NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WAR NEWS.

In the eight months of fighting from August to April 11, the total casualties among the British forces were 139,347 men.

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Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property.

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Germany denies intention to extend the age limit, now 45, saying large numbers of able-bodied men under 45 are still available for the army.

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The independent labor party in annual convention at Norwich, England, cheered a suggestion that there be a truce between Great Britain and Germany with the object of settling the war.

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Germany is sending troops into Hungary, and strong support of this kind is likely to have an encouraging effect on the Austrians, whose resistance has been described as most determined.

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The German auxilliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, following the example of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, has slipped into Newport News with the record of having sunk fourteen vessels since last August.

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British steamer Wayfare, a 6,000-ton vessel, which had been in the Liverpool-Galveston trade for ten years and had recently been requisitioned by the British government, has been towed into Queenstown and beached, with a great rent in its side caused by a German torpedo.

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German Zeppelin airship has raided the Tyne district of North-umberland. The Zeppelin crossed the North Sea and dropped bombs on a number of small towns and villages, but no reports have been received as to the extent of the damage done, if any.

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Official report from Field Marshal Sir John French, in command of the British forces on the continent, places the British losses in the fighting which ended in the occupation of Neuve Chapelle, at 12,811, of whom 2,527 officers and men were killed and 8,733 officers and men were wounded.

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Great Britain, in answer to a protest by the Chilean government against the sinking of the German cruiser Dresden in Chilean territorial waters by a British cruiser squadron, has acknowledged the charge and offered a "full and ample apology" to Chile.

GENERAL.

Three hundred Japanese are reported to have been drowned by the collapse of undersea galleries in the Ube coal mine in the Shimonoseki district.

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"Billy" Sunday is to be asked to go to England to wage a prohibition campaign among the working men of that country, according to the New York Tribune.

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William T. Elam, the St. Joseph physician, who, November 13, 1913, shot and killed W. P. Cramer of Chicago, a magazine man, in a Kansas City hotel, was granted a divorce from Alice Bertha Elam at St. Joseph.

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Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley went 288 feet under water at Honolulu and walked along the top of the submarine F-4, which disappeared March 25. The depth is said by naval officers to be a world's diving record.

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Rear Admiral William S. Cowles urged greater preparedness of the navy for war at a meeting of the New York Geneological and Biographical society. Admiral Cowles suggested that every young man in the United States should be obliged to spend a few days each year in the service of the navy.

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Trial of Matthew Schmidt and David Caplan on a murder charge in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, was set at Los Angeles for September 1.

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Announcement was made at Philadelphia that the American Humane association has designated the week of May 17 to 22 as "kindness to animals week," during which the organization purposes to interest people throughout the country in the more humane treatment of animals.

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Despite the protest of labor leaders, the New York state senate passed the bill designed to increase the hours of labor for women and minors in canning establishments from sixty-six to seventy-two hours a week.

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"Freshmen and sophomore years in college should be given to the high schools, thus cutting the college courses to two years," Prof. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago told 200 Kansas high school teachers at their annual meeting at the University of Kansas.

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Mrs. Mary W. Merrick, 90 years old, widow of Judge William Merrick of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, died at Pikesville, Md. She was a schoolmate of Abraham Lincoln.

William R. Burbank, president and managing director of the new Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, died suddenly.

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General Victoriano Huerta, deposed and exiled dictator of Mexico, has arrived at New York on the steamer Antonio Lopez, direct from Spain.

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The bill prohibiting any kind of boxing in Cuba, which has been before the legislative bodies of the republic since the Willard-Johnson fight, has been passed by the senate.

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The Iowa senate has passed a bill giving city councils power to force jitney owners to take out licenses, establish routes and schedules and put up indemnity bonds.

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Torrents from the melting snows of the White mountains in Arizona overwhelmed two reservoir dams on the Little Colorado river near St. Johns and drowned eight persons.

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Four hundred and ninety-six ships passed through the Panama canal between August 15, 1914, and February 14, 1915, according to National Chamber of Commerce figures issued. Tolls were $2,126,832.

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G. Y. Baker, a forest ranger, the son of Justice Darius Baker of the Rhode Island supreme court, was found dead in his room at the Seattle Athletic club, having shot himself through the heart. He had been in poor health.

