FROM CONGRESSMAN HOBSON'S TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Referring to Germany's reply note, permit me respectfully and earnestly to renew my previous recommendation that you determine the questions of fact by calling a regular court of inquiry, as did President McKinley on the destruction of the Maine and President Cleveland in his Venezuelan message.

"When well-settled principles of international law are applied to submarine warfare, as I have urged you to have them so applied by our Supreme Court, then warning and immunity of life doubtless will be exacted from submarines only when the non-resistance of enemy merchant vessels is guaranteed.

"Our public opinion is temporarily the victim of incendiary press propaganda operated from London, with all opportunity for hearing the other side cut off. The obvious object is to embroil **America on the side of Great Britain and her allies in the European war, for the avowed purpose of destroying Germany.**

"Mr. President, under no condition would the American people wish their President to do wrong. They are temporarily deceived, but you are not. **The demands you have made clearly, cannot be complied with by Germany.** The papers foreshadow your insisting upon them without regular investigation by judicial procedure. This would mean war of our own choice and seeking. I cannot believe this true, for when the knowledge of the full truth finally dawned upon the people, sobered by the awful sacrifice of the bloody, brutal task, they would curse those responsible for the fatal step."

The American Citizen's Real Duty.

We have the following from Mr. Nathan Loeser, Lawyer.

May 27, 1915.

Gentlemen:

I will ask you to discontinue sending to me any further copies of The Waechter und Anzeiger. I am wholly out of sympathy with the brutal, savage and wholly unjustifiable kind of warfare which Germany is conducting, and which has culminated in the sending of President Wilson's note to the German Government.

The American people must act as a unit today in support of the President's position. Instead of standing by the President, you are sowing the seed of discord among the German-American people.

I am of German parentage, but I do not allow this fact to warp my views from what I believe to be the path of fairness and justice.

The first duty of every citizen is loyalty to the United States and support of its Executive Officers.

Very truly yours,
Nathan Loeser.

We publish the letter, mainly because of its last sentence, claiming "the first duty of every citizen is * * * support of its Executive officers."

If that were so, than every National Presidential Campaign is a national crime against the Executive of the U. S., who is criticized, attacked, and opposed, either for his own reelection, or for the election of the successor he indorses. That disposes of the sweeping contention, that it is the duty of every citizen to support the Executive officers of the U. S. under all circumstances.

But some men contend, that it is the duty to support the Executive in everything pertaining to foreign politics. They say so, when the Executive does what they wish him to do. Mr. Roosevelt who, having been the Executive officer of the U. S. for seven years, and therefore should know what the duty towards that office is—has, as the private citizen he now is, criticized the Mexican politics of Mr. Wilson in the most bitter manner. He is, however, with him for England.

One may contend Col. Roosevelt should not be followed. Rather Mr. Taft, who had stated repeatedly, and only a very short while ago, that "it is the duty of every citizen to uphold the President in foreign matters, because he may know something, what we do not know." And Mr. Taft did so state just with reference to the president's neutrality policy.

Why? Because Mr. Taft was, when President, governed by the Gentlemen's agreement, entered into by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Chamberlain, of which we read so much in Prof. Usher's "Pan-Germanism" and in "Pan-Americanism." An entirely unconstitutional instrument, not ratified as a treaty must be, by the U. S. Senate. So has Col. Roosevelt been governed by this secret agreement. He "took" the Panama Canal under it. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft wish to see the U. S. live up to this secret and unconstitutional document, and try to have Mr. Wilson live up to it. They know this document. The American sovereign people do not know it. It has been kept from them. But they are cooly told: "It is your duty to support the president in all foreign matters. He knows things you do not know." They are thereby led to believe the president has information about daily happenings in the international situation, on which he decides each case as it comes up. We are led to believe he is unhampered and unshackled, free to do as he sees fit, after weighing the circumstances. We are led in a false direction. He is not. That McKinley-Chamberlain agreement governs what he does. It demands and promises that in case of war the U. S. follow **the British attitude** towards rights of belligerents and neutrals, and make it their own.

This agreement is against the U. S. Constitution. It is against the American spirit of independence, it makes our shipping and our trade dependent from England's every whim and will, and makes us subject to England in war-time.

