

NOTE TO KAISER VERY FRIENDLY

ALTHOUGH INSISTS ON ORIGINAL DEMANDS RELATIVE TO LUSITANIA DISASTER.

REQUESTS AMERICAN SHIPS AND LIVES BE SAFEGUARDED

American Government States That Stand is Taken Upon Principle of Humanity. Case Out of Ordinary Class for Diplomatic Discussion. Alternative is Not Stated.

Washington, D. C.—The United States in its latest note to Germany, formally asks the imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning, instead, his portfolio of secretary of state and thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim, signed the communication, which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

Text of American Note.

"The Secretary of State ad Interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin."

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1915."

"American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon this receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulf-light of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of his passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Able to Enlighten Germany.

"Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel and your ex-

cellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel, also carrying passengers and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statute of the United States and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty, enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit the evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contents of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking that vessel. "But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases; principles which lift it, as the imperial government will not doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in the tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the right of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to its commanders to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The

Cholera Is Raging in Vienna. Paris.—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from its agent at Madrid, who says it is officially announced there that an epidemic of cholera has broken out in Vienna.

British Ship Flees U. S. Flag. Boston, Mass.—The British steamer Colonel of the Leyland line flew the American flag for forty-eight hours as a protection against German submarines while passing through the war zone, according to her commander on its arrival here.

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Five Blocks in Portland Burned. Portland, Ore.—Five blocks on the water front just south of the east approach of the Burnside bridge were completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

Women Ask to Serve. Berlin.—(Via London).—From the town of Brixen, in the Austrian Tyrol, numerous requests have been received by the military authorities in Vienna from women begging to be allowed to serve in the ranks as soldiers.

Michigan Has Corporation Limit. Detroit.—The Ford Motor company, when it increases its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000, must incorporate in some other state. Michigan limits corporations to \$25,000,000.

Obregon Loses Arm. Washington.—General Obregon, Carranza's commander in the fighting against Villa at León, lost his right arm and narrowly escaped death while directing operations on the firing line.

Sheep and Cattle Boundary Feuds. long sustained, are believed to have caused the murder of Mrs. Charles Ogilvey and the probable fatal wounding of her husband on their ranch thirty-five miles south of Pendleton, Ore. Lee Dale, homesteader, was arrested by a posse.

The Ford Motor Company of Detroit has increased its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and a stock dividend of \$48,000,000 2.50 per cent has been authorized for July by the stockholders.

Cavalry Will Not Go to Philippines. El Paso, Tex.—Orders under which the Fifteenth United States cavalry was to sail for the Philippines within the next few weeks were suspended by the war department at Washington. The Fifteenth cavalry was ordered to remain on the border.

Change in King's Household. London.—The changes in the heads of departments in the king's household

British Columbia at Vernon. During the summer 100,000 men will train in these camps. The training is to be of no political nature and work will be made to conform as nearly as possible to actual fighting conditions in Europe. To this end Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers who have been wounded in active service and invalided home will be sent to the several camps to assist.

Training Camps for Soldiers. Ottawa, Can.—Nine camps have been opened in Canada for the training of men for overseas service. Each is placed in an area of from three hundred acres to ten miles square and the nine are spaced across the 3,000 miles of the dominion's breadth at almost regular intervals. In Nova Scotia the training camp is located at Aldershot, near Halifax; in New Brunswick at Sussex, near St. John; in Barriefield, Niagara and London; for Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Swell, for Alberta at Calgary and for

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government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangements may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May, and reply in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

"The government of the United States cannot admit that a proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nations. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchant ship, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State ad Interim."

Importers to Appeal for Relief.

New York.—American importers decided at a meeting here to appeal personally to President Wilson for the immediate relief from the British commerce restrictions which are holding up in neutral ports \$30,000,000 worth of non-contraband merchandise destined for this country from Australia and Germany. A committee of prominent importers of this city was appointed to go to Washington and take up with the president in his cabinet the matter of the British order in council. They will ask, they declared, that a definite understanding be reached with England and France regarding the shipment of merchandise ordered on or before March 1, 1915, whether or not payment for same was made at that date. The greater part of the goods, the importers say, is of an unreasonably class, intended for the holiday and fall trade. This prompted them to decisive action for their inability to obtain goods contracted for before March 1, threatened their business, they declare.