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Select and common councils of Philadelphia decided to allow the historic liberty bell to be sent to the Panama-Pacific exposition. Resolutions providing for its trip across the continent were unanimously adopted by both branches.

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Announcement that the Lehigh railway will soon award contracts involving an expenditure of almost $1,000,000 as a result of "improved business conditions at this time" was made in a letter to President Wilson from E. B. Thomas, president of the road.

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To the inexperience of a student motorman is charged the death of fourteen persons, ten of them women, who were killed in a collision between a street car and a freight train on the tracks of the Detroit, Toledo & Iron Mountain railroad in Detroit. WASH

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"I knew from experience that whiskey and ammunition makes trouble, and I wished to close those saloons so as to remove the one thing that might make trouble," said ex-Governor Oswald West of Oregon, on the witness stand in the Baker, Ore., circuit court, in explaining his action in closing the Copperfield saloons over a year ago.

SPORTING

Joe Jeanette of New York defeated Sam Langford in Boston in a twelve-round bout. The negro heavyweight mixed freely but Langford's apparent lack of condition gave his opponent an advantage.

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President Wilson, several members of his cabinet and a huge crowd saw Washington defeat New York, by a score of 7 to 0, in the opening game of the American league base ball season at Washington.

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Objections to the shortness of the school season and the securing of suitable grounds has caused the University of Omaha Athletic board to give up the idea of putting a baseball team in the field this season.

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A racing bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature. The measure would legalize racing in Illinois and would create a state racing commission to be composed of three members of the state highway commission.

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Jack Welsh, who refereed the Johnson-Willard fight at Havana, Cuba, April 5, when Willard won the world's heavyweight championship, said upon his return to San Francisco that Willard could have won the fight in the eighth round.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson announced that the route of the government's Alaska railroad is to be from Seward, on Resurrection bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana river. Operations will be started at once.

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President Wilson is planning to make his delayed trip to the San Francisco exposition as soon as his foreign affairs permit. His advisers are anxious for him to make a number of speeches in different parts of the country before the opening of the next congress.

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The government war risk insurance bureau has paid its first claim for losses due to the European war. A treasury warrant for $401.000 was drawn in favor of the Harris-Irby & Vose of New York, owners of the American steamer Evelyn, sunk off the coast of Holland February 20.

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Two cases of bubonic plague and one death at Havana were reported to the public health service The official bacteriologist of the Cuban government has been placed in charge of the situation.

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Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of Currency Williams were made defendants in proceedings begun in the District of Columbia supreme court by the Riggs National bank of Washington, which alleges that these officials have combined and conspired to wreck that institution.

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Prospects of supplying fuel for the navy from the coal fields to be opened by the government Alaskan railroad was discussed at a cabinet meeting recently and it was decided to make a thorough investigation.

125 THOUSAND IDLE

CHICAGO STRIKE THROWS HUGE NUMBER OUT OF WORK.

MANY MILL WORKERS JOBLESS

Services of Illinois Board of Arbitration Offered.—Thaw Ordered Baik to Matteawan.

Chicago, Ill.—Governor E. F. Dunne has ordered members of the state board of arbitration to offer their services to Chicago building trades workmen and their employers in the interests of industrial peace.

The strike order issued by the carpenters' district counsel was followed by a retaliative measure in the form of a lockout directed at 16,000 carpenters engaged in construction work all over Cook county. The lockout debarred the union carpenters from work on 4,000 buildings which are being erected by 1,200 contractors, who are pledged and bonded to maintain their stand until every union in the structural trades comes to terms. The terms include an anti-strike agreement covering a period of three years. The union leaders declared that the strike would not end until the demands of the men for an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour had been granted. It was estimated that 125,000 wage earners in Chicago were made jobless, for the lockout and strike tieup operations on $30,000,000 worth of work. Besides the total of 60,000 unionists of various branches of the building trades, at least 60,000 more men and women in shops and mills that furnish material for the buildings were laid off. Employing interests predicted that the list of idle will grow unless an agreement to arbitrate is respected. The labor situation in Chicago has been growing more tense each day since March 1, when the lathers went on strike. The building trades unions that are confronted with the alternative of accepting the Employers association's terms or being locked out are: Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Cement Finishers and Marble Setters.

Thaw Ordered to Asylum Again.

