WILSON PLACES **GERMAN CRISIS** BEFORE SOLONS

President Tells Congress He Has Sent Ultimatum to Berlin Government.

Gives Notice That Diplomatic Relations Will Be Severed Unless Present Methods of Subsea Warfare Are Abandoned Immediately-Killing of Noncombatants Denounced as "Wanton."

House of Representatives, the Capitol, Washington, April 20.-Sharply indicting Germany for its use of submarines against merchant vessels, joint session of congress, issued public notice to the world that unless that United States will have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations.

"The history in the making," was the historic chamber of the house of of available space was occupied, while literally thousands were turned away.

There was no questioning the seriousness of the president's position. His voice, somewhat husky, penetrated every corner of the room, and the message was emphasized with an expression that showed its author was fearful of the outcome. That seriousness was shared by the audience, the usual applause given the president's utterances being absent.

The message in every sense was an ultimatum. True, it contained no time limit within which reply must be made. But it fiatly insisted that the German submarine warfare has reached the stage when this government will no longer tolerate it.

The German explanations, previously made, have been accepted in good faith, the president said, in the hope that that government would finally be able to so order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the position of humanity as embodied in the "law of na-

The United States has been willing to wait, the president said, "until the significance of the fact became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation." That point, he said, has "now unhappily been reached.'

Text of President's Address. Following is the complete text of the president's address

"Gentlemen of the Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign rela-

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed, or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative the French cross-channel steamer principles of humanity and has long Sussex. It must stand forth, as the been established with the approval sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, and by the express assent of all civi- as so singularly tragical and unjustilized nations.

Protest Was Disregarded. test of our government, the imperial German vessels have for the past German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it has an it. If this instance stood alone, some nounced. It expressed the hope that explanation, some disavowal by the the dangers involved, at any rate the German government, some evidence dangers to neutral vessels, would be of criminal mistake or wilful disobereduced to a minimum by the instruc- dience on the part of the commander tions which it had issued to its subma- of the vessel that fired the torpedo rine commanders, and assured the gov | might be sought or entertained; but ernment of the United States that it would take every possible precaution. Recent events make the conclusion both to respect the rights of neutrals inevitable that it is only one instance, and to safeguard the lives of noncom-

year which has since elapsed has which the imperial German governshown that those hopes were not justi- ment has mistakenly adopted, and fied, those assurances insusceptible of which from the first exposed that govbeing fulfilled. In pursuance of the ernment to the reproach of thrusting

Miss Emily and Her Store.

hind it, were the notions-spools.

needles, calico, garter elastic and a

hundred other things your mother was

always wanting; while on the left side

always wanting. Miss Emily sat lantic.

the commerce of its adversaries, thus its immediate objects. announced and entered upon by the despite of the solemn protest of this ery stage of this distressing experigovernment, the commanders of Gerer activity, not only upon the high treme course of action or of protest Ireland, but wherever they encounter extraordinary circumstances of this indiscriminate as the months have straints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, rial German government as given in PUTS BREAK UP TO KAISER bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to of the facts became absolutely unmisthe ship's boats before she was sent takable and susceptible of but one into the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this government of but one interpretation. The impe-President Wilson yesterday, before a foresaw must happen has happened. rial German government has been un-Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such at- upon its warfare against either freight government changes its methods the tendant circumstances, as to make it or passenger ships. It has therefore grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable witnessed by one of the largest gath- violation of the dictates alike of right that the use of submarines for the deerings that has ever been jammed into and of humanity. Whatever the dispo- struction of an enemy's commerce is sition and intention of the imperial representatives. Every single inch German government, it has manifestly acter of the vessels employed and the proved impossible for it to keep such very methods of attack which their methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within bounds set by

secure the reverend gentleman for a

As to Armed Merchantmen.

either the reason or the heart of man-

"In February of the present year the mperial German government informed governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the imperial German government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them, in such circumstances, at their own risks; but the imperial German government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt tions of the country of which it is my that personal safety would be accordfrom destruction without warning and ed their passengers and crews: but even that limitation, if it was ever those rights seem in process of being practicable to observe it, has in fact utterly swept away in the maelstrom constituted no check at all upon the

destruction of ships of every sort. "Again and again the imperial German government has given this government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard these assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic and mere ferry boats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew. have been sacrificed wholesale, in a them in the spirit in which they are manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on, and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted in-

