

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WAR NEWS.

Reports from Petrograd are that Moscow suffered damage to the extent of \$20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstration, in which nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 private lodgings were wrecked.

For the first time an airplane has sunk a submarine. German airmen bombarded a Russian submarine in the Baltic near Gotland island on May 21. Positive advices from Petrograd assert that the submarine had been sunk.

The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totalled 1,610,000, according to a Berlin newspaper. The newspaper says the total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000; Serbian, 50,000.

Berlin reports that the preparation of Germany's answer to the note of the United States concerning Germany's submarine warfare is being prepared. It will be revised by Emperor William and probably will reach the United States next week.

The German authorities informed the administration of the Berlin Times Zeitung that it would have to suspend publication of the recent article published by this paper on the subject of German-American relations.

Since Mackensen began his advance in Galicia on May 1 he has retaken, it is said, more territory than the New England states of America. He has practically cleared Galicia of Russian troops and has recovered territory rich in copper, zinc and oil.

A statement given out by the German admiralty to the effect that the German submarine U-29 had been rammed and sunk by a British tank steamer after the vessel had been stopped is expected to have an important bearing on the German-American negotiations.

The Russians have lost Lemberg. They occupied the Galician capital early in September and held it continuously until June 22, when the combined Austro-German forces compelled them to retreat from the city, which is only sixty-odd miles from the Russian frontier.

GENERAL.

Colonel S. Byron Hance, assistant adjutant general to General U. S. Grant in the civil war, died at Seattle. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Hall measuring from seven to eleven inches in circumference fell near Farnam, Neb., recently. Crops were ruined and stock and buildings more or less damaged.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Porter, judge advocate general's department United States army, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., aged 59 years. He was regarded as one of the leading military law authorities of the United States.

Samuel U. Walker, wealthy liquor dealer of Bluefield, W. Va., has offered to pay the state debt of \$12,332,929 with 2 per cent interest, in the next ten years and set aside \$500,000 each year for permanent improvements, if he be granted the sole privilege of selling liquor in West Virginia. Walker will file a bond of \$2,000,000 guaranteeing to carry out his agreement.

John L. Sullivan is going to fight again—this time against John Barbery. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the New York Anti-saloon league, has announced that the former heavyweight king will be the central figure in a series of temperance meetings in Atlantic City, starting July 6. If successful, he will tour the country against the traffic.

By a majority of four to three the supreme court of Nebraska at Lincoln decided that the state railway commission has no authority to raise or lower the 2-cent passenger rate within the state.

"Two million votes and twenty representatives in congress in 1916," is the slogan adopted by the national socialist party at Chicago. Engdahl said that if the expected 2,000,000 socialist votes are cast, 200 state legislators will be elected on socialist tickets throughout the country.

Three hundred and ninety refugees from Mexico, who landed at Galveston, described the situation there as "deplorable" and many said that American intervention was the only solution of the problem.

The traffic bureau of the Lincoln Commercial club has received word from the interstate commerce commission that it will investigate the complaint concerning methods of shipping fruit, fresh vegetables, melons and the like from the western coast to Lincoln.

On the recommendation of the consistorial congregation Pope Benedict has appointed the Rev. A. J. Schuler of the Sacred Heart and Loyola chapel, Denver, Colo., to the position of bishop of El Paso, Tex.

Three hundred wounded Villista soldiers perished miserably when the Chihuahua, Mexico, military hospital was destroyed by fire.

The new battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn navy yard. The Arizona shares with her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, the honor of being the world's largest battleships.

North Dakota day, at the Panama-Pacific exposition, was celebrated by the planting of a birch tree from the School of Forestry at Bottineau, N. D. Governor L. B. Hanna was the principal speaker.

A motion for a change of judge to serve during the numerous cases pending in Huerfano county, arising out of the recent Colorado coal miners' strike, was overruled by Judge Granby Hillyer at Walsenburg, Colo.

Three more of the ten submarines under construction at the Fore River Shipbuilding corporation's yard at Quincy, Mass., for an European belligerent, to be delivered after the war, will be launched within a few days.

A loan is being negotiated in New York it is stated, by influential private bankers of Paris, and will be secured by a block of American railway bonds which are now owned in France. The loan may exceed \$50,000,000 it is said.