New York.—Harry Kendall Thaw has been ordered back to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan by the appellate division of the New York supreme court. In an opinion concurred in by all the justices the court affirmed the denial by Supreme Court Justice Page of a motion to return Thaw to the jurisdiction of the state of New Hampshire, whence he was extradited to stand trial for conspiring to escape from the Matteawan asylum, and ruled that the original order committing him to the institution was still valid. Plans were immediately formulated to take the case to the state court of appeals. A decision adverse to Thaw came as a great surprise to his counsel.

Orders Investigation.

Washington.—While disinclined to credit reports that Japan had established a naval base at Turtle Bay, Lower California, United States officials have instituted an investigation to learn exactly what use the belligerent warships were making of Mexican territorial waters. Should it develop that the British and Japanese vessels were actually using Mexican waters as a temporary base of supplies it is considered possible that the attention of the Mexican authorities may be called to it by the Washington government and the matter also be brought to the attention of Great Britain and Japan.

Says Neutrality Violated.

New York.—General Estevan military governor of Lower California, wired Francisco Urquidi, Villa counsel general here, giving the result of his investigation of reports that Mexican neutrality is being violated by operations of Japanese naval forces in Turtle bay, Lower California. The telegram reports the Japanese ships are in St. Bartholomew to save the grounded cruiser Azazma. The reported mines are nothing but small buoys showing the the place of anchors and works of flotation and the encampments just fishing camps, the message says.

Make Butter From Sunflowers.

London.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Co. from Amsterdam, the Prussian ministry of railways has ordered all stationmasters to plant sunflowers in every bit of available ground around the depots. Sunflowers, it is claimed, yield an oil that can be used in the manufacture of butter.

Bombs Kill German Children.

Amsterdam (Via London).—Dispatches received from Freiburg in Breisgau, grand duchy of Baden, announce that a hostile airman dropped bombs there, killing six persons and injuring a large number, most of them school children.

To Reduce Workers' Wages.

Pittsburgh.—Reductions in wages in the hot mill departments of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, an important subsidiary of the United States Steel Co., was announced.

Omaha Wants G. O. P. Convention.

Lincoln, Neb.—That Omaha would be the logical location for the republican national convention of 1916, is the text of a letter sent to Chairman Hilles of the national committee by Senator Crawford Kennedy of this city.

Invites Everyone to Wedding.

Joplin, Mo.—William T. Miller, 101 years old, announcing his wedding to Mrs. Nancy B. Pike, 60, issued a general invitation to the public to attend.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Fremont fire loss for year is $118,000.

The Randolph Commercial club has been organized.

Fairbury Presbyterians dedicate a $15,000 church.

F. J. Kovar won the postoffice primary at Schuyler.

The Boy Scout movement is being pushed at Louisville.

Pierce went dry by thirty votes. Mayor Duff was re-elected.

The thirty-fourth session of the state legislature is ended.

City Clerk Bratton of Hastings is serving his sixteenth year term.

George Bantel dropped dead while plowing in his field near Kearney.

Seward bonds for new high school building carry. Ninety women voted.

The Missouri Pacific railway is contemplating a new yard in Omaha.

The first grand jury investigation ever held in Hastings will open May 10.

R. S. Brauner, a farmer living four miles north of Stanton, committed suicide.

Sentiment toward paving some of the principal streets in Stromsburg is growing.

Fire destroyed the residence of S. A. Milgrim at Hooper, causing a loss of $1,200.

Will Rinderspacher, Hastings butcher is circulating a petition to be appointed dog catcher.

The oil tractor meet to be held at Hastings this year has been postponed till next year.

Victor Snyder has purchased the elevators formerly owned by W. H. Lewis, at Alma and Everson.

Nebraska soil conditions are ideal, says Secretary Mellor of the state agricultural board in a bulletin.

Adam McMullen, elected mayor of Wymore, orders all card tables out of the cigar stores and pool halls.

State Engineer Johnson has advertised for bids on the Platte river bridge at North Platte, to cost $43,975.

Charles W. Bryan, brother of W. J. Bryan, was nominated city commissioner in the primary election at Lincoln.

The Hastings schools will hold a May fete at Chautauqua park May 6 and 7, with Miss Katherine Kohl as May queen.

