THE FUTURE MISSION OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By RUDOLF CRONAU.

1911, the delegates were wel-public affairs, ed in hearty editorials by all On July 1, comed in hearty editorials by all On July 1, 1899, Rhodes dictated papers of our Capital. One of these another draft of his last will, in ditorials read as follows:

"The German Americans,

Throughout American history runs testimony bearing on the value and high character of the Germans who have made the new world their It is beyond the powers of estimation for even the shrewdest judge of historical values to determine how great has been the benefit bestowed upon the western republic by the sturdy sons of the Fatherland who have come here to settle, to build, to prosper and to become an integral part of our naon. The fact that they maintain "German American" societies and institutions in no wise lessens their value to this country or their loyalty to it in all its activities, The "German American" is first the American, and it is to his credit that he retains an affection for the land of his birth or of the origin of his parents, and preserves its traditions and continues the use of

its language. The sessions of the National German American Alliance now in progress in this city are attended by men who command unqualified respect for their character, their progress, their influence in their ommunities and the constructive work that they have been and are doing in the up-building of the nation. They are what are known as "good citizens," law abiding, charitable, considerate and patriotic, Such men as these were of the most substantial service to this government fifty years ago, when it was menaced with destruction. In statesmanship, in science, in business, in the professions, the trades and the arts the German Americans have contributed many leaders and have written a record of great achievements.

Washington welcomes these men, who stand for so large a part of the American life of to-day, and trusts that their visit to the capital will make them appreciate the fact that they are citizens of a country which offers more of opportunity than the land whose memory they honor and to which America feels grateful for contributing them to

This appreciation of the German received by all delegates to the Con- ships.

generations that precious gift derived from our ancestors, won with their blood and the sacrifice of their lives: The Independence of our Country,

To keep this country free and intask needs constant vigilance, as danger is ahead!

All who have eyes to see and ears to hear must be aware, that as was pointed out in 1914 by the author of this article in the pamphlet: "Do we need a third War for Independence?" another struggle for the freedom of our United States is impending. It may become the most difficult and desperate of all, as for many years mighty powers and numerous shrewd men have been at work, to deliver our republic back into the hands of that country which since the days of our Declaration of Independence has been the worst and unscrupulous enemy of our United States: England.

The origin of the conspiracy to reunite the destiny of our republic with that of Great Britain dates back to September 19, 1877, when Cecil Rhodes, the "Diamond King of South Africa," and the intellectual originator of the infamous Jameson Raid and the war of conquest against the South African Republics, made in the first draft of his will provisions for the following purpose:

"To and for the establishment, promotion and development of a SECRET SOCIETY, the true aim of which and object whereof shall the extension of BRITISH THROUGHOUT WORLD and especially THE ULTIMATE RECOVERY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS AN INTEGRATE PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

Rhodes, possessing all the ingenuity, audacity and unscrupulousness of his prototypes Robert Clive, Warren Hastings and other transgressors who were so instrumental in the extension of the British Empire, was driven by a passionate desire to make himself a great name In history. With this aim in view he grasped the idea to make England the Anglo-Saxon race the dominating powers of the world. To bring about the union of all English speaking people, Rhodes established, in the conviction that educational

relations make the

a fund of several million pounds. This institution provides the election of three to nine scholars from each of the British Colonies, and two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred Each scholarship covers a of England, would have for all other three years' course at the University nations. of Oxford, and each student receives an allowance of 300 pounds a year,

strongest tie, the so-called "Rhodes Scholarships," for which he set aside

When the National German Amer-tawarding the scholarships account ican Alliance held its sixth conven-shall be taken of various qualities, tion at Washington, D. C., in Octo- among them the desire to serve in

> which the provisions for the scholarships are more specified. In January, 1901, he added the following codici:

"I note the German Emperor has made instruction in English compulsory in German schools. I leave of 250 pounds per annum to students of German birth, the scholars to be nominated by the German Emperor for the time being."

That these dispositions are not fully approved at Oxford, appears that George Washington had an un-Rhodes Scholars at Oxford" in the "Educational Review" of February On page 117 it says:

"Oxford is carrying out the Rhodes bequest without being in which is not well endowed, alonly in so far as a salary followed though the colleges themselves are in its wake." ship Trust is diverted from the students nominated from the palace people. in Berlin will ever be good Anglo-Saxons. Some of them say outright that the Rhodes' Scholarship Trust will enable the German Emperor give candidates for diplomatic service a good training in English studies without expense:

vention of the National German By taking from their native country come notorious for expressing American Alliance with great satis- every year such large numbers of diametrically opposite views and faction. Recognizing that the aims American students and by placing for suggesting urgently that the and efforts of the Alliance were well them for so long a time under the understood and valued, the delegates strong influence of British students were inspired to continue in their and professors at a British university, and help in the destruction of Gerwork as well as in the resolution, never to relax in the duties owed by them to this country as loyal citizens.

