

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WAR NEWS.

Austria has officially denied that negotiations have been opened with Russia for a separate peace.

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

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

Commander Max Thierichens, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government through port authorities at Newport News, Va., to intern his ship and crew for the war.

The sultan of Turkey is convinced that the allies will not be able to force the Dardanelles. "Although they bend every effort and use every means at their disposal they will be unable to achieve their purpose," the sultan said in an interview.

The Dutch government has notified the United States that any foreign ship which misuses the Dutch flag or in any other way pretends to be of Dutch nationality will not be permitted to leave or pass through waters governed by The Netherlands.

GENERAL.

Two masked bandits held up stage between Rainbow mine and Durkee, Ore., and escaped with \$7,000 gold bullion.

As result of argument over Johnson-Willard fight, Arthur Haller of Philadelphia was fatally shot by unknown assailant.

Major General Leonard Wood has completed his inspection of the Panama canal defenses and, having reviewed the infantry regiments in their camps, will depart for New Orleans, to Washington.

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

Three Chicago girls, Ruth Harsley, Maude Brison and Ethel Rockwell, who left Chicago on March 19 to walk to the San Francisco exposition, left Cedar Rapids, Ia., for Belle Plaine after spending the night with the police matron at Cedar Rapids.

King George's order-in-council forbidding trading with the Germans and Austrians caused the failure of Bawo & Dotter, Limited, an English corporation in New York, dealing in and manufacturing chinaware in Germany and Austria.

Robbers murdered Otto Zinn, a restaurant proprietor of 56 Third avenue, New York, and two of his employees, with meat cleavers after trying to crack his safe. Blood was spattered everywhere about the little restaurant, and hardened police were sickened at the sight.

The Panama-Pacific exposition issued a statement of its operations from the opening day, February 20, to March 21, which shows a net income for the period of \$85,410.64. The statement shows a total income of \$823,882.07, and total expenditures of \$738,471.43. The total admissions for the period were 2,024,704.

Governor Whitman notified Warden Rattigan of Auburn prison that he had commuted the sentence to death of Antonio Africano to life imprisonment. The murderer has been twice declared insane by commissions appointed by former Governor Sulzland, and was sent to Danmorea state hospital for criminal insane.

National prohibition in the United States within five years, if not sooner, will result from England's movement for prohibition while the war lasts, said Senator Shepard.

Seventy lives were lost and property worth several million dollars was destroyed during the terrific storm which swept the Atlantic coast recently. A score of vessels are known to have sunk and many more are missing. The coast is strewn with wreckage.

While a crowd cheered the completion of the 1,000-foot waterworks well at Hebron, O., a workman struck a match to light his pipe and in the gas explosion that followed seventeen persons were injured.

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

A report predicting that Mexico faces a serious situation respecting her food supplies has been made by a committee of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico City who have been investigating the situation

Wallace Whitaker, Washington bank teller, ignored a boy's warning, picked up a live wire and was instantly killed.

A convention of women delegates from every state where women have been enfranchised will be held in San Francisco in September.

Dr. Donnel Hughes, a widely known obstetrician and gynecologist, died at his home at Philadelphia from pneumonia. He was 57 years old and had been ill less than a week.

Fred Chambers, white blacksmith, weighing 135, of Dallas, Tex., sends a 225-pound negro to hospital when black declares, "They didn't whip Jack Johnson fair."

The American government has informed Japan, according to Tokio reports, that if Japan insists on the right to be consulted by China in the selection of foreign advisers, it might be a violation of the sovereignty of China.

Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the United States, who, it is understood, has been acting special agent for the state department at Washington in the European war zone, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

The sanitary troops of the Nebraska National guard will be sent to Sparta, Wis., for training and instruction for a period of ten days, sometime between July 12 and September 1. Expenses will be paid by the federal government.

Governor Philipp of Wisconsin issued to Miss Julia Grace Wales, member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and author of the Wales plan for restoration of peace in Europe, credentials as delegate from Wisconsin to The Hague peace conference called by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

Admission that reduction from 3 cents to 2 cents on a mile on passenger traffic in Kansas resulted in an actual decrease of 20 per cent and not 33.3 per cent in passenger receipts per mile was made by W. J. Black of Chicago, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at the Kansas Public Utilities commission at Topeka.

SPORTING

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis out-fought Billy Murray of Los Angeles in a ten-round no-decision bout at Hudson, Wis.