Ben Deeder, Holt county, was killed by falling from a windmill tower.

Chadron expects free mail delivery after July 1.

The Kearney district of the Catholic church will be honored shortly by the establishment of a parochial school in that city.

A petition has been issued at Hastnigs asking that Amy Robinson, the only woman physician there, be appointed city physician.

Elbert Moren, living near Johnson, suffered a broken arm and internal injuries when two teams and a wagon load of oats ran over him.

Farmers' Business association gets the Bell Elevator and a company of farmers and business men buy the Trans-Mississippi elevator at Shelby.

Nebraska is to be represented by 1,500 feet of moving picture reels in the series of reels along the Lincoln highway that are to be shown at the San Francisco exposition.

The Spanish war veterans of Nebraska will hold their eighth annual encampment in Omaha April 27 and 28. Governor Morehead and ex-Senator Thurston will be speakers.

A continuous search is being kept up for the bodeis of Mrs. Archie Ferguson and her two little daughters, who it is believed leaped from the steel bridge into the Platte river at North Bend.

Deputy game wardens over the state are warning people not to take stock in rumors that a new law passed allows people to fish and hunt in their own counties without a license. Such a bill passed the house but did not get through the senate.

Nebraska's winter wheat crop is estimated at from 101 to 104 per cent of normal by the Burlington crop experts in the first weekly report on conditions, by the road. The ten-year average of conditions at this season is taken as the normal. Condition in the Omaha, Lincoln and southeastern Nebraska districts was reported 101 per cent and in the southwestern part of the state at 104 per cent.

The new city council of Grand Island has been organized with the election of August Meyer as president. Committees have been appointed to work on the new sewer proposition recently passed by a popular vote.

Suit has been filed in the federal court by Frank R. McCormick, receiver of the First National bank of Sutton against the Luebben Baler company asking for funds alleged to have been lost just before the failure of the bank. The amount sued for is $21,691.58.

Manager Matney of the Kearney State league baseball team, stated that he has forty men signed for the season.

The Nebraska State Pharmaceutical association will hold its annual convention in Omaha, June 7 to 10. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Fontenelle.

Since the suit of William B. Lucas and others against the Ashland Light, Mill and Power company, was begun in the Saunders county district court in 1907, at Ashland, nine persons identified in the case, have died.

Construction of a $150,000 two-mile automobile speedway at Lincoln is being considered by directors of the Lincoln Commercial club.

Gateways and arches bearing the words "Welcome to the Third City" will be erected by the Grand Island Commercial club over the Lincoln highway according to present plans.

The personnel of the convicts now in the state prison is higher than at any time in the history of the state, according to members of the Nebraska State Prison Workers association.

LEGISLATURE ENDS

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION ENDED TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

TOTAL OF 308 BILLS PASSED

Appropriations for National Guard Amounts to $67,500 for the Biennium.

Lincoln.—Gavels of the speaker and the lieutenant governor whacking on the stands at each end of the second floor of the state capitol Tuesday brought the thirty-fourth session of the state legislature to a close at 3:30 p. m. The ceremony was witnessed by more members than usually remain to the end. The last bill acted upon was the mammoth maintenance appropriation measure. The conference committee's report was adopted without a fight on any of the items. The total carried by this measure was $2,769,820, as against the $2,656,910 carried by the bill when it left the house and $2,806,720 when it left the senate. In the conference the house was raised $112,910. This was a decrease of only $17,500 over the sums attached by the upper chamber. The voice of Secretary of War Garrison crying out in the east for the solons to increase the appropriation for the national guard over the pittance allowed by the house, was heard in the capitol. The appropriation was boosted from the $37,500 allowed by the house to $67,500, or a restoration of what the guard was given by the 1913 legislature. In conference the live stock sanitary board was allowed $31,500. The irrigation board and the state engineer were treated to a conference raise amounting to nearly $18,000 over the house figures. The state superintendent was cut down to $25,000. Figures on the appropriations of the present session show that the total will be between $600,000 and a million dollars lower than 1913. That too, in spite of the fact that state institutions required more money than they did then and in spite of the fact the educational interests of the state had to have at-legislature passed in all 308 bills. which 112 are yet in the hands of the governor and not acted upon. Last season the legislature passed 269 bills. Outside of the Greater Omaha act, probably the legislation along good road lines and the Talbey automobile act, may be considered to be among the leading legislative acts. Among the concluding acts of the lower house was the adoption of a resolution endorsing the administration of President Wilson and his cabinet.