SPORTING

Barney Oldfield established a new American automobile speed record at Speedway park, Chicago, when he negotiated a lap in 1:04 2-5, an average of 111.5 miles an hour.

The home run made by "Hans" Wagner, the Pittsburg National veteran shortstop, in the recent thirteen-inning contest with Philadelphia at Pittsburg, was the one hundredth of his career. It also brought his total number of hits to 3,131.

Battling neck and neck in a great exhibition of baseball, Chicago and Brooklyn of the National league fought a nineteen-inning game to a finish at Chicago. Chicago won, 4 to 3. The game set a season's record for number of innings played.

Four world's champion pacers—Directum 1, 1:58; Frank Bogash, jr., 1:59 1/2; William, 2:00; and Anna Bradford, 2:00 1/2—were entered in the \$5,000 free-for-all, which is an added feature of the blue ribbon Grand Circuit meeting at Detroit July 25 to 30.

Henry Oldeman, the Minneapolis heavyweight wrestler has been selected to meet Champion Frank A. Gotch in a finish match at Humboldt, Ia., on the afternoon of July 3. Gotch is making his reappearance on the mat as a benefit for the Humboldt Agricultural society.

WASHINGTON.

Constitutionality of the Illinois pure food law, prohibiting in effect sale of a food preservative containing boric acid, was upheld by the supreme court.

The Oklahoma constitutional "grandfather clause," restricting the negro vote, was annulled as unconstitutional by the supreme court. The decision was unanimous.

Nine companies of the Colorado state militia have been ordered mustered out by the war department on account of their failure to recruit up to the required standard.

Yearly promotions for more than 12,000 postal employees in different parts of the country will be authorized by the Postoffice department July 1, despite the failure of congress at its last session to pass the postal appropriation bill.

Loans and discounts of the 7,604 national banks reporting to the comptroller of the currency at the close of business May 1, amounted to \$6,643,887,951, an increase over March 4, 1915, of \$143,923,346 and over June 30, 1914, of nearly \$214,000,000.

All Red Cross funds available for famine relief in Mexico have been exhausted, and the society has issued an urgent appeal for foodstuffs and money. Twenty thousand persons were reported as practically starving in Guerrero.

Robert Lansing, who as counselor of the state department has advised President Wilson in law in the policy pursued by the United States toward belligerent governments since the outbreak of the war, has been named secretary of state to succeed William Jennings Bryan.

Breaking all records in the number of cases disposed of in one term, the United States supreme court has adjourned. The judges have gone on their annual summer vacation. Court does not meet again until October.

The supreme court has reversed the federal district court in New Jersey, which dismissed the government's Sherman law and commodities clause suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Coal company.

Agents of the department of justice are investigating alleged recruiting in California for the allies in the European war. It was learned, The main office of the supposed recruiting agents is in San Francisco.

Violators of the oleomargarine law have defrauded the federal government out of at least \$27,000,000, due in stamp and special taxes, according to a statement by Secretary McAdoo, upon a report on an investigation conducted by the international revenue bureau.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

MANY REQUESTS REACH WASHINGTON FOR WORKERS.

ARMY OF HARVESTERS NEEDED

Oklahoma is Said to Need Sixteen or Eighteen Thousand and Kansas Thirty-Five Thousand.

Washington, D. C.—War orders from Europe, the prospective record-breaking crop of wheat now being harvested, and heavy yields of other grains are creating a new demand for labor, according to indications at the government employment office in the department of labor.

Requests for workers are coming from many manufacturers and farmers throughout the country and from state labor commissioners.

Oklahoma is said to need from 16,000 to 18,000 harvest hands, and Kansas 35,000.

An Oregon association has applied for 1,000 berry pickers. An arms and ammunition plant in Connecticut has asked for 300 men. Zinc and lead mines in Missouri need 1,000 laborers. A Maryland steel company has applied for 100 hands. In West Virginia 2,000 coal mine employes are wanted.

So far the department has been more successful in the cities than in the country in placing men who want work. Of the 3,495 for whom it secured places last month, 1,500 were sent to Chicago alone, a railroad company having applied for several thousand track workers. It is stated that about 25 per cent of all applicants for jobs during May were placed through the department's efforts.