Sam Langford, the Boston heavyweight, outpointed Battling Jim Johnson of Galveston, Tex., in eight rounds of a ten-round bout at New York.

Jess Westergaard proved to be a toy in the hands of Joe Stecher in the wrestling bout at Lincoln and the Dodge phenom easily won in straight falls.

Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, defeated Jack Johnson in the twenty-sixth round for the heavyweight championship of the world, at Havana, Cuba.

Kid Williams, the bantam weight champion, was knocked down twice and took the count for seven and nine in the second round of a six-round bout with Louisiana at Philadelphia.

Moving pictures of the heavyweight championship fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard will not be shown in the United States. A federal law, recently enacted, prohibits the importation of films of prize fights into this country.

A pass to all the games in the Federal league was sent to President Wilson by James A. Gilmore, president of the league. Although Washington has no club in the Federal organization, Gilmore wrote that he hoped the president would find occasion to use the pass in other cities.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order permitting city letter carriers to wear cooler summer uniforms which they can procure at less cost than they have heretofore paid.

Needs of farm women in the United States are being systematically studied by the department of agriculture. A week ago Secretary Houston issued a statement outlining for farm women in Nebraska and other states.

Construction of the government railroad in Alaska will be carried on by the Alaskan engineering commission, which surveyed possible routes, rather than under the engineering commission. Secretary Lane so announced.

Representatives of American textile manufacturers, headed by former Congressman Metz, told state department officials that "the end is in sight" for operations of American textile mills unless the government can do something to bring dyestuffs out of Germany.

American railroads with annual operating revenues exceeding \$100,000 employed 1,695,483 workers during the fiscal year 1914, or 119,756 less than in 1913, according to interstate commerce commission figures.

Prospects of the winter wheat crop, planted last fall on the greatest acreage in the country's history, were that 619,000,000 bushels would be produced. This estimate by the department of agriculture, is based on the condition of the growing crop on April 1.

Continued huge increases in American exports to France and Great Britain and the principal European neutrals, were shown in an analysis of foreign trade for February, issued by the Department of Commerce.

AUTO LAW CHANGED

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL THAT PROVIDES NEW SYSTEM.

DIFFERENT COLOR EACH YEAR

Numbers This Year Will Be Plain Black on White Background; Fees Are Increased.

Lincoln.—The automobile registration bill is now the law of the land, the governor having signed it last week. Secretary of State Pool has already made his plans to conform with the new law and has let the contracts for the new numbers, to be furnished each year in different colors by the state. The numbers for this year are plain black on white background. Next year the color will be different and anybody operating a car under an expired license will be easy to apprehend. The plan is one used by many other states. The old law requiring two numbers is repealed. Now there need be but the one and the state furnishes that. However, the fee is increased from \$2 to \$3 for autos and from \$1 to \$2 for motorcycles. Of this fee, paid to the county treasurer, 35 cents is remitted to the state treasurer, and enough of it is used by the secretary of state to cover the expense of numbers and registration. It will be a matter of a week or ten days before the new numbers will be available. Those who have already taken out their licenses this year, and they number from 4,000 to 5,000, can show their receipts in place of the new numbers.

More Men Than Jobs.

"The bureau of labor is receiving more requests for jobs on the farm than the supply will take care of in the last two or three weeks," said Deputy Commissioner of Labor Coffey. "The bureau has succeeded in bringing a large number of farmers who want help, and men who want work on the farm together during the last month, but the department could furnish quite a number of farm laborers more than the demand will allow. The bureau has placed several farm hands on good jobs and the rate of pay has been quite satisfactory. Wages range from \$25 to \$40 per month. The service is rendered by the department free of cost to both employer and employee. Requests for employment and requests for an employe simply need to be filed in the department and an effort is made to bring the two parties together."

Rests Important Decision.

The state railway commission has jurisdiction over irrigation companies as common carriers, according to the decision handed down by the supreme court in the case of the McCook Irrigation and Water Power Co. against Pauline Burtless and others. The case was an appeal by the defendants from an order by the commission, permitting the company to raise the maintenance rates from \$1 per year per acre to \$2 per year per acre. The water users had contended that it was unconstitutional for the commission to interfere with a previous private contract with the company at the lower rate.

Teachers' Employment Agency.