Seven Food Bills Passed.

The food commissioner's department fared very well at the hands of the 1915 legislature. Of the seven bills in which Food Commissioner Harman was interested, not one fell by the wayside. One of the measures passed makes it a felony to sell diseased meat. The dairy bill provides for dairy inspection from May 1 to October 1, under the former law it was only for the three summer months. It also authorizes the department to put the buying or selling of cream on a quality basis. The weights and measures amendment provides for three inspectors instead of two. The stock foods' law requires the filing of the name of each ingredient with the food commissioner, an analysis and a $5 fee from the manufacturer for each brand. The concentrated feeding stuffs law requires the branding of mixed feeds or parts of whole feeds with a fat, protein or fibre analysis.

Adds a Judge to the Ninth.

The Nichols bill, adding another judge to the Ninth judicial district and putting two more counties in that district, was signed by the governor, despite the fact that the legislature did not see fit to provide for an extra judge for Lancaster county in that bill. The governor asked for the latter, but the senate did not agree with him.

More Escort Wagons Arrive.

A carload of escort wagons has been received by Adjutant General Hall of the National Guard in Nebraska. The wagons are furnished by the federal War department.

Gibson for Kearney Normal.

The state normal board has elected H. H. Gibson of Cornell university, head of the department of biology and agriculture at the Kearney normal school.

Jury Commissioner for Douglas.

Governor Morehead signed the jury commissioner bill for Douglas county and the loan shark bill.

Dorchester Has Plea.

Citizens of Dorchester have put in their case before the Railway commission for additional passenger service from the Burlington. The Saline county towns want trains Nos. 2 and 3 to stop.

Property at Full Value.

Advoates of taxation reform won their only victory of the session when the house passed the Saunders bill, Senate File No. 161, providing that all property shall be listed by the assessor at its full value.

Nebraska-Iowa Bill Defective.

A result of the hurry of the last few days of the Nebraska legislature has been shown in the case of H. R. 398, a bill to fix the boundary line between Nebraska and Iowa near Omaha. The bill, which appropriates $300 for making the survey and for the expenses of the commission, does not recite the appropriation in the title. This will invalidate it, according to those who say they know. The title of a bill is supposed to show what the body contains.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Zum Falle Przemysl's.

Der Fall der Festung Przemysl hat die mannigfaltigsten Gefühle ausgelöst. Noch läßt sich kein klares Bild gewinnen über die den Russen in die Hände gefallene Beute und damit über die von den Oesterreichern erlittenen Verluste. Jedenfalls dürfte die russische Behauptung, daß 120,000 Mann der Besatzung kriegsgefangen seien, eine starke Uebertreibung bedeuten, was man ja von der Petrograder Lügenfabrik schon längst gewohnt ist.

Das Ende wurde durch Mangel an Munition und Proviant herbeigeführt, die Garnison, die nach Wiener Meldungen auf 25,000 Mann zusammengeschmolzen war, nährte sich in der letzten Zeit von Pferdefleisch und die russische Uebermacht wurde von Tag zu Tag größer. Aber ehe die tapfere Schar die Festung übergab, zerstörte sie die Festungswerke, die Geschütze und die noch vorhandene Munition. Sodaß die Hoffnung der Russen auf den Gewinn der von ihnen infolge der Hindenburg-Siege so schmerzlich entbehrten Kanonen jedenfalls zu Wasser geworden sein dürfte.

Die Alliierten befinden sich nebst ihren hiesigen Pressetrabanten über den Fall der österreichischen Festung in einem wahren Freudenrausche. Und die getreue Kosakenpresse hierzulande sieht die Russen schon Krakau überrennen und auf dem Wege durch die reiche deutsche Provinz Schlesien in Berlin einziehen. Doch das soll uns nicht beunruhigen; auf diesem Wege befinden sich Russen, Engländer und Franzosen in Begleitung ihres gesamten schwarzen und gelben Lumpenpacks schon seit über acht Monaten, jedoch um auszufinden, daß „it is a long way to Berlin".