Of these obligations the most sacred is to guard for all future of the sacred is the sacred in them, and the sacred is the sacred in them, and the sacred is the sacred is the sacred in the work as well as in the resolution such an institution clearly aims at many. Ex-Ambassador Choate startbecome infond hopes, as they fluential citizens or and official representatives of the American people.

The great danger to the freedom dependent' is a duty equally in of the United States from this incumbent on German Americans as stitution becomes clear when it is all other loyal citizens. This shown to us that Rhodes' idea of a World Empire under control of Great Britain is endorsed and furthered by Andrew Carnegie and many other men of great influence. An article published over Carnegie's signature in the North American Review of June 1893, under the heading "A passage:

"Let men say what they will, say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon and greet again the "RE-UNITED STATES," THE THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION."

The purpose of this union Carnegle set forth in the same article

as follows: "The advantages of a race con federation are so numerous and so the obvious that one scarcely knows

how to begin their enumeration, Consider its defensive power. A reunion of the Anglo-Americans, consisting to-day of one-hundred and eight millions, which fifty years hence will number more than two hundred millions, would be unassailable upon land by any power or combination of powers that it posible to create. We need therefore, take into account attacks upon the land; as for the water, the combined fleets would sweep the seas. The new nation dominate the world and would banish from the earth its greatest stain - the murder of men by It would be the arbiter between nations, and enforce the peaceful settlement of all quarrels. Such a giant among pigmies as the Re-United States would never need to exert its power, but only intimate its wishes and decisions.

and at another place Carnegie says: "Were Britain part of the Re-United States all that she would be interested about in Europe would be fully secured; namely the protection of her own soil and the command of the seas. No balance of power or any similar importance. The re-united nation

would be prompt to repel any as-

sault upon the soil or the rights of any of its parts." We leave it to those readers acquainted with the history of England to imagine the consequences. which such a union, under the leadership of the unscrupulous diplomats

which is equivalent to \$1500, in in the words: "Whatever obstructs of 1916, etc.

reunion, I oppose; whatever pre- is Toronto, and here have assembled motes it, I favor!" but he also spent representatives of forty-five States many million dollars for this same and Territories of the United States, Numerous Americans be leve that the establishment of a lean citizenship, they have made discretionary endowment pension oath, each of them, as follows: can college- and university profesjust as such help is expected from that army of men, who received the "benefits" of Rhodes' Scholarships.

Surmise is rife also, that Carnegie's endowment of \$10,000,000 for "International Peace," has no other end, than to proclaim through its large staff of well paid orators and lecturers to the people of our republic the blessings they are to get when they will forget the evil doings of Jefferson, Franklin, Henry, Washington, Herchheimer, Muchlenberg ington, Herchheimer, Muehlenberg and all the other foolish mutineers tive yearly scholarships at Oxford of the "War of Rebellion," and will the Times states that he was of 250 pounds per annum to return to their original vassalage of formerly a cadet at West Point. "But England.

To discredit these "rebels," numerous orators and authors are con-stantly at work. Harvard professors He was that until he went to Northstantly at work. Harvard professors have explained in public lectures, an article "The American exampled temper and did neither possess large brain power nor educa-tion; that Benjamin Franklin was a liar and dressed freakishly to be a social lion; and that Patrick Henry, Jeremiah Belknap and Noah Webster sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon speculated on inside tips received Ottawa, although still an American ideal. When the Dons think aloud from Congressmen. It fell to the they blurt out the truth that in lot of Poultney Bigelow to besmirch their estimation the Colossus of the memory of Steuben by publishing South Africa made a gigantic in the New York Sun of May 2, mistake in undertaking to educate 1915, that "the famous Steuben ob-Germans, Americans, and even tained his rank in the American Coionials, at Oxford on terms of Army by a pious Prussian fraud," equality with Englishmen. They and that "he was one of the alleged do not hesitate to say that it would patriots, who came to Washington have been better if he had left with bogus titles to rank, and sought his fortune to the university itself, for the triumph of American liberty

rich. They consider it a mis-fortune that the Rhodes' Scholar-public school histories of all reference to the nefarious part played education of Englishmen, Weish by England in American history; the men and Scotchmen, and possible movement to ignore the celebration irishmen as well, to a missionary of the Fourth of July and substitute enterprise for converting Germans, the signing of the British Magna Americans, and Colonials into good Charta to be celebrated by American Angio-Saxons. They would ceryouth as the true origin of our tainly have dropped the Germans, independence, as proposed by Carindependence, as proposed by Carif they could have had their way; negie, are so many indications, for they do not believe that the whither currents are carrying our