Among the bills passed by the house last week was one compelling the state superintendent's office to maintain a state employment agency for teachers. This measure received thirty-seven votes and there were only ten votes against it. Another bill which went the route, fixes the fees of county clerks on somewhat different basis than at present, while another measure requires the state auditor to credit counties with uncollectible taxes where sheriff's sale of property brings less than the amount of taxes due.

Asked to Complete Statistics.

Secretary Mellor of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin calling attention to the importance of farm statistics as an antidote for the bear reports of speculators seeking to depress prices, and appeals to the precinct assessors to secure an accurate report.

Makes First Application.

The State Railway commission has received its first application from a jitney company for permission to issue stock. The application is made by the Grand Island Jitney company.

No More Air Guns for Lads.

Sale of air guns to minors under 15 years of age will be prohibited after July 8. The Nelson bill signed by Governor Morehead sets up new provisions to that effect.

Remains of Big Mastodon.

Prof. E. H. Barbour has returned from Campbell, Neb., where he got the remains of one of the largest mastodons yet unearthed. It will be brought to Lincoln and mounted in the museum at the state university. Dr. Barbour believes the Campbell mastodon is the largest in the country. The tusks, in perfect condition, are sixteen inches in diameter at the largest point, nearly six inches greater than the one now in the museum. Part of the skull and some of the ribs were also obtained.

Governor Signs Omaha Fire Bill.

Governor Morehead signed the bill allowing Omaha to levy a 1/2 mill for tax for motorizing the fire department and for bringing the equipment there up to a higher standard.

Compensation Is Effective.

Labor Commissioner Coffey says that the workmen's compensation law is being made use of by laborers and employers alike and that settlements are coming in quickly, reports of sixty-four having been received in one day.

GUARDS MAKE GOOD SHOWING

State Militiamen Turn Out for Inspectors in Goodly Numbers, Says General Hall.

SAYS U.S. IS PARTIAL

GERMANY CHARGES SURRENDER OF SEAS TO ENGLAND.

NOTHING GAINED BY PROTEST

Berlin Intimates Washington Has Virtually Acquiesced in British Order in Council.

Washington, D. C.—Germany has sent to the United States government a note complaining that the latter has accomplished nothing in its diplomatic correspondence with the allies to obtain for American exporters the right to ship foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent country. The communication intimates also that the United States has virtually acquiesced in the British order in council, prohibiting commerce with Germany.

In view of these considerations the German government calls attention to the fact that the allies daily are obtaining large shipments of arms and ammunition from dealers in the United States and declares that the American government, while insisting on its legal rights to ship arms to belligerents, does not with equal energy pursue its right to ship foodstuffs and noncontraband articles to the civilian population of Germany.

The note urges that, irrespective of the formal aspects of the question of shipping arms to belligerents, the spirit of neutrality should be observed in support of this contention. A quotation is cited from President Wilson's address to congress on Mexican affairs in August, 1913, when he said: "I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot, in the circumstances be partisans of either party of the contest that now distracts Mexico, nor constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

It is understood that the reply to the present complaint will deny vigorously that this government has acquiesced in any way to the order in council and probably will refer to the last note sent by the United States to Great Britain, arguing at length its opposition to the viewpoint of the allies on the blockade question. So far the utterances of the president on the shipment of arms into Mexico, officials here hold that the Mexican situation constitutes a special case, in no way comparable with the relations between the United States and the European belligerents.

That section of the pure food law of the state, which defines putting premiums or prizes in packages of merchandise as "misbranding," was upheld by the supreme court in decisions rendered in three test cases brought up from Lancaster county. The opinion is written by Judge Letton. In the habeas corpus application of Nick Arrigo, who was fined \$10 by the Lancaster county court and in technical default of bond supposedly, but not actually held in jail, for selling a package of crackerjack containing a toy butterfly. The case was appealed to the district court, which held the law bad, and from there to the supreme court, which reverses the district court and upholds the law. The defendants contended that putting a prize in a package of foodstuff was not actually "misbranding" and could not be made such by the legislature. The supreme court holds that the intent of the law is to eliminate "any act or element designed to conceal the true nature or value of the article packed." It argues by analogy that many articles are "adulterated" that have no foreign elements in their composition, but are merely below standard, such as pure ice cream with less than the required 14 per cent of butterfat. The Nebraska law is unique among the states. It goes beyond the federal act in this respect but this does not invalidate the law, according to the supreme court.