The efforts of the foreign trade advisers. It is stated, who acted unofficially, were unable to secure any concessions from England. The importers contend that if they were allowed to ship goods paid for prior to March 1, under a foreign government's concession regarding an order not officially recognized by the United States they had an equal right to obtain goods ordered before March 1.

The merchandise in question included large quantities of toys, novelties, notions, laces, embroideries, crockery, glassware, gloves, linens and other dry goods. Because of the action of the British order the United States, according to importers, is being deprived of \$12,000,000 in duties.

Has No Fear of War.

Sioux City, Ia.—Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa said in a speech here that the resignation of William Jennings Bryan from the Wilson cabinet was a blow to the cause of peace, but declared he could conceive of no eventuality that would cause the United States to join in the European war. Senator Kenyon scouted the idea of war, or even a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. He said the talk of such an eventuality was the nonsensical gossip of jingoists.

The Danish parliament, on the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution by Frederick VII in 1849, unanimously passed the new constitution which confers the suffrage on women and abolishes the special electoral privileges heretofore exercised by the wealthier classes.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage company and the Baker Motor Vehicle company of Cleveland have merged. Their combined plants gives Cleveland the largest electric automobile plant in the world.

President Wilson, upon recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, has restored to entry more than 29,500 acres of land in western Wyoming. These lands lie on the west of the Salt River mountains.

Germany, in a note to the State department expresses regret for the torpedoing of the American steamship Gulfight and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompense for the damage sustained by American citizens." The note states the Cushing incident is being investigated.

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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.

Great Britain's losses in men in naval engagements are officially given as 6,409.

The British casualty list for the war, embracing the troops on the continent and Mediterranean numbers 259,069, as announced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons.

A Zeppelin dirigible, manned with a crew of twenty-eight and thought to be returning from a raid on the east coast of England, has been blown up in Belgian territory, its entire crew perishing.

Ten thousand Italian recruits of the reservist classes of 1888 to 1895 joined the colors at Milan. Each soldier received a donation of 40 cents for expenses sustained in reaching Milan and in addition his daily pay of 2 cents.

Warsaw newspapers, which have been smuggled through the lines, say the number of homeless Jews on the Russian side is increasing steadily. At a conference in Moscow recently of the Jewish Aid society it was estimated that the number of these homeless persons is about 100,000.

The United States has sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law.

For a more energetic prosecution of the war the British parliament has passed and King George has signed the bill creating a minister of munitions, whose duty it will be to speed up the output of ammunition for the triple entente allies. David Lloyd George, the former chancellor of the exchequer, heads the new department.

GENERAL.

Because all jurymen are at the front, the trial of Porter Charlton, former Omahan, in Italy, charged with the murder of his wife, will probably be postponed.

Chicago policemen physically unfit for active duty will be replaced by new men. The order may affect several hundred, many of them eligible to pensions.

Portland, Ore. recently paid homage to the Queen of Flowers when more than 6,000,000 roses were seen in a grand floral automobile and vehicle parade, in connection with a rose festival.

A resolution asking the legislature to grant women the right to practice law in Georgia was defeated by the Georgia Bar association at its annual convention at Brunswick, Ga.

Briefs in behalf of the Sixty-four western railroads who have petitioned for increases in freight rates were completed at Chicago and forwarded to the interstate commerce commission in Washington, D. C. Oral arguments on the briefs will be heard by the commission June 22.

Construction of merchantmen rather than battleships was urged by Senator Underwood in an address at Andalusia, Ala. "We need transportation facilities," said he. "If we had a number of merchantmen there would be a way to transport our cotton and there would have been no depression of business in the south."

Affidavits of three jurors in the trial of former Chief of Police George Pierce of Sioux City, purporting to show that they were coerced into voting for a verdict of guilty by the additional instruction given by Judge John W. Anderson, accompany the motion of Peirce's counsel for a new trial, which was filed in the Sioux City district court.

Robbery of the Italian rooms in the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco was attempted. Six shots were fired at an intruder by the guard, but he escaped.

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Three hundred New York financiers are urged to support Navy league's campaign for a \$500,000,000 expenditure for a bigger army and navy.

The board of street railway commissioners and directors of the Detroit United Railway have agreed on all major points involved in the sale of the lines to the municipality.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Indiana progressive state central committee at Indianapolis, Edward O. Toner, chairman, and Paul J. Haynes, secretary, resigned and announced that they would affiliate with the republican party.