Distrust in the real objects of the "International Peace Society" grows when we note that its president is Elihu Root, England's solicitor in the America; and that among its vicepresidents are men like Dr. Charles in English studies without expense; W. Ellot, President Emeritus of and that when they leave Oxford Harvard, and Joseph H. Choate, Exthey will be more uncompromising Ambassador to Great Britain. The Germans than ever. The Americans former is the man, who in 1913 at are regarded as more hopeful sub- a banquet in New York lauded Gerjects of Anglo-Saxon missionary man civilization to the skies, stating effort than the Germans." These last remarks indicate clearly is so deeply indebted as to Germany, element of the United States was the object of the Rhodes' Scholar. Since the outbreak of the European Conflict this same person has bethe President and King of England!"

Hand in hand with such "Patriots" works a powerful pro-British press American financial and munition agent for Great Britain.

displaying an exceedingly hostile attitude toward everything German; by accusing the German element in the United States of disloyalty toward the land of its adoption; by working up a strong anti-Ahead", contains the following German sentiment; by supplementing their abusive language with drawings and cartoons of the most insulting and abominable character; and last but not least, by their incessant efforts to force the United States into war with Germany, this un American press has not only de graded itself but made evident its bondage to British dictations.

Inveigled into this dangerous con spiracy are the owners and presidents of hundreds of factories making arms and ammunition; Senators and Representatives, interested in stocks of those establishments, which provide "things to kill" or are needed to bring our country in the state of "preparedness;" furthermore university professors, ministers, authors and many other American

citizens of prominence.*) What havoc and dreadful de noralization has already been caused by this pro-British propagands among our people, appears from the fact, that an "American Legion" has been formed, to fight in British uniforms in Flanders against that country which since the birth of our Republic has been a true friend of our United States: Germany.

To give the reader an idea of the demoralization that has taken place among our people, we quote here verbally from a lengthy article which under the heading:

"First of American Legion off for Flanders"

appeared in the Magazine Section of the New York Times of May 28, Approving the formation of the "American Legion," this paper states, that the legion consists of American citizens and that they adopted "as their brigade badge the coat of arms of George Washington (!) on the Canadian maple leaf, question would be of the slightest The recruiting station of the legion

*) For full information about this subject we refer to Carnegie's article in the "North American Review" of June 1893; to the publication "The Conquest of the United States," distributed by the "American Truth Society" in New York; to the well locumented disclosures appearing in the "Fatherland" of March 22, and April 26, 1916; to S. Ivor Stephen's Carnegie not only expressed his booklet "Neutrality," New York, 1916; resolution to bring about this reunion to "Issues and Events," "Fair Play

and here, without renouncing Amer

"I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George sors has been made with no great V. and I will, as in duty bound, moral assistance to Carnegie's aims, honestly and faithfully defend his Majesty in person, crown, and dignity against all enemies and will observe and obey all orders of his Majesty and of all the Generals and Officers set over me."

Bullock, formerly a United States chaplain.'

About this founder of the legion he was convinced that he should western University, graduating as a clergyman in 1889. He got his next chance at the army when he went out as a chaplain in the Spanish preacher at the Unitarian Church in citizen. When hostilitles among the European nations began, Bullock Hughes made him a major. His organization outgrew that, so he was American battalions."

The article states, that the which they themsel members of the legion "feel very care to take over. keenly about their American citizenship and take it for granted that there will be some to question it. in fact, the American Consul Vancouver told Americans that their enlistment in the British battalion of the American Legion will cancel their citizenship."