Officers Quit to Make Munitions.

Washington.—Officers of large salaries to expert ordnance officers of the army by private manufacturers of war munitions for European belligerents have created such a serious problem in the War department that Secretary Garrison called upon Attorney General Gregory for an opinion as to whether an army officer has an "inalienable right" to resign his commission in time of peace. Four resignations were accepted before the gravity of the situation was realized, but two others recently tendered are being held up pending the attorney general's decision and the formulation of a general policy of the department. While high officials of the government are reluctant to permit wholesale resignations and are even inclined to consider it unpatriotic for officers to quit the services for more money, the legal authorities seriously doubt that any law can be found to keep an officer in the army against his will.

Yale Crew Wins Regatta.

New London, Conn.—For the first time in many years Yale university crews swept the river in the annual dual regatta with Harvard. Notwithstanding delays due to rough water and accidents the English coached eights of the blue with characteristic build-up, defeating in turn the junior, varsity and freshmen eights of the crimson. Victory was exceedingly sweet to the Elis, for the university regatta records have to be searched for many years to find a Yale triple victory, although similar Harvard successes are of more frequent and recent occurrence. To add to the joy of the blue the varsity eight established a new up-stream course record in winning the blue race.

To Have 18 More Corps.

Zurich, Switzerland.—According to an authoritative military source, Germany will be able to place eighteen more army corps in the field by the end of July. These are composed chiefly of the second category of the comprising men who have never performed military service, but who are in training, and in land reserves which have been resting in the interior of Germany. It is calculated that these new corps will about equal in number the exhausted troops returning from Galicia who will be granted partial rest, doing service as inland reserves.

Clerks Give Bryan Gold Watch.

Washington.—Employees of the State department presented former Secretary Bryan with an engraved gold watch. In accepting the watch Mr. Bryan said that he would treasure it particularly because he recognized that it was given as a personal token and not as "an expression of political attachment."

Battalion Nearly Annihilated.

Toronto, Ont.—The first western Ontario battalion was all but annihilated in the action near La Bassée in northern France on June 15 last, says a semi-official account received here. Out of between 600 and 700 nearly 500 were killed.

Lightning Fires Oil.

Cushing, Okla.—Thirty-one large oil tanks, containing more than 33,000 barrel of crude oil, were set on fire by lightning during a terrific electrical storm in the Cushing field.

Pere Marquette Strike Ended.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—The forty-four months' strike of shomen of the Illinois Central and Pere Marquette railroads, part of the Harriman system, ended officially June 28, according to an announcement by the American Federation of Labor.

Swiss Airmen Fall.

Berne.—Two Swiss aviation officers fell 300 feet near Zurich. Lieutenant Lugin, a well known aviator, was killed and Lieutenant von Kaenel was seriously injured.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Aurora is to have a new \$50,000 post office.

Stromsburg will hold a big celebration July 3.

A new school building is to be built at Dewese.

The town of Hazard will soon have a new opera house.

Ravages of the Hessian fly near Greenwood are extensive.

Work has begun on the Lutheran school house at Pierce.

A new home will be built for the Stromsburg State bank.

Fremont will have over two miles of paving laid this summer.

Work will soon start on the new Presbyterian church at Wahoo.

The Hastings school budget for the coming year calls for \$75,000.

The State Tennis tournament will be held at Lincoln, July 26 to 31.

The Republican Editorial meeting will be held at McCook July 9.

250 attended the dedication of the Free Masons' hall at Columbus.

C. M. Barr has resigned as superintendent of the Hastings schools.

During a recent storm the dam at Leonard Douts, near Harrison, went out.

Dates for the annual Kearney Chautauqua have been fixed from August 1 to 8.

A strange looking insect has been discovered in Hastings that attacks dandelions.

The corner stone of Broken Bow's \$10,000 Carnegie library building was laid last week.

The Citizens State bank of Peru is considering the building of a new bank building.

The Bank of Commerce and the Farmers' State Bank of Louisville have consolidated.

\$1,000 has been raised by business men of Ainsworth for repairing roads leading into that place.

Governor Morehead has appointed Ralph West of Omaha as public defender of Douglas county.

Voters of Sheldon will pass on a \$5,000 bond issue for a municipal electric light plant July 27.

