were neutrals—one Dutch and the other Norwegian. An American steamship was held up, but was allowed to proceed.

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The Norwegian consul general at Archangel telegraphs to the foreign office at Christiania that at least two American ships, the Hawiha and the Columbia, and one French steamer have been torpedoed in the waters between Vardoe and Archangel.

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The city of Kronstadt, in the southeastern portion of Transylvania, its leading industrial and commercial center, and which was occupied by the Roumanians shortly after their entry into the war, has been recaptured by the Austro-German forces, the war office at Berlin announced.

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In the face of a far superior force, mainly German, the Roumanian troops from Hermannstadt to Kronstadt (70 miles) has been withdrawn to the Carpathian frontier, according to Bucharest, to insure defense of the frontier passes.

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Roumanian troops have withdrawn from their positions in the region of Fogaras, Transylvania, before attacks of superior forces, says the official statement issued at Bucharest by the Roumanian war office. Violent engagements continue in other sections of Transylvania.

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The British forces which recently crossed to the eastern bank of the Struma river on the Macedonian front have occupied the village of Nevolyen, it was announced officially by the British war office at London.

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The 25,000-ton transatlantic liner Franconia of the Cunard line, one of the finest vessels on the Atlantic, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a Lloyd's announcement at London. Twelve of the crew of 302 are unaccounted for.

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Sixteen Roumanian battalions (about 15,000 men) that crossed the Danube between Turtukai and Silistria into Bulgaria have been destroyed, according to an official statement issued by the Sofia war office.

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A fresh Russian defeat in Volhynia Tuesday, west of Lutsk, was announced by the German war office at Berlin. "Thousands of dead were left on the battlefield," the statement said.

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Serbians have crossed the Toherna river and defeated the adversary on the Nize mountain in Serbia, and also captured the Kessali railroad station, according to advices received at Paris. The Serbian territory recaptured now embraces 89 square miles including seven towns.

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German submarines between September 20 and 29 sank in the North sea, and the English channel 35 hostile vessels with a total tonnage of 14,000, the Overseas News agency announced at Berlin.

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"As the result of an encircling attack," the German war office announced ata Berlin, "Roumanian forces which had crossed the Danube near Rjshove, south of Bucharest, withdrew in a hasty flight."

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Domestic

Neil J. Berston, sixty, wealthy real estate dealer, was shot and killed in his office at Flint, Mich. Robbery is believed to have been the motive.

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Two men entered the Citizens' State bank at Covington, Ind., held up the cashier, S. P. Graves, and took $2,000. They were pursued by a posse and, after a battle, were captured.

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Frank McDonald confessed to Detroit police that he and his brother Henry wrecked a Michigan Central train at Bridgeport, Ont., May 30, 1911. Two persons were killed in the wreck.

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The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone company has granted its central office operating force a wage increase of 45 per cent, according to an announcement made at Pittsburgh. Nearly 250 persons are affected.

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Three men were killed and several were injured seriously when three cars of dynamite exploded at the mill of the Illinois Powder company at Grafton, Ill. The dead are: Superintendent Peterson and two workmen.

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Kidnaped by a band of Greeks and held for $15,000 ransom, Robert Perry, thirty-five years old, manager of the Moffatt coal mines at Oak Creek, Colo., shot and killed one of his captors and escaped. Another of the kidnapers was arrested.

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The British steamer Hawkhead, at anchor in Hampton Roads off Sewall's Point, Va., was run down and sunk by the steamer City of Norfolk, outward bound from Norfolk for Baltimore with passengers. No lives were reported lost.

Two councilmen of Oilton, Okla., were manhandled by a mob of 300 citizens who surrounded the Oilton (Okla.) city hall in a demonstration against the men whom they held responsible for putting the town in debt for a waterworks plant.

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The passengers and crew of the Ward line steamer Antilla, bound from Guantanamo for New York, and which reported by wireless that it was afire 120 miles off the Virginia capes, were saved and brought into Hampton Roads on the United States coast guard cutter Onondaga, says a dispatch from Washington.

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A divorce suit was filed at Reno, Nev., by Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the former secretary of state, through Attorney Cole L. Harwood. The plaintiff makes but one charge, desertion, shortly after he was married in December, 1914, at Burlington, Vt.

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The safe in the People's Savings bank at Ottawa Lake, Mich., was blown. Bank officers report that $1,200 was stolen.