Times states "that the American Consul at Winnipeg takes the opposite view." Continuing it says: That the opinion of the members of the legion regarding the worth-iness of their project is shared by their friends in the United States, of the organization. Some of the promised Colonel Bullock that he will write a preface for the book

the hope that it would be permanent,"

The same article contains also Northeliffe, publisher of the London meal in the mess room, decorated, the orders from London, this or English loan cannot, under Dit hangt am Treffer ober Behien limes, and by J. P. Morgan, the by the way, with both the United States and British flags, the American officers rise and drink the toast "The King" and that the Ninety-Seventh Batalion before leaving for the front, appeared in review 15,000 other troops before Sir Sam Hughes, and was greeted along the line as "the Yankees." -

Much ado has been made in histories about the poor Hessian soldiers, who, having no free will during the 18th century by their rulers were hired out to King George III. to fight his battles and suppress Americans in their heroic the struggle for liberty. It was left to our 20th century to witness the much more shameful spectacle, that American citizens voluntarily hire themselves to King George V., to fight his mercenary battles and help to crush a friendly nation, which struggling heroically for

And these men wear a badge showing the coat of arms of George Washington!

Against this profanation of the coat of arms of the "Father of our Country," and against the gross offence committed by these Americans against the spirit of neutrality neither President Wilson nor Theo dore Roosevelt has raised single word of protest. While they strived to excel one another in baseinsinuations and unjustified attacks upon the character of the German element, they remained singularly silent in face of the pro-British propaganda carried on our country to verify the dreams of Rhodes and Carnegie of the "Re-United States." Shall we assume that these acts have their consent?

To frustrate this sinister against the independence of United States is the end German and main. In conjunction with other loyal citizens they must demand that the noble heroes of our two wars for independence shall not fought in vain and that the achieve ments of Jefferson, Franklin, Wash all the other patriotic men of those great times shall not become literated. They must insist, our republic has a higher destiny made up of the most abominable or wrong!" crimes against liberty and of incessant outrages against every country

monition of Carl Schurz:

A TIMELY WARNING

New French Loan a Poor Investment.

for their war with Germany, protests of our government and and they came to America to the hypocrisy of our daily press, get it. They have to pay a is today by all means and ingood price for it, much more than tentions under the strict conhave taken that oath is a Unitarian they would have to pay for it in trol of the English government, have taken that oath is a Unitarian they would have to pay for the length government of the their own country. It is quite or have things gone so far, that lende Rugel machte beim Stellungs. United States in the uniform of a natural that the French government of the length of the l British Lieutenant-Colonel, Seymour ment would prefer to raise the that our industry, our comnecessary money by the means merce, our finances should be of an internal loan, if such had under English control or under the slightest chance of success. the supervision of those, who war noch bas befonders Unbeimlide, But it has not. If it had, the claim to be Americans, but in when he heard Moody and Sankey, French government, if for noth-fact are nothing but the servants Shufberlehung. ing but business reasons, would of John Bull? not apply for a loan in the Unit- We do not believe that the ed States.

share the profits.

something besides preaching and talking for the cause of the Allies, and then was born the idea of the are well nigh exhausted. The American Legion. Sir Sam Hughes new loan, consequently, is not are a good investment.

ually win the war.

William Howard Taft congratulating blacklist American merchants him on his promotion and expressing and American bankers, who did that an Anglo-French victory is finen Muglande und bes Raufajus not believe in an Anglo-French impossible and it requires even jah anfleigende, gerfluftete Berge ervictory, and refused to bow to less brains to see, that a French logen. Dier jagt ber Mann allein. patriotic press, for the sake of any circumstances, be a profit- ber Rugel, bie gegen reigenbe Tiere, England and to the detriment able investment to make for an aber haufig auch gegen eigene Geof American citizens, refused to American citizen, who easily idledisgenoffen gerichiet ift, bas Les publish this information, al- can invest his savings in Ame- ben. Da fernt man fchiegen! Much though the genuineness of it rican enterprises with tenfold bie Tunbern find ein folder Lehrcould not be questioned. Why, greater chances of success. we ask, was the public refused Do not believe the war news gieiche Fulle mie der Rautajus. Un this information?

ashamed to admit, that Ameri- with a purpose.