Payment of election clerks and judges at the rate of 30 cents an hour for as long as they work will be the order of the day at the next state election. Provision to that effect is made in a bill signed by Governor Morehead.

A formal complaint, asking for additional passenger service on the Crete branch, has been filed with the state railway commission against the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The senate has killed the bill repealing the law that requires fishing and hunting licenses within one's own county.

The State Banking board has issued a charter to the State Bank of Winnebago. It is capitalized for \$15,000.

Senate file 46, the famous fire insurance bill, went down to defeat in the house, 45 members voting for it and 50 against it, with five members absent. Charges and counter-charges marked the result of the vote. The insurance men claimed that a powerful and insidious lobby had been working against their measure and had influenced enough to change the votes.

A compilation of all the fees received and collections made by various state officers and institutions during the month of March has been made by the auditor's office. The statement shows that this part of the state's income is not to be despised, as it totals \$27,942. The part known as "office fees" is turned into the general fund and is not subject to warrant for the upkeep of the offices. "Institutional cash" goes into the treasury, but is subject to being drawn upon by the institution collecting it.

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German Raider Eitel Interned. Norfolk, Va.—The German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been interned at the Norfolk navy yard, where it will remain until the end of the European war. Tugs and steamers in Hampton Roads blew their sirens in salute as it slowly steamed from Newport News and took its berth near the historic frigate Constitution.

Commander Thierichens immediately went to the office of Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant at the yard, and signed an agreement not to violate American neutrality laws. He was informed that he, his officers and crew would have the freedom of Norfolk and Virginia.

Captives Nearly a Million. Amsterdam (Via London).—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that on April 1, 812,808 prisoners of war were being held in Germany—10,175 officers and 802,633 men. The dispatch gives the prisoners by nationality, as follows: French, 3,238 officers and 238,498 men; Russian, 5,149 officers and 504,210 men; Belgians, 647 officers and 39,620 men; British, 520 officers and 20,307 men.

Still Sounding Bulgaria. Paris.—The allies are considering the advisability of opening fresh pourparlers with the Bulgarian government to learn definitely what position that country intends to take in the European crisis, says the Petit Parisian's Rome correspondent.

Passenger Service Resumed. London.—The great eastern railway has announced that a bi-weekly passenger service between London and the Hook of Holland will be resumed next week.

Russ Under Teuton Sway. Berlin.—An Overseas news agency item says: "The Germans and the Austro-Hungarian armies are now in possession of 53,010 square kilometers of Russian territory, with a total population of 55,000,000 people (this territory equals 33,000 square miles)."

10,000 Laborers Are Wanted. Chicago, Ill.—Employment agents in many cities between Chicago and Denver have been asked to supply 10,000 unskilled laborers for railroad work, it was stated here.

Kills Malt Liqueur Bill. Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa house refused by a vote of 65 to 24 to permit Iowa brewers to manufacture or sell malt beverages, either for consumption in the state or outside after January 1 next. The decision was regarded as final by "dry" leaders.

Admits Wrecking Four Trains. Mason City, Ia.—Section Foreman Ross Johnson confessed to wrecking four Rock Island trains by opening switches. He says he thought in this way he could secure promotions.

Die Abtheilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Auf der ganzen Linie, die auf russischen Gebiete parallel mit der Südgrenze von Dnipreigen läuft, ist die Lage die gleiche geblieben. Um jedes Dorf wird heiss gekämpft, und an den Uebergängen der das Schlachtfeld durchfließenden Flüsse, der Bissa und des Drang, spielen sich hartnäckige Kämpfe ab, die bisher keiner Seite einen endgültigen Erfolg gebracht haben. Esoweg, die russische Stellung am Vobr, wird noch immer belagert, und die Russen berichten nach wie vor, daß die deutsche Artillerie nichts taugt. Wie dem ist, wird die Zukunft zeigen. Sehr viel hängt auch von dem Wetter ab, da Esoweg im Ueberfluthungs- und Stumpfgebiet liegt, das nur zur strengsten Winterzeit, wenn die Stimpfe gefroren sind, erfolgreich belagert werden kann.

Die Lage im Westen.

