

WAR REDUCES HUGE WASTE

THE world is learning the importance of saving scraps. Millions of dollars worth of material has been reclaimed from America's dump heaps in the last year or so

WAR stops waste! Paradoxical, perhaps; but true. It is the new principle of economics. The apotheosis of the junkman is at hand, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Today there is investment in the industry of making-over scrap material the vast sum of \$700,000,000. The firms interested do a business of more than \$100,000,000 a year. It is a business of little things, concerning itself with what most people consider things of such insignificant value as not being worth thinking about at all. Yet a hundred million a year!

And how the war has boomed their particular business! Prices have been sent soaring. This has made it possible to transport waste from far-distant points that was never usable before. Despised junk is now rich raw material. Why, woolen rags are worth almost their weight in gold—they cost three times as much as they did before the war. Some rags have gone up 500 per cent. And so we get the strange anomaly that some rags fetch more than raw wool! Why? Because they have been dyed and dealers want those precious dyes back again (and they get them). With Germany blockaded, no dyes—of many of which they have a monopoly—can come out.

Shoddy? You turn your nose at it! Do you realize that shoddy is the only thing that has enabled the poor to wear woolen clothing at all? Or that without deception (to the tailors) it is used to face some of the finest cloths in which the Beau Brummels today betog themselves? This because it makes a better finish. Look at the romance of coal tar. Once dumped into vile-smelling heaps of refuse or pumped into the river, today it yields more than two thousand colors, besides drugs, preservatives, medicines, explosives, flavors, synthetic sugar and quinine, perfumes, chemicals, and what not. There is a business of more than \$100,000,000 in coal tar by-products today. And this is not a part of the business of utilizing waste, either, for coal tar is no longer counted as waste, but as a useful product from baking coal and making illuminating gas of it. The 140 pounds of tar from every ton is the most precious of all the yield from coal.

Germany is doing economical wonders with its war waste today. The "sammelstelle" is the chief point of interest to the visitor who can get behind the lines. "Collection point" it would be in plain English—junk pile, really. It contains the gleanings of the battlefield. Every conceivable object, from bits of rubber to broken bayonets and pieces of exploded shells, are collected and sorted.

Experts run over everything. Cartridges are saved out, and water bottles and clothes still fit to wear are piled up to be made over; the rifles are overhauled—every kind of make—and come back like new. Ripped and bursted auto tires go to the melting pot and come back as sound white ones. A big laundry cleans 100,000 garments every month. Damaged artillery goes to shops, where it is repaired. Wheels are remade; barrels rebored. A new gun is often made out of the undamaged parts of several guns collectively put out of business. Leather is set to other uses, shoes are repaired and straps that are torn are cut into other widths and lengths, and put to other tasks.

And what do we do here along similar lines, in these piping peace days? Well, for example, we work over tin cans—a perfect mine of wealth—and iron scrap, and get back \$14,000,000 worth of useful metal again. Our tin is used over and over. Before the war scrap iron brought \$10.75 a ton; now it has gone up to \$18.50. Melted back into ingots it is quite as good as ever. Steel rails discarded by the big railroads are rolled into rails for less important lines where lighter ones will do, or are bought by contractors for the use of their service lines on scrap jobs.

Scrap copper today is worth almost as much as new metal. War boosted the price regularly, so that by the end of 1915 new stuff brought 23 cents a pound and the old fetched 19 cents, and a business of \$25,000,000 in it! Scrap zinc, once a drug on the market



at 4 cents a pound, is 13 cents at this writing. Save it!

Here are the figures in tons of "recovered" metal from Uncle Sam's junk pile for just a year: Brass, 49,000; copper, 58,000; spelter, 43,000; lead, 60,000; zinc, 3,914; tin, 12,000; antimony, 5,300; aluminum, 5,400. The "recovered" metals totaled \$57,039,706. True, indeed, the statement of a business genius that "our next great fortunes will be taken from the junk heap."