Bridgeport will soon vote on the issuing of bonds for the erection of a new school building.

Ernest Stokebrant, the young De Witt lad who was struck by lightning during a thunder storm, died.

Figures compiled by Assessor Barnett of York county show that there are 909 motor cars in the county.

The Great Western Sugar company of Scottsbluff announces that they will erect a sugar refinery at Gering.

The reorganized Exchange Bank of Steele City will have a modern home. Work on the new brick structure is under way.

Damage that it is feared will total nearly \$20,000 resulted through a heavy rain and hail which struck Kearney and vicinity recently.

The annual convention of the national association of farmers' unions will be held in Lincoln during the state fair week, September 6 to 11.

The Red Willow county commissioners will build a new plank bridge over the new channel created by recent floods in the Republican river south of McCook.

Schedules have been completed for special train service from nineteen surrounding towns to the first big Independence day celebration Hastings has attempted in recent years.

James Murphy, formerly with the State Food commission, has been appointed to the position of chief clerk in the office of the State Banking board, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Mamie Heffey.

A barn belonging to Paul Buchholz at Beatrice was struck by lightning. Mrs. Buchholz and two children were in the barn, the former being stunned, but not seriously injured. A horse in the barn was killed by the bolt.

As result of heavy rains the listed corn around Callaway is covered with mud to such a depth that it cannot come through. Many farmers will be compelled to replant. So far this year nearly twenty inches of rain has fallen.

The Chadron Commercial club amusement committee, for the celebration of July 3, has been successful in procuring for that event the latest fad in amusements, the auto polo racers. Special trains over northwest Nebraska have been scheduled.

While Governor Morehead has been distributing offices around to a few lucky democrats, one fell to the governor recently, he being made honorary vice president of the Richardson County club, composed of former residents of that county living in Lincoln.

Six direct descendants of William Hurry, who rang the Liberty Bell proclaiming the signing of the Declaration of Independence, will be guests of the Lincoln Commercial club July 9, when the bell stops in Lincoln on its way from Philadelphia to the exposition in San Francisco.

The churches of Fremont have voted to hold a big revival meeting in January.

George Rosenstrater, while shelling corn on Tallin table, near Callaway, became entangled in the belt wheel of his gasoline engine and received a broken arm and a crushed skull.

The Omaha jitney ordinance, which will go into effect July 7, provides an occupation tax of \$60 a year for the ordinary five-seater car and requires liability insurance to be carried that will cost the car owner \$165 to \$189 a year.

Omaha citizens have decided to purchase the ball park, now owned by a stock company, for a high school athletic field.

The harvest of wheat has started in Richardson county. John Mullins cut and shocked a field near Falls City, June 22, on the Nemaha bottom, that, although somewhat injured by Hessian fly, is believed to be good for a yield of twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. There is a great amount of red rust in the last wheat but what the extent of the damage from that source is can not be estimated safely now.

WORK FOR CONVICTS

POOL BELIEVES MEN COULD MAKE GOOD AUTO NUMBERS.

NUMBERS BOUGHT IN EAST NOW

Handicraft Plant, Recently Taken Over by State, Will Not Furnish Employment for All.

Lincoln.—C. W. Pool, secretary of state, has submitted to the board of control a plan for the establishment of a new industry at the penitentiary. He is of the opinion that the state could make a big profit manufacturing automobile numbers. At present the numbers are purchased from an eastern firm at 8 1/2 cents each. This year, the first under the new registration law, Mr. Pool will buy about 50,000 numbers. Next year about 70,000, exclusive of motorcycle numbers, will be needed, inasmuch as this year many secured numbers under the old law before the new went into effect. The industry will not conflict with any private enterprise within the state. Moreover, it would not require extensive machinery. About all that would be needed would be machines to stamp numbers on the steel plates. Stamping and painting in two colors would be about all there would be to it. Under the new law a new set of numbers is required each year. The board has the idea under consideration. The handicraft furniture plant at the penitentiary was recently taken over by the state, but that will not furnish employment to all the prisoners. The numbers can be manufactured a year ahead and the raw material purchased at a time when market conditions are best.

Roads Denied Raise.