Sussex a Late Example. "One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of fiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of subma-"Notwithstanding the earnest pro- rine warfare as the commanders of twelve months been conducting unhappily it does not stand alone. even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of "What has actually happened in the the spirit and method of warfare

policy, of submarine warfare against all neutral rights aside in pursuit of

"The government of the United imperial German government in States has been very patient. At evence of tragedy after tragedy in which man undergea vessels have attacked its own citizens were involved it had merchant ships with greater and great- sought to be restrained from any exseas surrounding Great Britain and by a thoughtful consideration of the them, in a way that has grown more unprecedented war and actuated in and more ruthless, more and more all it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people gone by, less and less observant of re- of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation. It has, of course, accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the impeentire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance terpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible able to put any limit or restraints become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, of necessity, because of the very charemployment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

Virtual Ultimatum Sent.

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to presecute ruthless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire al-

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokes that we cannot remain silent while of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a preresentative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a joint conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness

"I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All seberminded men must unite in honing that the imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet made.'

In order that it may be preserved for future generations, a flag which wared above General Grant's headquarters during the latter part of the C:vil war is being rejuvenated in the same manner as was the original "star-spangled banner" a year and a half ago. When Lee surrendered, the flag was presented by General Grant to one of his staff officers. Some years ago it became the property of the state of Massachusetts, and, while reposing in the statehouse, gradually fell into a bad condition. This caused it to be turned over to an eastern woman, who has gained a reputation as a restorer of old flags. The repairing process is described in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine. It consists in backing the banner with Irish linen of a certain weave. Special stitches employed to baste it to the re-enforcement give the flag a honeycombed appearance when closely examined. The thread used in doing this work is dyed to match the faded colors of the banner.

A Modest Conclusion. "Will you make many speeches in

"No," replied the candidate; "a man in my position should be more talked about than talking."

One Exception. "No man can always be guarded in his conduct." "I know of one class of men who

"Where are they?" "In the penitentiary."

strategically at the rear of the store. On the right side of the store, both and did not move till she knew for cerin the counter and on the shelves he tain what it was you were after. Nowadays this would be called efficiency. In those days our parents called it crankiness. When Miss Emily took your pennies for an "aggie" or a "snapper" or a big glass "popper," she did so physician, much pleased. "It helped were kept marbles, paper soldiers, sternly, and she always examined them me wonderfully." "How many botlead soldiers, slingshot elastic, air- closely as if she expected counter- tles did you find it necessary to take?" guns, bows and arrows, slates, whistles, feits. She never smiled sweetly on

How It Affected Him. There recently entered the office of a physician a young man making this announcement: "I want to thank you for your valuable medicine, doctor." "It helped you, did it?" asked the "To tell the truth, doctor, I didn't take school pencils, compasses, paint-boxes you, and called you "sonny" or "little any. My uncle took one bottle, and I and a hundred other things you were boy," She never smiled at all.-At- am his sole heir."-San Francisco Ar- Mail.

gonaut.

Washington, D. C .- Here is a chronological record of important developments in the controversy over submarine warfare between the United States and Germany since its beginning, February 4, 1915:

Feb. 4-Germany notifies United States she will start submarine war in waters adjacent to British isles on

Feb. 10-United States notifies Germany it will hold her to "strict accountability" for any loss or injury to Americans as result of submarine war.

Feb. 20-United States suggests to both Germany and Great Britain a cessation of their illegal activities. March 28-British steamer Falaba

sunk; 160 lives lost, including one April 6-Germany voluntarily expresses regret at killing of American

on account of military necessity. April 28-American steamer Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.

May 1-American steamer Gulflight attacked by German submarine; three Americans lost. May 7-Lusitania sunk; 114 Ameri-

May 13-President sends first Lusi tania note to Germany, saying United States will omit "no word or act" to preserve its rights.

cans killed.

May 28-Germany replies to United States note, dodging issues raised by

June 1-Germany offers reparation for Gulflight and Cushing attacks. June 3-Dr. Meyer Gerhard leaves

June 8-Secretary of State Bryan resigns from cabinet. June 9-Second Lusitania note sent to Germany by President Wilson. July 8-Germany's rejoinder received

by United States. July 9-Steamer "Orduna" attacked without warning by German subma-

July 21-Third American Lusitania note sent to Berlin, informing Ger many that further attacks would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." July 25-American steamer Leelanaw sunk.

sures Secretary of State Lansing Germany will end submarine warfare on passenger ships. Aug. 19-Liner Arabic sunk, two

Aug. 18-Count von Bernstorff as

Americans killed. Aug. 25-Von Bernstorff says Arabic sinking was contrary to German inten-

Aug. 27-Ven Bernstorff promises 'complete satisfaction.' Sept. 1-Germany promises to sink

no more liners. Sept. 4-Liner Hesperian sunk. Sept. 7-German note on Arabic re-

ceived by United States. Sept. 9-Germany explains attack on Orduna.