With crude rubber at \$1 a pound now, and all the warring nations gobbling every ounce they can beg or seize or buy, no wonder there is a steady demand for old garden hose, rubbers, tires, arctics, tubes, auto peels, wringers, car springs, horse-shoe pads, matting and packing, airplane hose, fire hose and tubes. Prices in these discards of life fluctuate daily, just as stocks and bonds do. All go to the melting pot at from 1 cent to 10 cents a pound and come back brand new!

You haven't a pound of old antimony lying around the shop, perhaps? The foxy Chinese have cornered it because of its great demand for munitions of war—to say nothing of type. Once it was worth \$125 a ton; now you pay \$600 gold a ton for the same. Why? Because it is mixed with steel for shells, making it more brittle. Thus it breaks into smaller pieces when it explodes. Nice thought for the men in the trenches; what?

So they are working over old, worn-out type and abroad, and exploded shell fragments, to get back this near-precious metal. Tungsten is used in making tool steel, for which there is an enormous demand. Before the war it brought 60 cents a pound. Today it is \$5 a pound, and a ton of ore brings \$3,000. So precious is this metal that even the assay offices are being scoured for specimens, and every ounce of it is being reclaimed that can be found. Brokers do not sneer at a trade in one-pound lots, and to quote the Waste Trade Journal, "the purchasing agent of the Crucible Steel company is very grateful if somebody can give him one hundred pounds."

And, says the editor, "there's an oversight fortune for the man who can reclaim it from old tools and such." A lot of clever men are trying, but nothing doing yet.

Rags are the Bethlehem Steel of the junkman's trade. Two million dollars' worth have just gone to England to make shoddy. Rags that brought four cents a pound now bring 14; tailors' clippings, once quoted at 7 cents, are now 21 cents. Black worsteds, aristocrats of the species, fetch 32 cents a pound. England alone can use up 210,000,000 pounds of rags a year! This country imports \$2,000,000 worth of waste rags every year just to make writing paper.

About 1,400,000 tons of flax straw have been burned or allowed to go to waste in this country every year. Not for much longer! Specialists in the employ of the department of agriculture have shown that it can be used for making paper and fiber board. Already a demand for \$1,600,000 worth of

flax straw has sprung up. Once it was clear waste. Now it is gold!

Time was when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12 cents a pound. Old tin foil brings 30 cents and siphon tops are worth a quarter a pound. When Tony gets through with his shoe rags he can sell them for 4 cents a pound and you may see them next 'n some fine "bond" writing paper. Some fetch \$25 a ton after everybody's picked 'em.

Now hear Arthur D. Little of the United States Chamber of Commerce: "We waste 150,000,000 tons of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet of natural gas a day; 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year. Our coke ovens flame for miles in Pennsylvania, wasting precious ammonia and exciting no comment, while the burning of a \$1,000 house would draw a mob."

Some experts have got the waste down finer than even Mr. Little. We waste 13,000,000 feet of lumber every year in old lead pencils by throwing away the stubs. Two girls earn for the government 100 times their salaries just by going through the waste paper baskets in the treasury department at Washington. Their prize fund was a \$10,000 United States gold bond. Old iron coals are now made into fuel briquettes and railway ties. Potash, mighty useful for war, is made from the moldering heaps of seaweeds tossed upon our Pacific coast. Oil is now pressed from used cotton waste, renovated and used over again.

It has been figured out by a junkman expert that this country loses \$26,000,000 a year in cotton wastage alone, after the last shred of the fiber has been saved that can be. And this is how:

Wrapped in jute bagging and strapped with hoop iron, last year's bales averaged 509 pounds apiece. Just 5,649,000 of these bales went to American mills. Actually there was spun into cloth and yarn the equivalent of 4,801,650 bales, because of 15 per cent loss. This is divided into two classes, raw material waste and manufacturing waste. The first counts the bagging and iron straps, included in the weight, the shrinkage and three pounds torn off in transit for samples. The second includes flying cotton lint, cotton damaged in processing and the quantity that remains that is not spinnable. The latter is one of the new savings now. Suppose a two-inch length is required; some is not that long. This goes for a coarser yarn to another mill, and the residue there goes to still another for even coarser products, and in the step-down from mill to the final reeking lands in a factory making wicking, mop yarns, etc.