Four of the seven judges of the Nebraska supreme court united in a decision denying Nebraska railroads the writ of mandamus sought by them to compel the state railway commission to grant them an increase in passenger rates to 2 1/2 cents. The suit was brought for all the roads by the Missouri Pacific, which was selected, inasmuch as its traffic conditions made the best showing for the necessity of an increase.

The case in the supreme court was an appeal from the railway commission, which had turned down the roads on the cry that, in view of the specific enactment of the 1907 legislature for a 2-cent fare, it had no power to grant an increase.

Chief Justice McCreary and Judges Fawcett, Hamer and Rose sustain this view, holding that only the legislature can change this enactment.

The minority, Judges Barnes, Letton and Sedgwick, in the dissenting opinion, hold the view that the 1907 2-cent fare law was only a temporary order, and subject to change later at the hands of the commission.

It is the first case in which the supreme court has directly passed upon the ratemaking powers of the commission. The limitation imposed is of far-reaching importance.

Idaho to Pay Its Bonds.

Nebraska is liable to have money on its hands in considerable quantities about July 1, according to State Treasurer Hall. He has received notice that the state of Idaho, which borrowed \$763,500 on a twenty-year bond with an option of paying all or part at the expiration of ten years, will exercise that option on July 1, and will take up a portion of the bonds amounting to \$330,000. In addition to this money about \$100,000 more will come in on interest on the bonds held by the state from other states and places where investments have been made.

Membership Tripled.

Membership has tripled within the last year in the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Nebraska, which are conducted cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. The enrollment during the season of 1913 and 1914 was 2,200. This year it is over 6,000. Excluding the Omaha and Lincoln members, the dozen counties having the largest enrollment in the order of their rank are Scotts Bluff, Thurston, Saunders, Morrill, Dakota, Fillmore, Madison, Dawes, Burt, Gage, Kimball, and Hall.

Morris Will Stick.

Dan Morris of Kearney will retain his office as president of the state normal board, to which he was elected recently. Although he is the one neutral member of the board, which without him is evenly split into two factions, his election was something of an accident.

Fifty Per Cent Less Cholera.

As the simultaneous treatment for hog cholera has been very largely used in Nebraska during the past two years, the Department of Animal Pathology at the University Farm thinks it is fair to assume that a part of the lessened cholera this year is due to this method. The first six months of 1915 finds the state with 50 per cent less cholera than a year ago, according to the department. This is taken to disprove the contention that the use of virus is spreading the disease.

Express Co. to Pay Its Tax.

The American Express Co. notified Auditor Smith that it would pay its occupation tax under the Smith law, amounting to \$9,866 for 1914. The amounting to \$9,866 had directed the board of assessment had directed the attorney general to bring suit to collect the tax.

Coal Contracts Awarded.

The Board of Control has awarded coal contracts for supplying the different state institutions, the prices running from 2 1/2 to 5 cents lower than the contracts last year.

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

Die Folgen des Landboottkrieges gegen England.