Oct. 5-Germany apologizes for attack on Arabic, disavows act of submarine commander, and offers indemnity to United States.

Nov. 7-Italian liner Ancona sunk with loss of American lives. Dec. 6-United States calls Austria to account for sinking Ancona

Dec. 15-Austria replies and attempts to start argument on fact. Dec. 19-United States sends rejoinplete backdown.

Dec. 22-Japanese steamer Yanaka Maru sunk in Mediterranean. Dec. 29-Austria backs down and apologizes.

Dec. 30 - Steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, United States Consul McNeely killed.

Jan. 5 - United States senate debates advisability of warning Americans off belligerent liners.

Jan. 7-Von Berustorff gives United States new assurances on German submarine policy, insisting safety of noncombatants will be considered. Jan. 18-Secretary Lansing sends

note to allied powers suggesting they disarm merchantmen or United States will regard them as auxiliary cruisers. Feb. 10-Germany informs United States after March 1 it will attack all armed liners without warning

Feb. 15-Wilson and cabinet decide to repudiate Lansing's note of Jan. 18. Feb. 16-Wilson declines to enter into Lusitania argument with Germany pending outcome of armed-ship by the commanding officer. dispute.

Feb. 21-Senator Stone, chairman of senate foreign relations committee. Chairman Flood of house foreign affairs committee, and Senator Kern of Indiana call on Wilson at White House and tell him congress wants Americans warned off armed ships.

Feb. 24-Wilson makes public letter to Stone declining to warn Americans, Feb. 27-Germany informs United States its order will go into effect. Feb. 29-Wilson demands that con gress defeat resolutions warning Amer-

icans off armed ships. March 2-Senator Gore in speech in senate asserts Wilson is bent on rushing country into war with Germany. March 3-Resolution of warning in

troduced by Gore tabled by senate with provision in it that sinking of armed ships, resulting in death of Americans, would be cause for war. March 7-House tables McLemere resolution of warning.

March 24-English steamer Sussex attacked by submarine-several Amera plan of the necessary defenses, inicans seriously injured. March 25-British steamers Man-

submarine matters any longer.

come playing before my door expect-

ing to get any coppers."--London

chester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwyndvale attacked. April 18-Wilson decides to lay entire case before congress after cabi net approves note to Germany informing her United States will not argue

Properly Indignant. Son (enthusiastically) - "Yes, father. I have fully made up my mind to adopt music as a career. I feel it is the only one in which my soul can find its full expansion." Father (indignantly)-"Very well, sir; if you will persist in your evil courses, instead of days in the work house. following your father in an honest hardware business, let me tell you that, when you have reached the height of your ambition, you needn't

HISTORY OF QUARREL FACES NEW PROBLEM

IMMIGRATION ACT MAY RENEW JAPANESE CONTROVERSY.

LONE BANDIT ROBS U. P. TRAIN

Forty-three Passengers Compelled to Hand Over Money and Valuables Near Hanna, Wyoming.

Washington.-Japan has renewed objection to provisions in the pending immigration bill which are construed as virtually enacting into law the celebrated Root-Takahira agreement for the restriction of immigration to the United States and as including Japanese with Hindus in an excluded class.

The administration it is said, fears no difficulties in arranging the terms of the bill so as to avoid wounding Japanese feeling.

The administration, while realizing the extent of Asiatic exclusion sentiment in the Pacific coast states, is described as fully sensible of the disadvantage of agitating the long-standing controversy with Japan and is confident that the situation can be smoothed out satisfactorily at this time to all interests.

Japan's revival of the question at this time attracted much interest in the capital, but it was pointed out that its representations could scarcely be delayed, if it were desired to do so, because the bill already has passed the house and has been reported to the senate for passage.

Although the senate immigration committee made some changes in phraseology, the terms of the exclusion section still are offensive to the

Union Pacific Train Held Up.