Die Kämpfe bei Neu-Chapelle und St. Clois in Flandern nehmen infolge noch immer die Hauptrolle in den Nachrichten vom westlichen Kriegsschauplatz ein, als nun allmählich die hunderttausend Verluste der Engländer in diesen Kämpfen bekannt werden. Die Londoner "Times" gibt zu, daß die Briten innerhalb zehn Tagen 12,000 Mann an Toten, Verwundeten und Vermissten verloren. Die Zahl ist zum mindesten sehr konservativ, da der amtlich von England bestätigte Verlust von 508 Offizieren auf einen Gesamtverlust von sicherlich nicht weniger als 15,000 Leuten schließen läßt. Der mit diesen Niederlagen erkaufte Vorteil, die Einnahme des Dorfes Neuve Chapelle, steht in absolut keinem Verhältnis zu den übergroßen Opfern.

Im Zusammenhang mit den Verlustmeldungen der Engländer ist die Meldung der Londoner "Evening News" von Interesse, in der mitgeteilt wird, daß seit Ausbruch des Krieges nicht weniger als 110 englische Aeroplane von den Deutschen aus der Luft geschossen wurden und daß 72 englische Flieger dabei ihr Leben einbüßten. Die Meldung ist gleichzeitig ein beherdes Zeugnis für die Tüchtigkeit der deutschen Artillerie.

In der Champagne. Auf den blutgetränkten Feldern des französischen Schauplatzes sind die Kämpfe noch keineswegs zum Abschluß gekommen. Bei Le Mesnil u. Beaujeur donnern die Geschütze ohne Unterbrechung, aber trotz der fast übermenschlichen Anstrengungen der Franzosen, deren Ausdauer unbedingte Anerkennung erheischt, bleiben die deutschen Linien unüberdrossen, und an verschiedenen Stellen, wie z. B. nordwestlich von Beaujeur, gehen einige französische Gräben verloren. Die im englischen Zusammenhang mit diesen Kämpfen in den Argonnen stattfindenden Operationen haben gleichfalls keine Unterbrechung erfahren. Four de Paris und Baquois sind nach wie vor der Brennpunkt dieser Dauerfehde in den Argonnen, deren Zweck deutscherseits die Isolierung Verduns im Nordwesten und Westen ist.

Die Kämpfe im Ost. Mit nicht minder bewundernswerter Ausdauer, die sie in den Argonnenkämpfen bewiesen, hängen die Franzosen in den Vogesen an ihren zu Anfang des Krieges eingenommenen Stellungen auf dem Hartmannsweilerkopf, nordwestlich von Battenweier, und dem Amelskopf, östlich von Steinbach. Die Tatsache, daß die Franzosen die Gipfel dieser Höhen besetzt halten, macht es den Deutschen unmöglich, sich in den Dörfern Battenweier und Steinbach, die beide im Bereich des französischen Feuers liegen, zu halten. Bezeichnend ist es jedoch, daß die Franzosen es seit Monaten nicht mehr gewagt haben, von den Höhen zu steigen und es zur offenen Feldschlacht mit den Deutschen kommen zu lassen. Solche Verjüde sind in den ersten Monaten des Krieges noch immer verhängnisvoll für die Franzosen verlaufen. Milhaud und Colmar schweben deshalb auch nicht in der geringsten Gefahr, wie denn die Lage in den Vogesen überhaupt zu ersten Verjüde keine Veranlassung bietet.

Deutschland hat Heberflut an Geld für Kriegszwecke. Berlin, drahtlos Saville. Bei der zweiten Sitzung des Finanz-Budgets im Reichstag verhandelte Finanzminister Helfferich, daß die Substraktion auf die zweite Kriegsanleihe die erste bereits bei Weitem übertroffen habe und sieben Billionen Mark erreichen dürfte. Infolge dessen wird Deutschland 12 Billionen an Kriegszwecken verfügbar haben und dadurch England um 5 Billionen übertreffen. Die Befestigungslinie löte einen Donnernden Beifall aus.

Belgier werfen ein Auge auf Luxemburg. Berlin, via Saville. Die Presse des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, darunter die hochoffizielle "Luxemburger Zeitung", ist entrüstet über den belgischen Minister Van der Velde, der in London erklärte, daß Belgien sich beim Friedensschluß in den Besitz Luxemburgs setzen müsse. In Luxemburg ist man sich einig darüber, daß Belgien sich schon seit vielen Jahren mit dieser Absicht trug, obwohl der Plan erst jetzt an's Tageslicht kam.

Nicht genügend Schiffe vorhanden.