Wir sind gelehrt und dadurch gewöhnt, so schreibt Kapitän zur See J. D. v. Kuhlwecker in der kölnischen Volkszeitung, England lediglich als das „meerbeherrschende Albion“ zu betrachten und denken dabei gemeinhin nur an die Tatsache, daß seine überragende Schiffsflotte, jeder anderen an Zahl vielfach überlegen, Herrin der Meere ist. Es ist uns geläufig, daß England durch diese Beherrschung des Meeres den Grund zu seiner Größe und zu seinem Reichtum lege, daß seine Seefriede das Großbritannien, wie es vor dem jetzigen Kriege stand, geschaffen haben. Weit weniger waren wir gewöhnt der Entwicklung dieser Tatsache nachzugehen und damit ihre Schrecken zu betrachten, die Abhängigkeit Englands von dem Meer. Auch in England selbst liebt man es wohl sehr, „Britannia rules the waves“ zu singen und von Britanniens Weltbeherrschung, als einer an sich selbstverständlichen, man kann fast sagen gottgewollten Einwirkung zu sprechen, aber von der Abhängigkeit Englands von der See sprach man weniger gern, und konnte sich dann oft eines Alptrades nicht ganz erwehren. Der Zustand war nicht immer so. Das England von vor 100 Jahren erraffte Reichtum und Überfluß im Seefriede, das England von heute kann keines Bürger's Nahrung und Nahrung nicht anders beschaffen, als über See. Die Wandlung Englands zum reinen Industrieland im Verein mit dem Anwachsen der Bevölkerung, haben diese Umwälzung vollbracht. Die Notwendigkeit des Jahres 1909 war ein Verzicht auf die Beleuchtung der Abhängigkeit Englands in seiner Lebensmittellieferung von der Beherrschung des Meeres hervorrief. Trotzdem blieb aber Großbritanniens Wohlsein in diesem Punkt getrübt. Seine Stellung zu allen weltrechtlichen Fragen ging von jeder nie von dem Bewußtsein seiner Abhängigkeit von der See aus, sondern ausschließlich von der Fiktion der Seeherrschaft. So hat Großbritannien nie das Privatigentum im Seefriede eben wegen dieser Abhängigkeit unvergleichlich machen wollen, sondern nie und nimmer dem Krieg gegen ein altes Privatigentum in drückend genug erinnern, weil das meerbeherrschende Albion seine Herrschaft so fest glaubte, daß niemand ihm in der Bedrückung und Schädigung jenes anderen gleichkommen könne und an das Wanken dieser Herrschaft niemand glaubte. Und so war es bis jüngsthin. Ohne das hätte sich vielleicht das Seefriede ganz anders fortentwickelt und böte uns heute nicht ohne weiteres die vollkommen rechtliche Grundlage für unseren Unterseefriede, der die See vom Rache Englands endlich erlösen soll.

So mag Englands Blindheit unter Glück gewesen sein, denn der Unterseefriede wird dieses Joch brechen. Und doch muß ich dabei immer wieder an die Frage denken, die mir vor kurzem eine sehr beachtenswerte Person stellte: „Na, aber was hilft denn unser Unterseefriede, wenn nach wie vor Tausende von Schiffen in englischen Häfen aus- und einlaufen?“ So hand ja zu lesen in allen englischen Zeitungen. Nehmen wir nun wirklich einmal diese Ankündigung englischer Zeitungen als bare Münze, trotzdem wir nicht wissen, ob die Zahlung überhaupt gemacht ist und ziemlich sicher sein dürfte, daß jedes Küsten- und Handels-schiff mit jeder An- und Abfahrt dortin verhaftet ist. Die Männer, die unseren Unterseefriede plant und leiten, trüsten, daß Hunderte von Dampfern täglich nach vielleicht hundert Häfen Englands ihres Weges ziehen so gut, wie daß unser Unterseefriede wenige Tausende nur waren, und neue sich nicht aus der Erde stampfen lassen, daß diese Kriegswerzeuge, Mann wie Schiff, auch ausgiebiger Ruhe bedürfen und daß ihnen schließlich auch noch andere Aufgaben aufallen, als der Handels-friede. Damit konnte ihnen der Gedanke nie kommen, mit einem Schlaage Englands Handelsflotte verdrängt und seine Dampfer auf dem Meeresgrund zu sehen. Sowie Torpedos hätten alle Fabriken der Welt zusammen kaum liefern können.

Das Ziel war für uns also grund-fähig ein ganz anderes. Auch der Krieg ist Politik und Politik immer die Kunst des Möglichen. Die Abhängigkeit Englands in seinem ganzen Wirtschaftsleben von der ungeführten und unbedachten Zufuhr und Abfuhr über See das ist der Sebel, an dem unser Unterseefriede anknüpft. Ob und wie das Wirtschafts-leben gehindert wird, das läßt sich nicht übersehen. Es können viele Dinge der Öffentlichkeit vorkommen werden, aber nicht was die Lebens-fürsorge ist und das wissen wir heute von England ganz genau. Wir wissen, daß die Ausgaben eines Arbeit-