Rawlins, Wyo.-A lone highwayman held up Union Pacific passenger train No. 21 a few miles west of Hanna, Wyo., one night just recently. Compelling the guard on the train to take up a collection from the passengers in the observation car, the bandit forced the brakeman to receive the valuables of the passengers in one of the two sleepers. As the train appreached Edson, Wyo., the outlaw dropped from the train and disappeared.

Forty-three passengers were compelled to yield their money and valuables. One shot, which went wild, was directed at James Sherlock, conductor, when the latter hesitated a moment after the bandit's request, "All hands up!"

The robber was described as six feet tall, brown hair and eyes. He wore a dark suit with a dark soft hat,

Orders Given to Speed Up.

Washington,-Orders to speed up repair and overhaul work on vessels of the Atlantic fleet have been sent to the commandants of the various navy yards by Secretary Daniels. In case of labor shortage the commandder to Austrian reply, demanding com- ants are instructed to expedite the work by employing the ships' personnel. The move was explained as a "preparedness test," the execution of which would illustrate how quickly the vessels could be restored to normal conditions after their strenuous winter operations and placed in readiness for the battle practices and maneuvers beginning on May 20.

Guard Receives Instructions. Lincoln, Neb.-All companies of the Nebraska National Guard have been sent a war package. This does not indicate that the Guard may be called out right away to go to war, but simply is a precaution taken so that in case of emergency each company would be in a position to get busy immediately. The war package among other things contains full information and instructions regarding mobilization of the company and the methods to be used in recruiting the company, and is not to be opened until orders for mobilization have been received

Cummins Strong in Montana.

Helena, Mont.-Returns from the recent presidential preference primary in this state show that President Wilson polled more votes than all of his republican opponents together. Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa polled three to one over Colonel Roosevelt. The other republican candidate, Edward Randolph Woods of New Jersey, received but a few votes.

Overland Factory Raises Wages. Toledo, O.-Notice has been posted in the Willys-Overland automobile factory that wages of all employes will be increased voluntarily June 1. It | werden. Der deutsche Generalfiab will benefit 1,700 employes.

Swedes Plan for Defense. Stockholm, Sweden.-A private committee has been formed here which intends to provide 700,000 kronen for the protection of Stockholm against air attack. The committee has prepared

cluding anti-aircraft guns and planes. Villistas Guilty of Murder.

El Paso, Tex.—The six Villistas placed on trial at Deming, N. M., charged with killing Charles D. Miller in the Columbus raid, were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Emma Goldman Sent to Jail. New York-Emma Goldman, known to the police in this and other cities as an anarchist, was found guilty in the criminal court of disseminating improper literature concerning birth control and was sentenced to fifteen

Borah Will Head Delegation. Twin Falls, Idaho.-Senator W. E. Borah was unanimously chosen to head Idaho's delegation of eight to the republican national convention at the state convention here.

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

Vom Schauplatse des europäischen Bölferfrieges.

front von Berdun mit der fich baran anichfliegenden Entwicklung Calonifi von bentichen Fliegern antritt der absichtliche Bechiel in der Tätigfeit der einzelnen Baffen hervor, Artilleriefener folgt die Anlage der Batterien und die mannigfachen Borfehrungen für die Tätigfeit der Beichüte, und dann, wenn die feindlichen Linien fühlbarfter Beife zu verfpuren. Richt erichüttert find, nimmt die Infante- allein, daß fich die Alliierten in ruckrie fie im Cturm, und das Gpiel be- fichtelofefter Beife als herren ber beginnt aufs nene. Daß der Feind fetten Gebiete des neutralen (!) Lanmit aller Graft diefes Ineinander. des betrachten, das Land ift jest bigreifen aller Teile feinerfeits ju fto- reft jum Schauplat des Rrieges geren fuchen muß, liegt auf der Sand. worden, indem Galonifi fürglich den Er entwidelt die größte Feuerfraft erften Befuch von Fliegern der Bengegen die verlorenen Bunfte, fucht tralmadte gu beflagen hatte. Dabei fie gurudguerobern, wenn ihre tat- find iiber 200 Alliierte Coldaten getifche Lage es verlangt, und bemubt totet, 27 Gifenbahn - Baggons mit sich, ein weiteres Borschieben des An- Munition und zahlreiche militärische griffs aufzuhalten. Co ergeben fich Baraden gerfiort worden. Natürlich in Birfung und Gegenwirfung Bau- ift es gang felbstwerftandlich, bag auch fen, bis der Augenblid wieder getom. Privateigentum beschädigt und Bivilmen ift, von neuem die Infanterie perfonen verlett oder getotet murden. jum Sturm eingufeten. Meifterhaft Die Alliierten Breffe hat fich altgebat die deutsche Führung bei ben ver- wohntem Gebrauche gemäß natürlich schiedenen Belagerungen, die der dieje Gelegenheit nicht entgeben laf-Weltfrieg aufweift, Dieren Bechfel fen, fondern ift mit Bolldampf ins den jedesmaligen Berhaltniffen an- Gefdirr gegangen, um bie Belt, begevaßt und ift jum Biele gelangt. fonders die griechische Bevölferung Die freie Beberrichung der Rrafte, gegen die deutschen Barbaren, diefes die fich nicht an ein Schema bindet, ift dabei das fennzeichnende Mert- wegen aufzubeten.