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James Couzens' new multi-millionaire police commissioner of Detroit, Mich., who draws $5,000 salary, announced the establishment of a bonus system for rewarding members of the Detroit police force. The bonus, provided personally by Mr. Couzens, will amount to about $10,000 annually.

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Henry Rider of Howell, Mich., was shot and killed; A. J. Rider, his brother, of Hammonton, president of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' association, and Mrs. Elsie Smathers, also of Hammonton, were wounded seriously by a band of Italians at Alston, N. J., near Hammonton, N. J., in an attempt to rob the party of an $8,000 pay roll.

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Spurred on by the exhortations of "Mother" Jones, labor agitator, 300 wives and women relatives of striking streetcar men battled with the police in New York in the most serious riot since the walkout on the traction lines began a month ago. Scores of women were injured.

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Ellis E. Shookman, cashier of the Burrows bank at Burrows, Carroll county, Indiana, came to Indianapolis and surrendered himself to the authorities following the discovery of a shortage of $18,000.

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A plot to assassinate Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company in New York and that Shonts' life was imperiled first became known when the police announced that two men who are detained at police headquarters will be charged with conspiring to kill Shonts.

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Nine men are dead in a fire which destroyed the central portion of the main building of Christian Brothers' college at St. Louis. Two of the known dead were aged members of the Christian Brothers' order. All of the students escaped from the building. Five known to be dead were firemen. The loss is $300,000.

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Major General Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone; George Rublee, federal trade commissioner, and Commissioner Clark of the interstate commerce board, have been named by President Wilson to be members of the board created by congress to investigate the eight-hour law.

Washington

The Supreme court of the United States opened its fall term at Washington, which promises to be one of the most important judicial sessions of recent years. Associate Justice John H. Clark of Cleveland, O., was sworn in.

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Acting Secretary of State Polk announced at Washington that he did not believe there was any truth in the story published by the New York Evening Post, that Germany has decided to request President Wilson to use his influence to bring about peace.

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Foreign

Prof. Spyridion P. Lambros, professor of history of the University of Athens, Greece, has consented to form a new Greek cabinet. It is understood it will include M. Andreadis, president of the Anglo-Hellenic league.

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Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, until recently minister to the United States, has been elected president of Nicaragua.

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Field Marshal Terauchi has been appointed by the emperor to succeed Count Okuma as premier of Japan, it was announced at Tokyo.

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Politics

"I'd no more debate with Gompers than with a tramp on the street corner." This is the answer of Senator Sherman to the proposal that he meet in public debate Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, whom Senator Sherman recently attacked in the senate.

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President Wilson discussed the European war, peace and American business in three speeches at Omaha. He declared America is as ready to fight as any nation in the world, but that his cause must be just. After the war, he said, this nation must join a league of nations to preserve the peace of the world.

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Charles E. Hughes spent an hour visiting his boyhood home in Newark, N. J., where his father was minister of a Baptist church from 1869 to 1874.

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Mexican War News

The Mexican government prepared a decree at Mexico City providing for the death penalty for robbers, bandits and those convicted of holdups. The decree is similar to the one issued by Benito Juarez.

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Personal

Maj. William Warner, Missouri statesman and former United States senator, died at Kansas City, Mo.

GEN. KIRK PLEASED WITH CAMP COTTON

Michigan Commander Makes Tour of Investigation.

TWO BATTERIES MAKE CAMP

Artillery Units Find Themselves Installed With Ohio Men and Division Headquarters Near the City.

El Paso, Tex.—General Kirk and his staff, who arrived here ahead of the Thirty-third Michigan infantry and other units from that state which have at last reached the Mexican border, after waiting four months in Camp Ferris for orders to move, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp in which the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Michigan have spent the past ten weeks here.

General Kirk made a tour of investigation, accompanied by Lieutenants Phillips and Foster of his staff, and Lieutenants Norton and Hawkes, who were in charge of the camp during the absence of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second regiments on their hike to Las Cruces, N. M.

All expressed themselves as pleased with the camp, which they declared was in much better shape than they had expected to find it, after viewing the sand hills of the surrounding country.

Batteries A and B made camp between Camp Stewart and Fort Bliss, about four miles from the city and five from Camp Cotton. They are in the same camp with the Ohio artillery and division headquarters officers and men express delight at the warm, sunshiny climate and register relief of escaping from the cold weather at Grayling.