Wir wollen uns keiner Selbsttäuschung hingeben, auch die Berliner Meldung tut dies nicht, indem sie offen eingesteht, daß der Fall von Przemysl immerhin einen schweren Schlag für den tapferen treuen Bundesgenossen bedeutet. Die Festung bietet zweifellos von nun an den Russen einen starken Stützpunkt und macht jedenfalls über 100,000 Mann für die Feuerlinie frei. Wo diese Verstärkungen für die russische Front einsetzen werden, ist uns nicht bekannt, sicherlich ist aber die österreichische Heeresleitung darüber unterrichtet und darauf vorbereitet, denselben wirkungsvoll zu begegnen. Sodaß der Fall der Festung außer ihrem Verluste von einem strategischen Einfluß auf der Verlauf der Kämpfe im allgemeinen sein wird.

Die Russen bezeichneten zu Anfang des Krieges Przemysl als die erste Etappe auf Krakau und von dort auf Breslau. Die erste Belagerung mußte aufgegeben werden, die zweite Belagerung hat jetzt seit mehreren Monaten eine starke russische Heeresmacht vor der Feste gehalten und ein Entsatz wurde seitens der österreichisch-ungarischen Truppen bis jetzt nicht versucht, da sich auf andern Kriegsschauplätzen ungleich wichtigere Operationen abspielten.

Zwischen der ersten Belagerung und der zweiten haben sich aber nun die Verhältnisse so gestaltet, daß der Fall der Festung seine Wichtigkeit als strategische Errungenschaft völlig verloren hat.

Bei dem zerrütteten Zustande, in welchem sich die russische Armee infolge der mehrfachen schweren Niederlagen befinden, kann von einem kräftigen Vorstoß auf Krakau und die deutsch-schlesische Grenze keine Rede mehr sein, um so weniger, als eine deutsch-österreichische Truppenmacht jetzt im Anmarsch auf die Festung ist.

Wäre Przemysl im September, als die russische Armee noch gewissermaßen intakt war, gefallen, so wäre die Möglichkeit, daß sich von diesem Stützpunkte aus der Vormarsch nach Krakau und die deutsche Grenze den Plänen der russischen Heeresleitung gemäß vollzogen hätte, nicht von der Hand zu weisen gewesen. Es ist Tatsache, daß man damals in Breslau mit der Möglichkeit einer Belagerung rechnete. Wie die Verhältnisse heute liegen, ist die Möglichkeit eines weitern Vordringens der Russen über die Festung hinaus völlig ausgeschlossen.

So ist, bei Lichte besehen, der Fall Przemysl's ein billiger russischer Einzelerfolg, und die Freude der Alliierten dürfte bald einen derben Rückschlag erfahren, indem sich die daran geknüpften Hoffnungen nicht erfüllen, sondern ins Gegenteil umschlagen, da Oesterreich-Ungarn mit dem kommenden Frühjahr ebenso wie Deutschland eine große Reservearmee an die Front wirft.

Die Verteidigung der Festung Przemysl aber bildet ein ruhmvolles Blatt in der Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Armee. Vergleichen wir damit nur einmal den raschen Fall der Festungen Lüttich, Antwerpen, Maubeuge, etc., die kaum einige Wochen dem Anprall der Deutschen Stand zu halten vermochten, so muß jeder eingestehen, daß der Kommandant und die Besatzung von Przemysl sich als Helden mit Ruhm bedeckt haben, wie auch die Feinde, selbst London, offen eingestehen.

Przemysl hat eine schwierige Aufgabe in bester Weise gelöst, indem es den russischen Ansturm monatelang aufgehalten und weit über 100,000 Feinde in erfolgreichem Verteidigungskampfe außer Gefecht gesetzt hat. Solange es eine Weltgeschichte gibt, wird der heldenhaften Besatzung, des heldenmütigen Kommandanten Hermann von Kusmanek mit Hochachtung und Anerkennung gedacht werden.

Die niederschlagende Wirkung der Nachricht vom Falle von Przemysl ist durch die offiziellen Meldungen aufgehoben worden, daß der Erfolg des Angriffs der Alliierten auf die Forts der Dardanellen unter jetzigen Umständen vollständig unmöglich ist.