Beifpiele für diese Tatsache bietet ber Rampf um Berdun fait alltäglich. Manche frangofifche Stellung fonnte höchstwahrscheinlich im Sturmangriff durch die Infanterie genommen werden, doch wird dies nicht ausgeführt bis die gründliche artilleriftische Borbereitung die Eroberung der gewünschten Stellung mit möglichit geringen Berluften gemährleiftet. Bielfach wird diefes langfame, fuftematifche Vordringen als ein Beichen dafür ausgelegt, daß die deutschen Guhrer es mit ber Ginnahme bon Berdun nicht so sehr eilig hätten. Um dies beurteilen zu fonnen, mußte man mit ben Blonen ber Gubrer betraut fein. mas natürlich nicht der Gall ift. Gider nur ift eines: die deutsche Rührung wird ihren 3med auf jeden Gall und unter allen Umftanden erreichen.

er großen Offensive im Maas - Gebiete fteht die Meldung von der eigenen Saus, als bis die Milierten Frontverlängerung der englischen Störenfriede durch die Bentralmächte Truppen in Rordfranfreich. Gie hinausgeworfen werden. scheint eine Tatsache zu fein, da Berlin neuerdings Rampfe mit britifden Amerikaner als "Schutengel" auf ber befanntlich nur Frangojen ftanden. Abgesehen von dem Eindruck, den die Meldung auf die Frangojen aus anderen Teilen der Front erfeben bor: muffen. Rur die zwingendften Ct. John, Rem Brunswid Gründe fonnen die Englander ver- | Der hiefige amerifanische Konful Culanlagt haben, weitere Truppen auf ver erflart, daß der vom britifden den kontinentalen Kriegsschanplat zu Dampfer "Eagle Boint" gerettete

im Rorden in Borbereitung ift, be- fich bei der letten Reife an ihn gedarf faum der Erörterung, und es wendet, um feine Mbmufterung spapie. icheint, daß man auf deutscher Geite re zu erlangen, aber der Rapitan hagang genau weiß, wann die Briten be sich positiv geweigert, ihn freizugefertig fein werden. Burde fie bald ben. Der Ronful fonnte nichts für gu erwarten fein, wurde man, felbit den Mann fun und diefer mußte die auf die Gefahr hin, sich größere Ber- Reise mitmachen. Iufte guzugiehen, in Berdun ichneller new London, Conn. Rapivorgeben. Man fann sider geben, tan Sawfsworth von England, daß die michtigften Maas . Stellun- der bier amerikanische Seeleute gen in deutschen Sanden sein werden, zu hoben Löhnen anwirdt, erwenn es im Norden wirflich los. flarte einem Berichterftatter des bie-

burg - Abschnitt ist ganglich gusam- Schiffen von Rem Port abzusahren, mengebrochen. Den Russen war damit Amerika eventuell in einen außerordentlich viel daran gelegen, Krieg mit Deutschland verwidelt bor dem Eintreten des Tauwetters werde. Auch fuchte er Bürger mit im Besite der Wilna - Dünaburg- guter Reputation als Passagiere, de-Bahn zu sein oder sie durchbrochen nen billige Uebersahrt versprochen Bu haben. Dieses Borhaben wird. als endgültig gescheitert vetrachtet macht mit großem Nachdrud auf die riefige Munitionsverfdmendung ber ausgeschloffen. daß die ruffifche Of- dicfe Infeln wieder aufzugeben. Gin feusive im Riga - Abschnitt, bis bin- ausgezeichneter Boftdampfer - Berunter gu ben Brudenfopfen bei febr, Telegraph- und Rabeldienft ift Friedrichsftadt und Jafobstadt, eine eingerichtet worden. Maffenhaft bende deutsche Aftion mar.