More Schools to Teach Farming.

Lansing.—Pupils in 12 additional Michigan high schools will be afforded the opportunity this year of acquiring the fundamentals of farming through new courses which have been established in a dozen towns and cities throughout the state. The total number of schools now offering agriculture as part of the high school curriculum is 90. In the 48 schools which existed prior to this fall 2,574 pupils were enrolled, according to Prof. W. H. French of M. A. C., who has direction of the agricultural departments in the state at large.

Those schools into which agriculture was introduced this fall are: Colon, Durand, Elk Rapids, Frankfort, Howell, Lawton, Ludington, Owosso, St. Joseph, Scottville, Three Rivers, Traverse City and Vicksburg. M. A. C. graduates have been placed in charge of the new departments in all of them.

Fellows Refuses Ruling.

Hundreds of letters have been received by Attorney General Fellows asking for an opinion as to the status of the state-wide prohibition amendment in case it receives a majority vote at the November election, and the home-rule amendment initiated by the liquor interests is also adopted.

Thus far the attorney general has refused to render an opinion and there is no reason to believe that the state's legal department will give this proposition official consideration unless both amendments are adopted. In that event the legislature will doubtless ask the attorney general's department for an opinion.

Even the best lawyers in the state agree that there is a nice legal question involved in case both amendments are adopted. Some of the attorneys take the ground that the amendment initiated by the liquor interests which makes the city and township the unit instead of the county in local option elections, will nullify the effect of the state-wide prohibition amendment if adopted.

Others contend that if a majority of the people favor each amendment the state-wide prohibition amendment will take precedence and the state will be dry. Among the lawyers who believe the state-wide prohibition amendment will supersede the home-rule amendment is Edwin Rawden, attorney for the Michigan Anti-Saloon league. However, if both amendments are adopted, it is generally conceded that legal proceedings will be started which will eventually end in the Supreme court of the United States.

To Avoid "Price-Fixing."

Henceforth James N. McBride, director of markets for the Michigan Agriculture college, will confine his activities to bringing producers and consumers together. In the future no suggestions will be offered by him to farmers as to what prices they ought to ask for their produce. Attempts at "price-fixing," or recommending schedules, will be outside his province.

Such is the essence of a new order which has been laid down by the state board of agriculture for the direction of the college department of marketing, and it is believed to be the result of charges, currently circulated, that the department was going into a phase of the marketing problem outside its jurisdiction.

In its new instructions to the market commissioner the board said:

"The field agent in marketing shall investigate the production and marketing of farm products. He shall assist in the organization of co-operative and other associations and afford them such advice and assistance as he may; shall assist in establishing grades and standards for market purposes, and shall give information to Michigan producers on the market conditions in the various states of the Union and foreign states. He shall gather such facts as may be available regarding the relative crop production and the relative demand, both at home and abroad, and shall gather and present to the agricultural producers and the public all such facts and information as may be attainable regarding such production and market condition.

"We do not deem it advisable, however, that he enter into the question of practice of fixing or attempting to fix or establish prices on any agricultural products. We deem it the business of the field agent in marketing to supply the agricultural producers the above information speedily and in plain and concise form, so that the individual may judge when to sell and what prices to ask."

Few M. A. C. Students From Country.

The information slips filled out by freshmen entering the Michigan Agricultural college this year show that the fathers of only 161 of the 523 freshmen are farmers or men engaged in agricultural pursuits. The parents of the other two-thirds of the class represented practically every profession and calling.

The fact that not more than 161 of the new students came from the farm this fall has been attributed to the off season which the farmers have suffered in the past two years and the consequent heavy damage to crops.

The average age of the entering class was a little over nineteen years. The oldest freshman was forty-four years of age. The youngest was sixteen.

State Crop Report Issued.

According to the Michigan crop report, issued by Secretary of State Vaughan, the estimated yield of wheat in the state is 15,76 bushels an acre. The percentage of acreage sown this fall as compared with last year is 88. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed in Michigan last month was 218,728.

The average estimated yield in bushels per acre of the principal crops follows: Barley, 23.12; oats, 28.86; corn, 39.02; potatoes, 40.64; buckwheat, 11.58, and beans, 7.48. The estimated yield of sugar beets is 6,96 tons per acre.