The French need more money can business, thanks to the weak

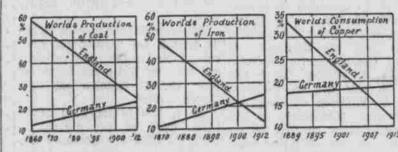
present effort of the French and all biefer Ergaflungen, bie über eine Other French and English English to break through the loans, small and big ones, have German lines is made in good been made in this country befaith. It looks much more as in das Reich ber Rriegslegenden gusfore, and as they were very proif intended to help along the tudberwiesen muß, so iff es war. Then he experienced a change of faith and became a Unitarian fore, and as they were very proclergyman." In 1914 he was the fitable, the common people were French loan in this country. It not allowed to participate and is even possible, that the "big thens Solbaten and gang herborrapush", as the offensive is called But things have changed now. by our press, has only one ob- Militär find fie nicht bagu erzogen according to the Times, "was mulling The French government is ap- ject, and this is to convince the parently unable to raise the American people, that the Cen-

if it costs thousands and thou- questionteles.

in the pro-Allies papers, for you biutburftigen Bestien gibt es auch bort Is it possible that they were are being lied to and fooled genug. Stommesfehben entjeffeln

Economic Causes of the World War.

The Percentage Shares of England and Germany of the World's Coal and Iron Production and its Copper Consumption during the last decades. (The Copper Consumption is significant of the Electrical Industry.)



The above diagrams show plainly how England's percentage share of the world's coal and iron production and copper con- Isloftoli unter bem Riffen bes Bas sumption has gone back during the last few decades. The German share in the same period has increased and either reached the amount of the English percentage or even considerably exceeded it. England is now attempting to recover by means of a Boben. Ob er auf bie tleine Rojie war the economic hegemony which it could not hold in peace. anlegte und feuerte, ober ob fich bie It is remarkable that the economic decline of England as express-United States is the end German and in the diagrams has been faster than the gain of Germany. Den. 218 bie Mutter, burth ben The latter country has therefore not been the sole wicked com- Schuf herbeigelodt, bas Rind fand, petitor who contrary to all traditions was crowding out the war es tot. Man benachrichtigte bie neighbor from his good position. It has had other helpers and Boligei. Bon einer Feftnahme bes one will not go wrong in assuming that these have been the Herchhelmer, Steuben and backward English merchants and manufacturers.

(From "Frankf. Ztg.")

than that of becoming satrap of a set it Right!" which far surpas or in any other that may follow.

Country the history of which is ses the saying "My Country, right Only by adhering to the excellence of the country by Gorge Weshington and the country by the country by Gorge Weshington and the country by the country by the country by the country by the

and island too feeble to offer coming struggle, must continue to our citizens can maintain this resistance.

Now is the time, when every against misrepresentation and described and enable it to become a model for hen Reiter aufgefunden. Runbergs against misrepresentation and described to be a resistance of the resistance of the Reiter aufgefunden. citizen should take to heart the ad- ception. They must undo the Anglo- other nations by virtue of im- Leiche murbe om Ufer bes Creek outs ception. They must undo the angle partiality, Love of Justice and gefunden, nachbem bas Maffer abges "MY COUNTRY! WHEN RIGHT, tions to plunge our United States Sincerity of Efforts to restore to laufen bas." KEEP IT RIGHT; WHEN WRONG into the present European Conflict mankind the blessings of Peace,

Only by adhering to the excellent advice given by George Washington Rans. Er war unverheiratet. Es The German Americans, on whom in his Farewell Address, to avoid all wird bermutet, bag er berfuchte, ben falls again an important role in the entanglements with foreign nations,

Rufilands Edarifditten.

In ben Jagbgrunben Cibiriens unb bei Rantafus ausgebilbet.

Immer wieber lieft man in Schilberungen bon den erftaunlichen Zaten befonders ichieggewandter Golbaten des Baren. Deutsche und öfterreichi iche Rrantenpfleger, Die wahrenb ber Gefechtspaufen auf bem Schlachtfelde Bertwundete und Tote fammeln, find, wie fürglich wieder mabrend ber geschobenen Boftens auf Die Dauer unmöglich. Der jeweilige Bachfolbat wurde ftets erichoffen, und bas alle Opfer hatten immer bie gleiche Wenn nun auch, fo fcpreibt ein