New York. Noch niemals ist im Hafen von New York soviel Fracht nach England und Frankreich verladen worden als jetzt. Allein an den Chelsea Piers liegen ein Dutzend oder mehr große Dampfer, die Tag und Nacht beladen werden und trotzdem geht in Schiffsfahrtskreisen die Klage, daß man nicht genügend Schiffe habe, um alles von den Alliierten hier befestigte Kriegsmaterial, denn nur um solches und um Nahrungsmittel handels es sich, befördern zu können. Sicher ist jedenfalls, daß sich die amerikanischen Fabriken, welche sich mit der Geschob- und Waffen-Fabrikation befassen, bei dieser Art von Neutralität glänzend sehen und sie haben noch nie so gute Geschäfte gemacht, als jetzt.

So wird aus Bridgeport, Conn., berichtet, daß die dortige Metall-Industrie Aufträge zum Werte von \$30,000,000 von den Alliierten erhalten hat. Was in Bridgeport an Metall-Fabriken vorhanden ist, und es sind immer mehr als 300, fertigt Kriegsmaterial für die Feinde Deutschlands und Österreich-Ungarns an. Die Bridgeporter Fracht Co., welche sich bisher niemals in der Fabrikation von Munition befand, hat sich auf die Anfertigung von Maschinen-Gewehrpatronen verlegt und arbeitet an einem Auftrage von 50,000,000 Patronen und was nicht Munition, Gewehre oder Bajonette fabriziert, stellt Maschinenteile für Fracht-Autos her, die gleichfalls für England und Frankreich bestimmt sind.

Fabrikanten die wirklich Neutral geblieben sind. Die Zahl der Fabrikanten in unserer Gegend, die sich geweigert haben, Waffen und Munition herzustellen für die verbündeten Engländer, Franzosen und Russen, ist gar nicht so klein. Aus den verschiedensten Landesteilen meldet man solche Fälle. So erst dieser Tage aus Davenport, Iowa, den Bericht der Davenport Locomotive Works, auf eine Bestellung zur Lieferung von Teilen für Schraubengeldscheine in großen Mengen. Der Präsident dieser Gesellschaft erklärte ausdrücklich, daß man nicht gewillt sei, durch Annahme des Auftrags die Deutsch-Amerikaner vor den Kopf zu stoßen.

Der Davenport Demokrat schreibt: "Die Davenport Locomotive Works sind mit allem Material, das für die Bestellung verwendet werden möchte, wohl versehen und hätten die Bestellung sofort in Angriff nehmen können. Präsident Johnson und die anderen Beamten der Gesellschaft haben durch diese Abgabe bewiesen, daß sie wahre Freunde des Deutsch-Amerikanertums sind, und in dieser Hinsicht ist, da das Deutsch-Amerikanertum von beiden Seiten begünstigt wird und von Stürmen umrandet ist, sind wir für jedes Wort der Anerkennung doppelt dankbar und für jede freundliche Tat doppelt erfreut. Es giebt in Davenport und Scott County keinen Deutsch-Amerikaner, den diese Abgabe der Davenport Locomotive Works nicht mit aufrichtiger und herzlicher Freude erfüllt hätte."

Deutsche Reichsbank hat großen Goldvorrat. Die Engländer und auch die Anglo-Amerikaner können nicht verstehen, wie es möglich ist, daß der deutschen Reichsbank immer noch mehr Geld zugeführt wird, trotzdem so gut wie gar kein Gold von auswärts in's Reich hineinkommt. Die Lösung des Rätsels ist sehr einfach. Die Deutschen sind, sozusagen, ein "hartgedrückt" Volk. Im Gegensatz zu den Amerikanern lieben sie das Papiergeld nicht sehr. In Folge dessen haben sie viel Gold weggedreht. Das kommt jetzt dank der Aufklärung durch die Regierungsbeamten, die Banken, die Geisteskräfte, die Lehrer und die Presse nach und nach zum Vorschein. Viele Geistliche, Lehrer und auch patriotische Privatpersonen machen es sich anheißig, in ihrem Wirkungskreis und Bekanntheit Gold zusammen für die Reichsbank; das heißt, es gegen Banknoten einzutauschen. Auch einzelne Zeitungen betreiben das Eintauschgeschäft. So hatte die "Königliche Volkszeitung" der Reichsbank bis Mitte Februar (sich 4 1/2 Millionen Mark Gold zugeführt, die "Braunschweiger Landeszeitung" 1 1/2 und das "Leipziger Tageblatt" 1 Million.