"Because of the unfavorable season much of the acreage of corn, potatoes and beans was a total failure and crop correspondents quite generally say that fully 25 per cent of the estimated acreage planted has not been harvested," said Secretary Vaughan.

Men Paid Too Much.

Camp Ferris.—A conflict in the national defense act of June 3 and the former law relative to the pay of a mess sergeant has caused those holding this position in the Michigan organization here to be paid $6 a month too much, it was discovered by a lieutenant. The old law provided that a regular sergeant who did the mess sergeant work in addition to his own was entitled to $6 more than the usual $30. The new law created the grade of mess sergeant and established the pay at $30 a month. The mess sergeant under the new law has no other duties, and hence is not considered entitled to more pay. Practically $500 too much has been paid out to mess sergeants here and will be collected from their pay this month.

May Muster Out Troops.

An order to requisition rations for Michigan troops to be mustered out was received by Maj. Walter G. Rogers, camp quartermaster, from the war department.

Although this order was taken by many to mean that the mustering out of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Michigan regiments was planned shortly, Maj. F. L. Wells, senior mustering officer, who has twice recommended that the recruit and casual depot be moved from here to Fort Wayne, interpreted it as nothing more than a routine order sent out by the quartermaster's department to all mobilization stations. It is not probable that the Michigan troops will be mustered out at Fort Wayne, as inadequate winter quarters and facilities for camping here in cold weather, would make it decidedly disastrous, it is believed, for the Guardsmen, especially as they are coming from a warm southern climate.

New Incorporations.

Kilgers Realty company, Detroit, $5,000; Carl A. and Harry Kilgers, C. H. Ryan.

Lloyd Laboratories, Inc., Grand Rapids, $10,000.

Stonehouse Dry Goods company, Grand Rapids, $6,000.

Jefferson Auto Sales company, Detroit, $9,000; Roy H. Burgess, Redford, John R. Dawson and Vene G. Perry, Detroit.

Detroit Commerce company, Detroit, $10,000; William V. Bowers, E. A. Patton, J. D. Lynch.

Dixie Tropical Trucking company, Battle Creek, $25,000.

East End Laundry company, Detroit, $30,000; Joseph G. Hamblen, Jr., F. C. Collins, H. P. Cope, etc.

All Lady Garment company, Detroit, $10,000; Philip H. Cole of Detroit, and Edward I. Desmond and V. H. Cohn of Highland Park.

Detroit, Armada and Northern Railway company, Detroit, $25,000.

Chase-Reynolds company, Mount Clemens, $5,000.

Omer Mill and Elevator company, Omer; capital stock decreased from $30,000 to $18,000.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Kalamazoo.—F. E. Marquette, after six weeks of suffering at a Burgess hospital has been taken to his home in Ithaca, where it is believed his recovery will be complete. Marquette, acting as mechanician in the "Sunbeam 12" racing car which was the first to be wrecked in the automobile race at Decoration park, August 27, was so severely injured that it was feared for several weeks he could not possibly recover.

Grand Rapids.—A team of horses owned by the A. F. Birch company, upholsterers, was drowned in the canal at the west end of the Pearl street bridge, when the wagon ran backwards down the embankment, dragging the animals in.

Eaton Rapids.—The electors of this city, at the general election in November, will vote on a proposition to amend the present city charter to make the office of city assessor an elective instead of an appointive office, as has been the rule since Eaton Rapids adopted the commission form of government two years ago.

WILL CONFER ON U-BOAT ACTIVITIES

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY LANSING TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON SUBMARINE RAIDS.

BERNSTORFF MEETS WILSON

Secretary Daniels Instructed to Keep the President Fully Informed on U-Boat Happenings.

Long Branch, N. J.—Secretary Lansing left Washington for the President's summer residence to hold a conference over the submarine raids off the American coast.

Announcement that the secretary of state would confer with the president confirmed the impression that the American government considered the attacks on vessels off the American coast by a German submarine as fraught with grave possibilities. At the same time, it was made clear there is nothing in the reports so far received to show that international law or the earlier promises of Germany have been violated. Concern over the situation centered chiefly about the possibility of what might happen if the submarine attacks are continued.

The position of the American government and its determination to make a full investigation before acting was madé clear in the following statement given out by the president:

"The government will, of course, first inform itself as to all the facts that there be no mistake or doubt so far as they are concerned, and the country may rest assured the German government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the government of the United States. We have no right now to question their willingness to fulfill them."