The Philadelphia council committee in charge of the trip of the Liberty Bell to the San Francisco exposition has decided to invite governors to travel on the Liberty Bell special train while it is within the borders of their respective states.

The national executive committee of the socialist party at a meeting in Chicago drafted two memorials to President Wilson—one on the Mexican situation and the other on Colorado coal miners' strike. The committee protested against the president's changing his policy of non-interference in Mexico and recom-mends that he order an investigation into the Colorado elections under the authority of the department of justice.

SPORTING

"Kid" Williams, bantam champion pugilist, got a ten-round decision at Baltimore, Md., over Jimmy Murray of New York. Williams did not have to extend himself.

Hal Boy, hay gelding, owned by Ed Peterson, Omaha contractor, won the 2:11 pacing event of the San Francisco exposition race. Hal Boy raced all over the west last year. The purse was \$2,000.

A New York banker estimates that contracts have been closed for the manufacture in this country of close to 25,000,000 shrapnel shells and orders for 10,000,000 more are pending. The total valuation is nearly \$500,000,000.

Ernest Sasse of Stanton, Neb., won the interstate championship of the Soo Gun club's annual tourney at Sioux City by eliminating a field of more than sixty shooters. Sasse broke forty-eight successive blue rocks to win the trophy, a handsome cup.

University of Wisconsin athletes won the sixteenth annual track and field meet of the Inter-Collegiate Conference Athletic association on Illinois field at Urbana, having a margin of but one point over the team of the University of Chicago. Nine conference records were broken in the fifteen events.

WASHINGTON.

The interstate commerce commission has issued an order assuming jurisdiction to order railroads to furnish tank cars for carrying the normal output of oil refineries.

The Southern Pacific railway has been granted permission by the interstate commerce commission to continue the operation of its steamship line between Sacramento and San Francisco on the Sacramento river.

"Despite war orders," says an official analysis of foreign trade issued by the department of commerce, "the exports of manufacturers of all kinds for the ten months ending in April have been less than in the similar period before the war."

Formal announcement of the government's intention to appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the federal district court at Trenton, N. J., dismissing the suit for dissolution of the United States Steel corporation was made by Attorney General Gregory.

President Wilson in an executive order fixed the official flag of the government on the Panama canal zone as one with a dark blue background, having in the center a white circle with the seal of the canal zone. It bears the words: "The Land Divided, the World United."

A wheat crop report of 790,000,000 bushels with an acreage 11 per cent greater than in 1914, and a 1,250,000,000-bushel oats crop, with a 4 per cent increase over 1914, are the features of the crop estimate made public by the department of agriculture.

The government has won its suit at Los Angeles, against the Southern Pacific to cancel patents to 150,000 acres of California land, on the ground that it was represented, when granted, to be non-mineral and was subsequently proved to be petroleum-bearing.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, has been designed by President Wilson as a vice admiral of the navy. He is the first of three vice admirals to be appointed.

The navy department announces that the thirty-ninth battleship built for the American navy since 1882 the superdreadnought Arizona, will be launched at the New York navy yard June 19. The Arizona will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns and twenty-two five-inch rifles.

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

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völker - Kriegeres Zu Italiens Treubruch und Raubpolitik.