Actually, though there is a 15 per cent theoretical waste in a bale of cotton, the total loss is reduced to a minimum and only 3 per cent goes to the junk dealer to sort out and sell. In all the processes through which a bale goes but 2 per cent is irrecoverably lost in flying lint. Added to the 3 per cent which is the junkman's share, there is 5 per cent lost in manufacturing and 10 per cent in raw material. In other words, the manufacturer loses just \$9.16 to the bale.

WORTH KNOWING

There are 4,000 islands in the territories comprised by the empire of Japan.

An inventor has patented a guard to be fastened to the back of a man's head to enable him to shave his neck accurately and safely.

In a Paris aerodynamic laboratory for testing model aeroplanes wind speeds up to seventy-one miles an hour are produced by ingenious machinery.

Two cities in Colombia on opposite sides of the Andes mountains will be connected by a steel ropeway more than thirty-seven miles long which will transport both passengers and freight.

A wireless receiver small enough to be carried in the pocket, but so efficient it will pick up messages when connected to almost any metal surface is the invention of a French scientist.

After 15 years of experimenting a Dresden engineer has succeeded in perfecting a rocket carrying a camera to photograph objects and places over which it passes. It is returned to the ground by a parachute.

In an Illinois inventor's double-acting churn turning the handle revolves the paddles in one direction and the barrel in the other.

By a new French process aluminum can be so substantially nickel-plated that the metal can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Production of copper in the United States is more than 25 times what it was in 1880.

A new microscope to collect sounds and convey them to the ears of partly deaf persons by almost invisible wires is so compact that it can be worn under a man's necktie.

Experiments by French scientists indicate that it is possible to increase the light from ordinary arc lamps by increasing the pressure of the electric current through the carbons.

Center of Area. The center of area of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and other possessions, is in northern Kansas, ten miles north of a place called Smith Center, in Smith county, in latitude 38.55 and longitude 98.50. The center of population is 657 miles east of the center of area—that is to say, around Bloomington, Ind.

But She Didn't Know It. She—Before we were married you told me you were well off. It—Well, I was.—Judge.

Not a Chronic Borrower. It is said of George W. Woolworth, one of the greatest merchants in the world and owner of the highest building, that in the days when he was getting his business start, he never borrowed money but once. That was to buy his wife a new silk dress that she wanted.

Sow Thistles Food for Cattle. George Livingstone Dods of Winnipeg, Man., has taken out a patent on a process for making cattileed out of sow-thistles.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MR. SUN CHANGES HIS SUIT.
"Mr. Sun was so proud some time ago when the Eclipse came," said Daddy.
"What's an Eclipse?" shouted both Nick and Nancy in one breath.
"An Eclipse," continued Daddy, "is a darkness or strange light over the Sun or Moon. When an Eclipse comes over the Sun it means that Mr. Moon has got in the way in his travels between the Earth and Mr. Sun. And when an Eclipse comes over Mr. Moon it means Mr. Sun has got in the way between the Earth and Mr. Moon."
"The other day," you see, Mr. Moon was wide awake in the Daytime when he should have been sleeping soundly. And Mrs. Moon was getting restless too. So they thought they would 'Eclipse' Mr. Sun as they said.



The Fairies Were Watching.