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who came here to give the president a personal letter from the German emperor on Polish relief, discussed with President Wilson the new activities of German submarines. It was understood the president made it clear that while the American government had no intention of interfering with the legitimate activities of submarines, it would insist on the strict observance of the pledges given previously by the German government.

The executive offices here were kept in communication with Secretary Daniels and received preliminary reports assembled by the navy department on the submarine activities.

The general trend of these reports was to the effect that, so far as had been determined, the rules of international law had been complied with by Germany. It was made clear, however, that these reports were on a preliminary character, and were not conclusive. Secretary Daniels was instructed to keep the president fully informed.

AUXILIARY CRUISER IS SUNK

1362 Men Were Picked Up, And 638 Are Missing.

Paris.—The steamer Gallia, and auxiliary cruiser carrying 2,000 Serbian and French soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Thirteen hundred and sixty-two men picked up by a French crui er and landed in boats on the southern coast of Sardinia, have been accounted for thus far. The torpedo caused the explosion of ammunition in the hold of the Gallia and also destroyed the wireless apparatus, making it impossible to send calls for help. The crew and troops took to rafts and small boats, a number of which were picked up by the French cruiser. Others reached the Sardinian shore.

The Gallia was a 1,500-ton steamship, 574 feet long and 64 feet beam. She was built in the Seine in 1913 and owned by the Compagnie de Navigation Sud Atlantique of Bordeaux.

ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

The Milford village council is to be requested by petition of the citizens to raise $1,000 by taxation to assist the Detroit Auto Dash company in excavating for additions to its plant which would double its capacity.

George Mayner, a Newaygo county farmer, went to Muskegon and hired a stranger to cut wood for him on his farm. The stranger returned with him, but Maynard reported to the sheriff that he was hissing and that a pocketbook with $27 also had disappeared.

The domestic relations committee of the morals efficiency commission of Grand Rapids has reported in favor of restraining hasty marriages and making divorces more difficult in ordinary cases.

The war department at Washington issued the following orders: "Colonel Segwick Rice, cavalry, and Captain Asa L. Singleton, infantry, will proceed to Jackson, Mich., to inspect the Michigan State Penitentiary farm. Captain Raymond F. Fowler, corps of engineers, will proceed to Detroit for duty."

Earnings of the Pere Marquette increased $87,814 from July 31 to Sept. 30, over the same period a year ago, increases were shown from all sources of revenue. Freight revenues showed a gain of $673,210 and passenger revenue of $34,448.

Albion college freshmen and sophomores broke all known records for a tug of war when they pulled for an hour and forty minutes across the Kalamazoo river. The affair finally was called a draw. Class rivalry required police intervention at one time.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Von beiderseitiger Seite vom ersten Beamten des deutschen Reiches, in der wenigen Tagen die militärische Lage Europas in kurzen Worten auseinandergesetzt worden. Der deutsche Reichskanzler hat summa summarum erklärt, daß Deutschland sich im Westen auf die Vertheidigung beschränken, dafür aber auf dem östlichen Kriegsschauplatze eröffnete Feindseligkeiten nicht dulden werde. Dies wurde zwar nicht wörtlich erklärt, doch lassen seine Worte keine andere Deutung zu und so wurden sie auch, wie die Berliner „Germania" sagt, vom deutschen Volke aufgefaßt. In Paris oder London hätte man bei dieser Gelegenheit das Maulwerk sehr voll genommen und eine große Offensive angekündigt, und man kann die deutschen Preßkommentare würdigen, die erklären, daß sie in der Kanzlerrede gerne die Fanfarentöne nach Pariser und Londoner Muster vermißten. Das deutsche Volk bedarf ihrer nicht. Das deutsche Volk bringt seinen Führern ein durch die Vergangenheit gerechtfertigtes Vertrauen entgegen, das weder durch kleine Nadelstiche noch durch die Lügen der Entente-Presse in seinen Grundfesten erschüttert werden kann. Tag für Tag die Sommer-Offensive der Alliierten mehr als alles andere beweisen. Die Kommentare der deutschen Presse und die Aeußerungen kompetenter Persönlichkeiten atmen dasselbe Vertrauen und dieselbe Zuversicht wie zu Anfang des Krieges.