Rorrefpondent, ein febr großer Teil außergewöhnliche Gewandtheit in der boch Tatfache, daß is unter Batergenbe Runftichugen gibt. 3mar beim morben. Sier iputte bis gum Rrieges ausbruch immer bei ber Musbilbung Las Wort bes befannten alten ruffiichen heerflihrers Sumorow: "Die Rugel ift eine Marrin, nur bas Bawas enthusiastic and authorized the as good a business proposition Wall Street and Big business jonett ift ein figer Rerl", unb neben project immediately. The Rev. Dr. as good a business proposition wall Street and Big business length the en fixer Meri', and neben as were the previous ones. Big controls our daily press. The business, Wall Street, is not papers are used to fool the ber modernen Schlacht gar nicht mehr a captain to handle, so Sir Sam specially interested in the new people into the belief that the ouf die Schiegleiflungen Einzelner loan, because it probably regards allies will win, although the enfomme, be ber eguer doch unfichtbar with it a risky proposition, and there cold facts and the map speak jei, fonbern bas Salbenjeuer alles made a Lieutenant-Colonel, with it a risky proposition, and there cold facts and the map speak jet, fonbern bas Salbenjeuer alles supervising authority over all the fore kindly invites the public against such a possibility. Since maden minje. Also Schiegen und to share the profit of this loan, nearly three weeks the French Bielen haben bie rufftichen Golbaten the which they themselves do not and English have made the meniaftens bis gum 1. Muguft 1914 most stupendous efforts to throw nicht gelernt, nur Anallen in irgend The invitation, published in the Germans out of France. eine Michtung. Birar fette ja bie it. all newspapers with pro-Allies Their total gain — besides winat tendencies, is nothing but a
ning imaginary victories in the
poorly disguised attempt to rob
Anglo-American press — connen, die sich babei ausgeichneten, bethe pockets and savings of the sists of 35 square miles of ter- onbere Abgeiden. Aber bie Offic heir citizenship." common people, who, by the ritory with not one strategical giere faten diese llebungen stells nur point, and this was partially als eimas höchst lleberssuffiges on, ated news, have been led to regained by the Germans. They bas ba befollen wurde, um bie bos believe that the allies will event- have lost thousands of men and hen herren bei guter Loune gu ertheir armies would be destroy- halten und eben abgemacht werden This same press, that boasts of its patriotism and American- 000 square miles, which they need to practically be becausing babe. ism and heaps insult upon insult must gain in order to drive the fo gegen bes ruffifche Militar fann is indicated by many letters which on those who do not share its opi- have become a part of the archives nion on world politics, on those Behind the present German tog es viele Kunstichingen erzogen hat, who do not care to see this lines we find the French and Bel- auch der Jagbbetrieb, wie er im the legion congratulate them on great republic again under Eng- gian fortresses of Lille, Douai, Lande allgemein iiblich ift, trant feis the step they have taken. Incidentally, lish domination, as, we are sor- Mezieres, Sedan, Cambrai, La ne Schuld boron. Denn bie Bauern Dr. Charles W. Ellot, President ry to say, it is practically now, Emeritus of Harvard University, has finds its highest ideals in the promised Colonel Bullock that he spreading of false news and the have been rebuilt by the Ger- wenden gur Munition bielfach gesuppressing of correct news and mans since they wrested them hadtes Blei und bermeiben, ben Leiservices in the field. And the Amer. such news, which are not agre- from their foes. Think, what hungen biefer Labung entiprechend, it would cost to regain them, ben Souf auf fliegenbes Wild als Meifter ber Führung bes Teuer-

rohrs haben aber bie Tundern Si-It requires little brains to see Liviens und des norblichen europais meifter. Un Gefahren bergen fie bie ba gipar weniger ben Rampf, als die Latfache, daß ein Schüte fich im Belgjagbrevier bes anbern eingeniftet bat. Beder abnbet eben unlauteren Wettbewerb ben Gitlen feines Lanbes entsprechend, und ber Rampf tobt io eben um die Trager bes wertvollen Belges. Ins Muge muß bie Rugel treffen, fonft leibet Die Dede. Mus folden Schulen find Ruglands Scharfichüten herborgegangen. rerbanten alfo ihre Hunft nicht ber militärifchen Musbildung, und ihre Rohl ift natürlich icon bant des mannerauftreibenben Behrganges und ter geringen Befiedelung der in Grage tommenden Gebiete eine febr befchrantte.

> Beim Spielen im Solaf. gimmer ber Eltern in Ringsland, R. D., fand ber fünfjährige Edward ters einen Revolver; er gog bie Waffe bervor, im nächften Mugenblid ging biefelbe los und fein breijahriges Schwesterchen Rofie fturgte tot gu Baffe gufällig in feinen Banbden entlub, fonnte nicht festgeftellt wer-Rinbes nahm man felbftverftanblich Abstand, wird aber ben Bater bes Aleinen wegen bes Befiges ber Daffe verantwortlich machen.

> Peter Munberg, ein Farms arbeiter, 45 Jahre alt, ertrant im Dry Creet in ber Rabe bon Salina, Creet gu Pferbe gu freugen. Das