"And right in between the Earth and Mr. Sun they went—just when Mr. Sun was shining down on the Earth with all his might and main.
"But do you think Mr. Sun got mad? No indeed, he was delighted. He loved seeing all the People come out on their porches and out on the sidewalks and look at him.
"Well really he was quite wonderful. All sorts of marvelous and queer Spots came out a'over."
"That doesn't sound very beautiful," said Nancy. "Spots are never nice, are they?"
"Well, the Spots on Mr. Sun were lovely indeed and quite unlike any other Spots you have ever seen. There were red Spots, green Spots, and then every little while he would become quite, quite dark and it would look as if Night were coming on.
"When it became so dark the owls in the Woods came out and thought it was getting-up time, and the little Birds all put their heads under their wings and went to bed.
"Then it would grow lighter and in turn the different colored Spots would come on Mr. Sun.
"Of course as you can imagine the Queen of the Fairies and the rest of the little Fairies, were all watching this from their corner of the big Woods which looked out on a wide, open field.
"I know," said one of the Fairies, "that Mr. Sun is having a fine old time today. He just loves to change his Suit like this all the time. He is as proud as proud can be.
"And as for Mr. and Mrs. Moon they are having glorious fun, and consider this one of the biggest larks they have had for many a day. They love to travel, and an unexpected trip like this is just what they enjoy above all things.
"At that very moment Mr. Sun became quite, quite black again and once more all the little Creatures started to go to bed, and this time the Bats came out and flew about. But then didn't that jolly Mr. Moon and his good-natured Wife laugh!
"And as the Bats were beginning some good old races, a great red Spot almost covered up Mr. Sun and it became very bright again.
"And all the Fairies watched and kept saying to themselves how glad they were Mr. Sun was having such a gay time wearing so many different Suits in one day!"

JOHNNIE HAD GOOD MEMORY
Easy for Him to Remember When He Was Told to Stand Up and Have His Eyes Put In.
Bobbie (honestly)—I'll bet I kin remember farther back'n you, Johnnie!
Johnnie—Huh! Let's hear you!
Bobbie—Well, I remember when Uncle John took me in his arms an' said, "My, what a bright little chap for a week-old!"
Johnnie (with high disdain)—That's nothin'. Why, I kin remember when they said, "Stand up, Johnnie, and have your eyes put in!"—Exchange.

WANTED HIS PIE FULL-SIZED
Bobbie Didn't Want to Be a Bother, but Preferred to Have His Pastry in Regular Dish.
When Bobbie went to see his grandmother he was much interested in whatever went on in the kitchen. One day she said to him: "I'm going to make you a nice little pie in a saucer, all for yourself. Don't you think I'm pretty good to take so much trouble?"
Bobbie pondered. "Grandma," he said, at length, "mother told me not to be a bother, and if it's goin' to be any trouble, you can just as well make my pie regular size."

Just as Good.
"How is your boy Josh getting along with his books?"
"First rate," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "He's learned a whole lot."
"Knows more than you do, I bet."
"I won't say that. But he kin tell me a lot of things I already know in language I can't understand."

Easy.
Mother (annoyed)—I don't see, Elsie, how you can be so naughty.
Elsie—Why, mamma, it isn't a bit hard.—Boston Transcript.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 22, 1915.
British won north of La Bassee, but were repulsed near Neuve Chapelle.
Russians took offensive on lower San and captured four towns.
Germans defeated Russians at Shavli.
Austrians in Bukovina retreated.
Norwegian steamer sunk by German submarine.
German aviators dropped bombs on Paris.
General mobilization of Italian army ordered and martial law proclaimed in northeast Italy.

May 23, 1915.
British advanced east of Festubert and French near Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville-St. Vaast.
Russians crossed the San in effort to outflank the Germans.
Germans defeated Russian right wing.
Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Austrian patrol crossed Italian frontier and was driven back.
Turks repulsed allies at Sedd-ul-Bahr.
Great Britain, France and Russia in joint statement, accused Turkish government of responsibility for massacres of Armenians.

May 24, 1915.
Germans attacked British near Ypres behind six-mile cloud of poison gas.
Russian movement upon Nisko compelled Mackensen to draw in his wings.
Furious German assaults south of Przemysl.
Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts in front of Rivoli.
Austrian vessels bombarded Italian coast towns.
Turkish gunboat sunk by allied submarine.
Austrian aviators bombarded many Italian towns.
Germans at Monso, Kamerun, surrendered to French.