Eine kurze Uebersicht über die aktuelle militärische Lage kann dieses Vertrauen nur noch weiter befestigen. Denn Deutschlands Sache steht gut, eben deshalb, weil durch den Zusammenbruch der russischen Massenoffensive und die Verhinderung eines russisch-rumänischen Durchbruches die Initiative in deutschen Handen geblieben ist.

Auf die Bedeutung der Kämpfe bei Hermannstadt ist in den Berichten schon wiederholt hingewiesen worden. Die Tatsache, daß General von Falkenhayn, der bisherige Chef des deutschen Generalstabes, einer der hervorragendsten Führer auf deutscher Seite, mit dieser Aufgabe betraut wurde, spricht für die Wichtigkeit des Unternehmens. Man hätte dem früheren Generalstabschef wohl kaum diesen Posten übertragen, wenn seine ganze Aufgabe nur darin, bestanden hätte, Hermannstadt zu verteidigen, und es ist viel plausibler anzunehmen, daß General von Falkenhayn der Befehl hat, einen Durchbruch nach Süden zu versuchen und westlich von Bukarest mit der Aufrollung der rumänischen Front zu beginnen.

Bemerkenswert ist das gänzliche Verlagen der rumänischen, russischen Offensive im Gebiete von Dornawatra, dem angebeuten Angriffsziele gegen Österreich-Ungarn, wenn von Dornawatra aus die großen Eisenbahnlinien über Maniseburg nach dem Süden Siebenbürgens, am leichtesten zu unterbrechen waren, wenn nur die Berge nicht wären. Sie sind die Truppen der deutschen Verbündeten haben ein Vordringen der Feinde dort trotz der großen Anstrengungen unmöglich gemacht und werden dies auch in der Zukunft tun, denn trotz des neuen Bundesgenossen ist die russische Stoßkraft bedeutlich erlahmt, die Kriegsmüde der letzten Wochen haben dieses mit übermenschlicher Leutselligkeit bewiesen. Wie der Reichskanzler schon sagte, sind schwere Kämpfe im Osten zu erwarten. Es liegt auf der Hand, daß Rußland sich nicht von der gewaltigen deutschen Offensive im Osten herumreiten lassen will. Für diesen Zweck werden die Kräfte gespart.

Die Bulgaren haben ihre Stellungen auf der ganzen Front, namentlich aber auf dem westlichen Flügel, stark verbessert und dies trotz wiederholter Angriffe der verbündeten Serben, Russen und Franzosen. Die Höhen von Kajmakcalan, die Monastir und den ganzen südlichen Teil des früheren Serbien gegen Süden schützen soll, bleiben fest in bulgarischen Händen. Die Meldungen über serbische Soldaten, die auf dem heimatlichen Boden kämpfen, gehören zur Fabel. Man hat auch seit Tagen nichts mehr davon gehört, und ihnen ist es viel leichter ergangen wie den braven Donkosaken, die drei Tagemärsche weit in Ungarn eingedrungen waren. Sie sind auch auf Nimmerwiedersehen verschwunden, weil sie eben nie existiert haben.

Dieselben überschwenglichen Diplomeldungen, die in diesem Falle durch die Tatsachen als falsche gekennzeichnet werden, kommen auch vom westlichen Kriegsschauplatz zu uns. Alles geht auf das Eindruckmachen hin, und man darf sicher gehen, daß Viviani Morgens Reise nach London, um dort eine neue $250,000,000 Anleihe anzuknüpfen, mit den kulturlichen Bemühungen der Entente-Presse und ihrer jämmerlichen Alleger in unserm Lande, sehr, sehr viel zu tun hat.

Die Gesamtverluste der Briten während drei Monate der Sommer-Kampagne betrugen, wie nach den amtlichen Verlustlisten auszurechnen ist, mehr als 300,000 Mann, im Monat September mehr als 3800 Mann pro Tag. Die Errungenschaften der gewaltigen Offensive stellen sich in ihrem bisher weitesten Umfang in der Besetzung von Combles und einer geringfügigen Verlängerung der Angriffsfront nördlich bei Thiepval und am Südende bei Vermandovillers dar. An einzelnen Stellen des Kampfgebiets wogen die Kämpfe zur Zeit hin und her. Bapaume und Peronne dürften eines Tages vielleicht fallen, wie Combles gefallen ist, aber nur nach einer nochmaligen und für die Alliierten vielleicht katastrophalen Schwächung ihrer Kräfte.