terhaushalts in England schon im Februar um 20 Prozent gestiegen waren und daß dann bis zum April die allgemeinen Kosten der Lebensführung auf 50 Prozent über den Friedens-durchschnitt stiegen und wissen, daß die Mobilien heute in England doppelt so teuer sind und immer noch teurer werden. Wir wissen auch woher das kommt. Alle Schiffstraditionen nach England kosten heute drei bis sechs mal soviel als im Frieden und meist alles über See kommt, erhöhen sich alle Preise damit. Und die Schiffstraditionen sind so hoch und werden noch immer höher, weil die Seeleute nicht nach England fahren wollen, ohne daß man ihnen ihr Leben hoch verlohnt und ihnen für die Gefahr, die sie sich aussehen, hohe Löhne zahlt. Weiter weiß die Bevölkerungsgeschicklichkeit natürlich keine Schiffe auf der Fahrt nach England mehr verlohnt werden, ohne daß ihnen ungeheure Prämien gezahlt werden, denn sie wollen doch verdienen und schließlich wollen auch viele Reeder ihre Schiffe nicht nach England fahren lassen, weil ihnen die Sache überhaupt zu gefährlich ist und sie die Schiffe anderswo besser und sicherer ausbessern können. All das verdrängte fast ganz, sobald der Unterseefriede ausbrach, denn unsere Auslandsfreuzer, die in gleichem Sinne wirkten, können das heute leider nicht mehr.

So steigen Nahrungsmittel und Rohstoffe für die Industrie gleichermaßen. Die Ernährung der Lebensmittel führte zur Unruhe in der Bevölkerung, zum Verlangen nach Steigerung der Löhne und damit zu Konflikten zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, denn die Arbeiter sehen damit das Gefühl, das sie vom Krieg erwarteten, daß England's Seeherrschaft überall hin zu liefern, so form der deutsche Konfurrent besser und billiger war, zertrümmen. Streit zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter immer zu Streiks und Verminderung der Produktion, und die bedeutet zusammen mit den ungeheuren Kosten und Verzinsungen, die von der Knappheit herrühren, schwierige Steuererzeugung und Mangel an Kriegsmaterial, von dem wir in englischer Zeitungen und Ministerreden lesen. Damit steigt die Notwendigkeit der Einfuhr, die ihrerseits wieder die Preise treibt. Außerdem aber sinkt mit dem Rückgang der Produktion die Ausfuhr. Und damit steigt die passiv Handelsbilanz d. h. das Überwiegen der Einfuhr über die Ausfuhr, das England heute schon hat. Was es einführt, muß es bezahlen, kann es das nicht mit Waren, die es ausführt, und das ist je länger je länger eingetreten, dann in Gold. Damit fließt kein Gold ins Ausland und es hat zurzeit keine Einnahmen mehr, die diesen Abfluß decken. Und dabei wollen wir daran denken, daß einfallender Mund verfindet, die letzte Milliarde werde diesen Krieg gewinnen.

All diese Angaben sind aus rein englischen Quellen geschöpft. Das ist die Sprache, an der der Unterseefriede dreht und drehen soll — daß er dreht, läßt sich an englischen Angaben Woche für Woche verfolgen, und solange er dreht, kann es uns ganz gleich sein, ob englische Statistikler tausend oder gehäufend Schiffe in der Wüste in englischen Häfen einlaufen lassen, es kann uns auch ganz gleich sein, ob die Reklametrömmel gelehrt wird, die englische Gemard. Wie verteilte eine höhere Dividende als sonst, denn all ihre Schiffe hat die Regierung, und der Ertrag englischer Schiffe ist im allgemeinen um 20 Prozent gestiegen; wir wissen aber auch diese Symptome zu würdigen, ebenso wie das deutlich hervortretende Bedürfnis der britischen Regierung, möglichst viele Veröffentlichungen wirtschaftlicher Art zu unterdrücken und unsere Zeitungen nicht ins Land zu lassen.

War England vor dem Krieg mehr Herr oder Knecht? Jetzt jedenfalls soll das Meer, dessen Herr es sich wählte, uns dienen, Britanniens freudeten.

Der Reichszentralrat und die italienische Kriegserklärung.

Berlin. In einer Rede vor dem Reichstag, gab Reichszentralrat von Bethmann-Hollweg in vöckernder Weise die Ereignisse wieder, welche der Kriegserklärung Italiens an Österreich-Ungarn vorausgingen. Redner sagte, daß Italien die weitgehendsten Zugeständnisse von der Doppelmonarchie gemacht wurden u. Deutschland als Bürge für die Erfüllung derselben eintrat.

Obne