Rampfe jum Stifftand gefommen. ber. 1,000 neue Millionare find ent-Die Türken haben ben ruffifchen In- ftanden." Dr. Starr erfuhr auch von griff nicht nur jum Stehen gebracht, ausgedebnten Beichafts- und anderen sondern ihn vielfach sogar zurudge- Beziehungen Japans mit Indien. ichlagen und find felbft gur Difenfine tibergegangen. Schon auf der Strede behandelten ihn mit ausgesuchter Erzerum - Trapezunt mar es mit der Freundlichkeit. Gie betrachteten Die ruffifden Siegesherrlichfeit vorbei Ber. Staaten als einen Freund, ber und nach Giiden bin - die Ruffen ju fehr auf Geldverdienen erpicht fet. melben immer ftols "In der Richtung um Krieg zu führen oder fich ernftlich auf Bagdad" - find fie nicht biel an Beltereigniffen beteiligen on tonweiter gefommen

Auf dem italienischen Rriegsichanplat haben ichmere Rampfe am mittleren Laufe des Ifongo, bei Gorg und Tolmein, ftattgefunden. Gie waren für die öfterreichifch . ungarifchen Truppen günftig, blieben aber auf lofale Aftionen beidränft.

Mus Berfien und Defopotamien Bei bem Angriff auf die Rotd- liegen feine neuen Meldungen vor.

gegriffen.

Die Griechen haben bereits die Folgen für ihre unverantwortliche Bauderpolitif am eigenen Leibe in

neuen Aftes bes Bolferrechtsbruches

Die Griechen jedoch find flug nug, nun fich felbit ein richtiges Urteil zu bilden und die infamen Dugen und Berftellungen ber Allijerten gu durchichauen. Der Gifti-feil der Berleumdung und Bete fcmelli barum auf die Muierten gurud, indem die öffentliche Meinung im Lande der Bellenen in icharfiter Beife fich gegen die fremden Eindringlinge fehrt, welche Salonifi widerrechtlich in diese gesährliche Lage gebracht haben, indem sie daselbst ihr militärisches Sauptquartier errichteten. Die Beigerung der Entente Regierungen, den angerichteten Schaben zu erfegen, bat das Gefühl der Bitterfeit nur erhöht. Doch damit ift nicht geholfen. Die Erfenntnis fommt leider gu fpat. Griechenland, welches fich im An fange, wenn auch manderlei Bedenfen dagegen fprechen, mit Leichtigkeit Im engften Zusammenhang mit ten Gafte erwehren können wird je

Munitioneiditfen.

Daß die Engländer fich die größte machen foll, dient fie jedenfalls als Mithe geben, Amerikaner als Edutein Beweis für die Tatfache, daß die engel auf ihre Munitionsfaften gu Frangofen nicht mehr wie früher auf engagieren und fie im Rotfalle fogar ftarte Referben gurudgreifen fonnen, gringen, als folche gu fungieren, geht fondern ihre Verlufte durch Bugiige aus den nachfolgenden Depejden ber-

Amerifaner mahricheinlich Bojeph Dag eine große englifche Difenfine Gleafon von Bofton fei. Diefer habe

figen "Telegraph" gang offen, daß fie Die ruffische Offensive im Dung- gebraucht würden, um auf englischen

Japaner Berren im Stillen Deer.

San Francisco. Auf Der Ruffen aufmerkfam. Go haben fie deutschen Marichall- oder Ladronenes auch anfangs des Krieges getric- Infelgruppe im Stillen Meer, in der ben, und fpater fam bann ftets die Mitte zwifden Samaii und den Phi-Beit bes Mangels. In ber europai- lippinen, haben fich die Sapaner ichen Breise wird heute icon viel von hauslich niedergelaffen, erzählt ber einer großen deutschen Offentive ge- von einer Forfchungsreife nach Rorca gen Riga gu Baffer und gu Lande ge- heimfehrende Anthropologe Brof. drieben. Etwas mahres mag an Frederid Starr von ber Chicagoer ben Meldungen fein, und es ift nicht Universität. "Japan beobsichtigt nicht, Gegenmaßregel gegen die bevorfte- ftromen japanische Bauern als Anfiedler in die neue Rolonie. In gans Un ber Raufafus - Front find die Japan herricht das Spefulationsfie-

Brof. Starr betont, die Japaner