Was den deutschen Erfolg, d. h. die Möglichkeit die deutsche Front trotz einiger Teilverluste zu halten, vor allen Dingen ermöglicht, ist das durch die deutsche Verteidigung bedingte langsame Vorrücken der Alliierten, das ein Ausbauen weiterer fast befestigter Stellungen hinter einer verlorenen Stellung gestattet. Immer wieder werden die Alliierten neue „erste und zweite Linien" der Deutschen zu nehmen haben, bis ihre im Blutbade geschwächten Kräfte versagen. Dieser Zeitpunkt wird und muß kommen, er ist eine absolute Notwendigkeit, bedingt durch die furchtbaren Opfer, mit denen die Alliierten ihre Vorteile zu bezahlen haben.

Das Fazit der besprochenen Tatsachen, aus denen das Unmögliche des Durchbruchs durch die deutsche Front hervorgeht, ist vor allen Dingen das, daß das Vertrauen deren, die auf Deutschlands vollständigen Sieg bauen, auf unumstößlichen Tatsachen aufgebaut ist, die durch nichts aus der Welt geschafft werden können.

Handelsvertrag mit der Schweiz.

London. In dem Handelsabkommen zwischen Deutschland und der Schweiz wird, wie dem Reuterschen Bureau auf Grund einer Berliner Depesche von Amsterdam aus gemeldet worden, bestimmt, daß die eigenen Erzeugnisse der beiden Länder, sowie die Waren, die in jedem der beiden Länder angefertigt werden, ausgetauscht werden können, soweit sie nicht für den heimischen Verbrauch benötigt werden.

Deutschland soll sich zur monatlichen Lieferung von 250,000 Tonnen Kohlen, sowie auch von bedeutenden Mengen von Stahl und Eisen verpflichtet haben, dafür die Schweiz für ihren eigenen Gebrauch bedarf. Beide Teile einigten sich darauf, daß die Frage der Ausfuhr-Erlaubnisscheine so schnell als möglich zur Erledigung kommen soll.

Mit Bezug auf deutsche in der Schweiz aufgespeicherte Waren, die auf Zeit seine Ausfuhrerlaubnis erhalten werden kann, hat die Schweiz sich verpflichtet, diese Waren anzuhalten und sie nach Beendigung des Krieges Deutschland zuzustellen.

Gesuche um Ausfuhr von Kriegsmaterial, das in der Schweiz auf Polmaterial verfertigt werden, welches aus Deutschland stammt, werden behufs Genehmigung einem schweizerischen Sonderausschuß unterbreitet werden.

Diese Abkommen erfüllt, wie es in der Depesche heißt, im April 1917.

Amerika's riesiger Exporthandel.

Washington. Der amerikanische Export hat im Monat August einen Wert von $510,000,000 erreicht, eine in der ganzen Welt noch nicht dagewesene Höhe und um $45,000,000 mehr als der bisherige Höchstrekord im Mai und um $45,000,000 höher als im Juni dieses Jahres.

Der Import belief sich auf $199,247,391, um $47,000,000 weniger als im Rekordmonat Juni, aber höher als in irgend einem vorherigen August. Der Export belief sich für die mit August beendeten 12 Monate auf $4,750,000,000, der Import auf $2,300,000,000. Die Bilanz zu Gunsten der Vereinigten Staaten beläuft sich auf $2,465,000,000 gegen $1,363,000,000 resp. $374,000,000 in den vier vorherigen Jahren.

Australien stimmt für allgemeine Wehrpflicht.

Melbourne. Der australische Premier Hughes hat, trotzdem er wegen seiner Haltung von der Arbeiterorganisation, der er angehörte, ausgeschlossen worden ist, ein Plebiscit über die Einführung der allgemeinen Wehrpflicht durchgesetzt. Die zu diesem Zwecke eingebrachte Vorlage wurde vom Parlament mit 47 gegen 12 Stimmen angenommen. Es wird erwartet, daß das Plebiscit ausfallen wird, wie England es wünscht, da merkwürdigerweise die Frauen, die in Australien das allgemeine Stimmrecht besitzen, für die Entsendung weiterer Truppen nach Europa sind.