May 25, 1915.
Von Mackensen took six fortified villages north of Przemysl.
Russians won in Opatow region.
Italians crossed Austrian frontier on 67-mile front.
American steamer Nebraska struck by torpedo or mine.
Italy declared blockade of Austrian and Albanian coasts.
Austrians sank Italian destroyer.
Allies bombarded many Asia Minor coast towns.
British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles by German submarine.
British coalition cabinet announced.

May 26, 1915.
British made further gains near La Bassee.
Germans forced passage of the San River.
Italians seized various towns in the Trentino.
British submarine sank Turkish gunboat close to Constantinople.
Zeppelin bombarded Southend, England, and later fell into sea.

May 27, 1915.
Belgians repulsed two German attacks near Dixmude.
Teutons forced another crossing of the San, broke through Russian lines near Stry and forced Russians back.
Russians won fights on Upper Vistula and near Dniester marshes.
Italian invasion of Austria continued; battles west of Prædill pass and at Plocken.
Allies in Gallipoli carried five lines of Turkish trenches with bayonet.
British auxiliary ship Princess Irene blown up; 321 killed.
British battleship sunk by German submarine at Dardanelles.
Allied aviators bombarded Ludwigshafen and Ostend.

May 28, 1915.
Fierce fighting north of Arras.
Russians drove Germans back across the San, but Austrians advanced far her.
Italians occupied Monte Baldo and crossed Venetian Alps.
Austrians sank Italian destroyer and Italians sank Austrian submarine.
Five allied steamers sunk by German submarines.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito.

Fingers, flies and food spread typhoid fever.

Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano, which come from no fewer than 16 countries.

Every day the River Thames scoops 1,500 tons of earth from its banks. A full-grown elephant yields 120 pounds of ivory.

The Right Attitude.
"I see Mrs. Flubbud has her children's pictures in all the Sunday papers."
"The right spirit, I think. I know it is un fashionable to have children, but if you have 'em make the best of it, say I."

One to Order.
"Nurse, you must stop telling little Tommy those hobgoblin stories. Why, the child's hair is standing on end."
"I thought you wanted to have a pompadour, mum."

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

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Am Donnerstag begann ganz plötzlich der Kampf um die irische Freiheit. Die Freischärler, die 10,000 Mann stark waren, besetzten in ganz kurzer Zeit alle wichtigen Plätze und Gebäude in der irischen Hauptstadt Dublin einschließlich Postgebäude, Schloß, Court House und St. Stephens Green. In den Straßen wurden Barricaden gebaut, Schützengräben aufgeworfen, Drahtverhaue gelegt und der Kampf entbrannte. Irland wurde zur Republik erklärt und P. D. Pearse zum Präsidenten ernannt. Trotzdem der Luftzug sich schnell auch auf andere Provinzen ausdehnte und die Freischärler mit Todesverachtung kämpften, mußte der Kampf doch bald eingestellt werden. Große britische Truppenmassen mit Feldartillerie und Maschinengewehren unterdrückten die Rebellion. Die Führer ergaben sich und wurden sofort nach England genommen, wo sie nach kurzen Prozess vom Kriegsgericht verurteilt und wenige Stunden darauf erschossen wurden.

Die Bedeutung der irischen Erhebung hängt nicht von deren Ausgang ab. Was sie auch blutig unterdrückt worden sein, die Tatsache bleibt bestehen, daß England, während es den Kampf um seinen Fortbestand als Weltmacht zu halten vermochte. So sehr nun ein glücklicher Ausgang seines Befreiungskampfes Irland zu wünschen wäre, so wenig kann man ihm ihm versprechen. Es ist ja nicht der erste Versuch 1594 Aufstand, von Spaniern unterdrückt, erst 1602 unterdrückt. Im Jahre 1641 folgte eine weitere Erhebung gegen die Engländer. Durch drei Jahre, 1649—1652, blutig unterdrückt des Aufstandes durch den Diktator Cromwell. Damals wurde die Insel tatsächlich entvölkert. 1689 und 1690 Aufstand unter Jakob II. mit französischen Hilfstruppen und lange Jahre hindurch geheime Verschwörungen mit blutigen Gerolltaten. 1796 abermals Aufstand unter Beihilfe von 25,000 Franzosen; 1798 neue Aufstände und Erlösung derselben in Blut. Auch Mitte des vorigen Jahrhunderts Gewalttätigkeit, Bonaparte u. s. w. Aber der Geist der Freiheit lebt weiter und eines Tages wird auch Irland vom Ruche Englands befreit.