Wenn man den jüngsten Doppelverrat aus Rom, die des Königs und Presten über den „von patriotischer Begeisterung“ getragenen Verlauf der letzten Parliamentsitzung berichtet, Gläubigen schenken darf und wenn man ferner die in die Öffentlichkeit gedungenen Aussagen aus dem italienischen Grundsatz überliegend, ohne den Maßstab der Kritik anzulegen, kommt man billig auf den Gedankengang, dass Italien dem unheimlichen Verräter gleich, das bis jetzt ruhig und geduldig alle Kräfte und Kräfte hingeworfen hat, die es bei der Welt in den Händen gehalten hat. Man hat die Rede des Premiers Salandra, so wie man es ersehen Augenblick nicht, was man mehr bewundern soll: das Pathos, das er bei der Wahl seiner Worte gebraucht hat, oder die Treue, mit der er den Eintritt des Landes in den Krieg zu begründen sucht. Wie schön weiß er von der Rolle zu reden, die Italien angeblich im Laufe der letzten 30 Jahre gespielt hat: „Wir haben, wie er seinen Zuhörern vor, „das System der Bündnisse und freundschaftlichen Beziehungen aufrechterhalten und das hauptsächlich nur dazu getan, um das europäische Gleichgewicht zu erhalten.“ Man kann sich des Gedrucks nicht erinnern, das in ihm noch ein Welt von Beweisen ist, der ihn hinderte, das Kind beim rechten Namen zu nennen und klipp und klar zu sprechen: Wir wollen im Trüben fischen und in Gebiete in anderen Beiz bringen, noch denn wir Ideen immer im Stillen verlangt hat. Kaiser sollte sich schon sein A-lege Sonnen, der einleitend „An dem selben Gedanken an die Gerechtigkeit“ wiederholt, „läßt, um die Schulte seiner Rede deutlicher zu werden und frei zu verhandeln, daß die Augenblicke gekommen, die „unseren nicht erfüllten Land-leuten“ ergebenen Verordnungen zu erfüllen.“ Das das nichts als „die Spiegelbilder und Falschgedenke ist, darüber kam für denjenigen kein Zweifel bestehen, der mit der Geschichte und Geographie Italiens nur einigermaßen vertraut ist. Sagen wir es doch grade heraus, das Verlangen des „Zweifelkandes“ heißt danach, sich die Suprematie über das Adriatische Meer, die bisher in den Händen der Doppelmonarchie lag, zu sichern. Anders läßt sich keinesfalls die geforderte Abtretung der an der Dalmatischen Küste gelegenen Inseln Lissa, Pelina, Gazzo und Weleđa, die zum Teil aus vulkanischem Boden bestehen, als Landverwerb also an sich keinen Wert haben würden, erklären. (Weil aber in Lissa ein starkbefestigtes Kriegsschiff, der zu den besten und geräumigsten des ganzen Adriatischen Meeres gehört.) Es ist darum verständlich, warum Österreich bei allem Entgegenkommen, das es im übrigen den Forderungen Italiens gegenüber einnahm, nicht die kleinste dieses Inselquartetts hergeben will. Genau so verhält es sich mit der einzigen Umwandlung Iriens in einen unabhängigen Staat unter dem Protektorat Italiens. Gätte Österreich ohne Einschränkung darin gewilligt, so würde Italien die Kontrolle über Pola, seit 65 Jahren der Schutzflottenhäfen und die Basis für die österreichische Flotte, erlangt haben. Gätte Italien dann noch den Hof besichtigten Hofen von Apona in Albanien einziehen können, so wäre damit zu dem schönen Luftschloß, das zu bauen es sich angeedigt, der Schlüsselstein eingetaut worden.

Man sieht es nun mit den „nicht erweiterten Landesleuten“, Sonnens, das wohlwollendere Adelslicht die Anliege aufkommen, als wenn die in Frage kommenden Teile Österreichs ein Opfer wären, von Italien unter dem Druck der Verhältnisse darge-bracht. Doch ist es mit der Zugehörigkeit Trients zur italienischen Krone ein ebenso präfixes Ding wie mit der von Trient, Görz und Gradiska. Aus der Geschichte des eritten wissen wir, daß es schon seit dem Jahre 1382 zu Österreich gehört hat und, mit Ausnahme der Jahre 1797 bis 1805, wo es die Franzosen besetzt hatten, und der Periode 1809 bis 1814, wo es einen Teil der österreichischen Provinz Frankreich bildete, unter des rieren Herrschaft verblieb. Nicht viel anders ist es mit der Kronland des cisalpinischen Gebiets der Doppelmonarchie, der Grafschaft Görz und Gradiska, das dem österreichischen Kaufe seit 1500 angehort und nur sechs Jahre, von 1809 bis 1815, wo es die Salzflotte des Wiener Kongresses an Österreich zurückgab, zu Frankreich gehörte.

So bliebe noch die Nationalität, Frage übrig, die ja auch von Italien in die Waagschale geworfen wird, um das Gewicht der Verdrängung seiner Forderung zu erhöhen. Die Bevölkerung Trients setzt sich zu zwei Dritt-

teilen aus Slawen (nämlich Kroaten Serben und Slowenen) und nur zu einem Drittel aus raffen-italienern zusammen. Das schreit man abhichtlich im Latinal zu überlegen, wie das andere, daß mit demselben Rechte, mit dem Italien jetzt auf die Frage der nationalen Zugehörigkeit der Bewohner Trients und Jitriens vort, früher oder später der ruffische Für keine Frage nach letzterem aus strecken mag, und mit größerem Rechte als jenes!