Das hiesige Publikum erfuhr heute zum ersten Male, daß die türkischen Befestigungen in der Meerenge beim Ausbruche des Krieges verstärkt wurden, sodaß sie fast uneinnehmbar sind. Verborgene Landbatterien, mit deutschen Kanonen versehen, und jetzt von Deutschen bemannt, wurden aufgestellt. Dieselben sind so geschickt maskiert, daß die Flieger der Alliierten sie nicht entdecken konnten.

Bisher haben die englisch-französischen Kriegsschiffe nach eingelaufenen Berichten nur die alten Strandbatterien zerstört. Sie haben noch nicht das wirkliche Problem in Angriff genommen, das gelöst werden muß, ehe der Weg nach Konstantinopel frei liegt. Militärische Sachverständige sind der Ansicht, daß nur Angriffe zu Lande mit ungeheurer Uebermacht zugleich mit einem energischen Bombardement seitens des englisch-französischen Geschwaders die verborgenen Verteidiger der Landbatterien auch nur belästigen können.

Enthüllungen dieser unerwarteten Stärke der Türken haben das deutsche Publikum sehr begeistert. Ueberall wird eine weitere Niederlage der Alliierten, vergleichbar mit dem Sinken der englisch-französischen Kriegsschiffe zuversichtlich erwartet.

Wir können uns darum des Gefühles nicht erwehren, daß die Niederlage der Alliierten bei den Dardanellen von größerer Bedeutung auf den weiteren Gang der kriegerischen Ereignisse ist, als der Fall von Przemysl. Jedenfalls aber wird der Schmerz der Alliierten durch diesen russischen Erfolg in etwa gemildert.

Onkel Sam als Helfer der englischen Seeräuber.

Bekanntlich ist von verschiedenen Seiten die Anregung ausgegangen, Lebensmittel in Postpaketen nach Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn zu schicken. Die Absicht liegt darin klar zutage, daß man auf diese Weise der durch die englische Aushungerungspolitik arg bedrängten Zivilbevölkerung in Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn zuhilfe kommen wollte. Bekanntlich haben die Engländer nicht nur alle für Deutschland bestimmten Lebensmittel als Konterbande erklärt, sondern überhaupt jeden Handelsverkehr Deutschlands mit dem Auslande unterbunden.

Auf dem Wege der Packetpost hofften nun die Deutschamerikaner, sowie Oesterreicher und Ungarn diese unverschämte Vergewaltigung Englands, wie sie sich in der Aushungerungspolitik zu erkennen gibt, wenigstens teilweise unwirksam zu machen. Und der Plan ist an und für sich nicht nur zweckmäßig, sondern entspricht auch allen gesetzlichen Anforderungen.

Als man darum von der Anregung in Washington hörte, bekam man keinen gelinden Schrecken. In der ersten Ueberraschung wurde von zuständiger Seite erklärt, der Plan sei nicht durchführbar, Lebensmittel seien von England auf die Konterbandeliste gesetzt worden, und sie blieben Konterbande auch dann, wenn sie der Post zur Besorgung übergeben würden.

Damit war die Unverletzlichkeit der amerikanischen Postsendungen preisgegeben. Gleichzeitig wurde angedeutet, daß die Postämter des Landes dahin instruiert werden würden, die nach Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn bestimmten Lebensmittelpackete zurückzuweisen. Von diesem Entschluß ist man abgekommen. Durch eine von Generalpostmeister Burleson erlassene Verfügung werden die Postmeister angewiesen, solche Packete zwar anzunehmen, aber den Absendern zu bedeuten, daß die Versendung auf ihr Risiko geschieht. Die Postmeister sollen auch darauf achten, daß diese Packete gesondert bleiben, damit, wenn die Postdampfer von englischen Kreuzern angehalten und auf Konterbande durchsucht werden, möglichst wenig Verzögerung in der Beförderung der übrigen Postsachen eintritt.

Man sieht, Herr Burleson macht es den Engländern möglichst bequem. Er stößt sie nicht bloß mit der Nase darauf, daß man in Washington nichts dagegen haben wird, wenn sie die nach Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn bestimmten Postpackete konfiszieren, er läßt sie ihnen auch noch hübsch zurechtlegen, damit sie sie leicht finden, ohne Zeitverlust auf ihre Schiffe laden und in den nächsten Hafen schleppen können.