Letzte Woche berichteten wir, daß die Lage der Donauarmee in Süd-Ankara kritisch war. Tatsächlich hatte der General sich schon ergeben ehe dieser Bericht unseren Lesern unterbreitet wurde. General Townshend hatte die Stadt 143 Tage lang gegen den Ansturm der Türken gehalten. Mangel an Lebensmitteln und die Unmöglichkeit einer Hilfe von außen zwangen ihn dann zur Uebergabe. 13,000 Mannschaften, darunter vier Generale, 240 britische Offiziere und 270 indische Offiziere, fielen den Türken als Geiseln in die Hände.

Vermutlich hätte Townshend noch einige Tage aushalten können, wenn es gelungen wäre, ihm Nahrungsmittel zuzuführen. Nachdem aber die Türken ein den Tigris heraufgeschicktes Schiff mit solchen Verlast hatten, war diese Hoffnung vorbei, und die Uebergabe mußte erfolgen. Für die Briten besonders bedauernd ist, daß das Entschaffener seit Wochen nur einige 20 Meilen von Ant lag, aber durch die vorzüglichen Stellungen der Türken nicht durchbrechen vermochte. Als 1914 die Expedition Townshend vom Persischen Golf aus den Tigris hinaufzog, wurde ihre Zahl auf 50,000 Mann angegeben, aber sie ist wahrscheinlich kleiner gewesen, vielleicht nur 35,000; die Verluste durch Schlachten und das furchtbare Klima müssen enorm gewesen sein.

Im Dezember 1915 hatte Townshend beinahe Bagdad erreicht, als er 18 Meilen davon, bei Atsiphon, eine schwere Niederlage erlitt, sich nach Ant zurückziehen mußte und dort eingeschlossen wurde.

Nur durch drahtlose Telegrafie war er noch mit der Außenwelt verbunden. Ständig fanden Gefechte zwischen den Briten und den Türken statt, aber letztere blieben die Sieger, auch als eine Entschaffener den Tigris hinaufkam. Die Gesamtverluste der Engländer in dem ganzen mesopotamischen Feldzuge müssen 25,000 überstärkten haben. Wie auf Gallipoli, wurden diese Truppen einem von Anfang an falsch berechneten Feldzuge geopfert, der überholt, kaum ein gutes Resultat hätte haben können. Denn daß nun der Feldzug endgiltig für die Türken gewonnen ist, bedarf keiner weiteren Erläuterung.

Ein nicht zu unterschätzender Fortschritt liegt darin, daß keine Nationen mehr zu finden sind, die für England die Kastranen aus dem Feuer holen wollen.

Die belagerten Ber. Staaten.

Die Klagen werden beständig häufiger und lauter, daß die amerikanische Industrie sich in einem höchst gefährlichen Zustande befindet, weil entweder die Rohstoffe unerschwinglich teuer werden oder völlig ausbleiben. Daß der Krieg das verdrängt, was eine ebenso oberflächliche, wie irreführende Erklärung. Wir könnten trotz des Krieges die Waren, deren wir bedürfen, erlangen, wenn die alliierten Mächte es nicht verhindern. Ihre Flotten blockieren unser Land, als wenn sie mit diesem im Kriege ständen und tapern alle Waren, die aus den verbündeten Ländern kommen und es sind das Waren, die wir selbst nicht bezustellen vermögen und ohne welche die Industrie nichts fabricieren kann. Zum meist sind es Chemikalien. Diese spielen bekanntlich im modernen Kriege eine sehr wichtige Rolle. Tatsächlich gibt es sehr wenige Industrien, die nicht der in Deutschland hergestellten chemischen Präparate bedürfen und wenn diese ausbleiben, sind die übrigen Rohstoffe wertlos. Deswegen haben bereits eine Anzahl Fabriken ihren Konvertiert angeündigt, weil sie durch das Ausbleiben der deutschen Chemikalien den Betrieb nicht fortsetzen konnten und es nicht bevor, daß sich aus dieser Ursache ein Waffen-Parferat ergibt, als wenn wir uns in einer großen Finanzpanne befinden.