Man sieht aus allem klar und deutlich, daß Italiens Forderungen all-miteinander genau so an den Gaaren herbeigezogen sind wie der Grund der England vor 9 Monaten zum Eintritte in die Kriegssarena bewegte Tur daß Italien noch das Dium der Treubruchs und Verrats an seiner Bundesgenossen auf sich läßt. „Sehte noch jubelt Italien angeblich: „Lang lebe der König!“ Wor-gen vielleicht schon mag es für ihr nur noch ein „Kreuzige ihn!“ übrig haben und übermorgen um Gnad für das Land betteln. Denn ohne Zweifel haben die Zentralmächte vor vornehmlich mit Italien als einem unsicheren Konstanten gerechnet und ihre Generalstabpläne in diesem Sinne ausgearbeitet.

Zur neue Kriegsplan.

Wie in den Skarpathen, wird man sich an der italienisch - österreichischen Grenze um den Besitz der Bässe und Läger halten. Österreichs geographische Vorteile sind so überwältigend der Natur, daß man sich über den Mut der Italiener, trotz der über den Krieg zu erklären, wundern muß. Man muß daher annehmen, daß Italien, wie es Frankreich und England getan, die russische Offensive noch immer zu sich einrichtet und falsch gerechnet hat.

Die Lage Österreichs ist leider deshalb kritischer, weil es auf dem größeren Teile seiner Grenze nur von den Bergen zu freien braucht, um in die italienischen Ebenen zu gelangen, wogegen die Italiener nur durch die engen Pässe durchschlagen und einen Weg über die schneebedeckten Berge erzwingen müssen, um an feindliches Gebiet zu gelangen. Bis zu der Ufer der Donau und den Grenzen Ungarns ziehen sich die je Gebirge, und moderne Zeugnisse-kanten machen den „Marfa“ nach Wien noch schwieriger.

Als Einfallspforte kommen für Italien hauptsächlich das Tal der Etich, in Trentino, das Tal der Tella mit der Eisenbahnlinie St. Jeno - Raibach und der schmale Streifen Nordlandes zwischen Görz und dem Adriatischen Meer in Betracht. Gegen diesen Streifen dürften die Italiener den ersten Stoß führen. An den Ufern des Jongo liegt ihnen als erstes Hindernis die der Stadt Görz vorgelagerte Festung Bradica im Wege. Diese Festung und die beifolgigen Flußufer sperren den schmaleren Streifen genügend.

Zur See ist die Lage Österreichs weniger günstig, da die italienische Flotte besonders an erkrankten Schiffen stärker ist als die Österreichs. Dafür liegen aber die wichtigsten österreichischen Häfen wie Pola und Fiume hinter einer schiefen den Zuleitete, während die italienischen Häfen von der See ausgeleitet sind. Wie in der Nordsee, sind auch im Adriatischen Meere eine große Schlachten zu erwarten. Der „Winen- und Landbootskrieg“ wird auch hier in Tätigkeit treten.

Deutschlands Verlangen unterstützt.

Washington. Die Ankündigung, daß die Vereinigten Staaten sich fernhalten, die britische „Order in Council“ betreffs Beschlagnahme von Ladungen amerikanischer Schiffe anzuerkennen, hat die Deutschland gegenüber gestandene Lage bedeutend geklärt.

Kurz in der Hoffung, widerpricht die Ankündigung altweg der Behauptung des holländischer Auswanderer Amtes, wonach die britische Regierung sich der britischen Stellungnahme fügen, nämlich daß England das Recht habe, neutrale Schiffsladungen, die nicht Kontreland sind, zu konfiszieren, so lange es nur für dieselben bezahlbar ist.

Amerika erklärt nun, daß gerade das Gegenteil der Fall sei und wenn es daran festhält, so wird an Großbritannien das Verlangen gestellt werden, sich jede Einwirkung betreffs Nicht - Kontreland - Ladungen nach neutralen Staaten selbst wenn deren Bestimmung Deutschland ist, zu enthalten.

Dies stimmt mit den Wünschen Deutschlands überein und mag zu gewissen Verbesserungen des Tuch-boothrieges führen.

Es ist doch recht besorgniserregend für die freie anlo-amerikanische Presse, daß sich nicht ein Wort ein verurteilen des Wort für den Verrat Italiens übrig hat.

Für hundert Millionen Dollars Waffen und Munition hat die Vetschenschaft die Kompanie schon den Affilierten geliefert. Der Dollar ist der Stern von Vetschheim.