Diese Blockierung des amerikanischen Handels geht noch weiter und gefährdet sich zu einer besonders feindlichen Handlung dadurch, daß uns nicht nicht gestattet wird, Waren aus unserem eigenen Lande nach neutralen Ländern und nach den Ländern der deutschen Verbündeten zu schicken. Für das Ertere ist überhaupt eine Niedertrügung nicht denkbar, da es gegen alles Völkerrecht verstoßt, den Handel zwischen neutralen Ländern zu unterbinden und das letztere ist ebenfalls nicht gerechtfertigt, so lange keine gesetzliche Blockade besteht. Das Resultat ist demnach, daß wir von den Alliierten in einer Weise behandelt werden, als wenn sie unsere Feinde wären.

Gelbbarone füttern Verlust.

Se schlechter es den Alliierten ergeht, desto härter wird der Druck der hiesigen Finanzpresse, die ihr Geld den Alliierten geliehen haben, und das sie bei einem entscheidenden Siege Deutschlands und Oesterreichs - Ungarns zu verlieren fürchten, auf die Administration und leitende Kongregatsbeordnete. Desto härter auch die Angst aller begüterten Briten, Freunde und desto dringender ihr Wunsch, an Seite der Alliierten in den Krieg einzutreten. Die Finanzpresse wollen das von ihnen Dargeliehene durch Amerikas Finanzkraft gefichert sehen, und hoffen mit den übrigen Britenfreunden, durch den Eintritt der Vereinigten Staaten in den Kampf, den Krieg so zu verlängern, daß trotz aller Waffenerfolge Deutschlands schließlich nachgeben muß.

Die mehrsprachige Kompagnie.

Die mehrsprachige Kompagnie von allen Seeren der Welt, und daher wohl einzigartig in dieser Sonderbarkeit, befindet sich in der Schweizer Armee. Es ist die 4. Kompagnie des 91. Graubündener Jägerbataillons. In dieser Kompagnie werden nicht weniger als sechs Sprachen von der Mannschaft gesprochen, nämlich Italienisch, Französisch, Deutsch, Romanisch und verschiedene Mundarten dieser Sprachen. Die Hauptsprache, in der die Kommandos erteilt werden, ist Deutsch, und wenn alle diese Kommandos verstehen, so können doch außer diesen Kommandowörtern viele kein Wort Deutsch.

Amerikas Kupferproduktion.

Washington. Infolge der durch den europäischen Krieg verursachten ungeheuren Nachfrage ist die Kupferproduktion in den Ber. Staaten auf mehr als zweitausend Millionen Pfund gestiegen. Nach einer Zusammenstellung des geologischen Bureau der Regierung, welche jedoch bekannt gegeben wurde, beträgt die gesamte Kupfergewinnung für 1915 2,026,000,000 Pfund. Die Produktion der Schweiz erreichte eine Höhe von 1,388,000,000 Pfund im Werte von \$242,900,000 zum Durchschnittspreise von 17.5 Cents das Pfund.

Trotz der Not, die infolge der nun mehr schon fünf Jahre dauernden Revolution in Mexiko herrschen muß, haben die dort wohnenden Deutschen 28,000 Mark für die Unterfertigung der Wästen und Waffen deutscher Krieger nach Deutschland senden können. Das verdient sicherlich hohe Anerkennung.

Paris vertraut auf die französischen Kanonen. Auch Antwerpen hatte sich auf seine Kanonen verlassen!