And when we know that, who will say, "it is the duty of every citizen to support the Executive in this case?"

It is his duty to oppose as much as possible, by all legal means a course he considers, dangerous against Americas best interests, and fraught with the dangers of an unnecessary war.

The American citizens duty is to uphold the Executive **when right,** but to use his influence, to set the Government right, if he considers its ways wrong. And to do that before it is too late.

Editorial—"Chicago Tribune", June 3rd, 1915.

AMMUNITION CARRIERS.

The American government, we trust, sees the need of accepting the fact that sea law must be progressively modified to conform to the course of mechanical development. It would require a wise statesman to say where our interests lie, but one of ordinarily perceptive intelligence can see that conditions have changed and that law must be modified to meet the change.

We think it is the desire of Americans to deal with all peoples as fairly as prejudice will permit. The force of prejudice has to be conceded, and it will warp the thought; but so far as it can be recognized as a factor it is thus far minimized.

What we must grant the Germans if we are to maintain a position morally defensible is the right to stop the shipment of ammunition by any means at their disposal. It would be hideous injustice if we were to assert on one hand the right of American manufacturers to sell any contraband that a purchaser could come for and then deny the Germans their right of stopping such shipments.

If anything seems plain and clear in this war it is the fact that the decision will rest with the forces able to supply themselves with the most ammunition. Whichever force can get the most shells will win. It is not a question of men. It is a question of explosives.

By our rightful insistence that American manufacturers may sell whatever a purchaser wishes to buy we have put ourselves in the position of becoming a deciding factor in the war. We must not, directly or indirectly, and cannot, guarantee the delivery of the ammunition.

That would be a sin against international fair dealing. Boats carrying explosives must not have the protection of passengers for whose security this government holds itself responsible. We must admit that a submarine cannot conform to sea law formulated before submarines were used. A change has been made by mechanics.

The United States must meet Germany fairly on this question. We have no right to say that Germany shall deprive herself of the use of her only effective sea weapon in preventing the delivery of ammunition which may be the deciding factor in the war.

We must recognize that the movement of military supplies of this character is a military movement. In easily demonstrable fact it is a more dangerous military movement than that of sending a regiment of troops. No one would deny the right of a submarine to sink a transport, and if we are to maintain the morality of our position we must not insist upon the acceptance of principles of international law which governed before the mechanical change made by the submarine.

Als der nun ziemlich ausgestorbene Mops nach Europa kam, war er ein lebhaftes Zwerghündchen, das die Damen im „Pompador" unterzubringen pflegten.

Cicero hat die berühmten Reden gegen Verres nie gehalten, sondern nur niedergeschrieben, nachdem Verres schon freiwillig in die Verbannung gezogen war.

Goethe verfügt in seinen Werken über einen Wortschatz von 14,000 Worten.

Are We No Longer A Sovereign Nation?
Prof. Usher Says Roosevelt Betrayed Us.

Prof. Roland G. Usher has announced the statement, published in a recent issue of "The Fatherland" that there is a secret alliance between the United States and England, or what Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, the former Colonial Secretary of the British Empire, described in a speech in the House of Commons as "the strongest, this understanding, this compact, if you please." Professor Usher is a member of the Washington University, St. Louis, he was formerly assistant professor of history at Harvard. Under the heading:

"SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN U. S. AND ALLIES, USHER SAYS.

Washington University Professor Confirms Statement of Writer in "Fatherland,"

the St. Louis "Star" of May 2 prints the following:

"Roland G. Usher, professor of history at Washington University, told the "Star" today that he knew of a secret verbal alliance between the United States and the Allies opposed to Germany and Austria in the present war. His statement followed charges of such an alliance, made public today in New York by Frederick F. Schrader, a writer for "The Fatherland," a pro-German publication in New York.

Learned it from Dr. Eliot.

"Schrader has written at length about the supposed alliance for "The Fatherland" for May 2, and advance proofs were shown today to New York newspaper men, according to dispatches received by "The Star", Schrader said Usher had full knowledge of the alliance, and that Usher had learned of it from Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who, in turn, had been informed by Roosevelt.

"'I did not learn my facts from President Eliot,' said Professor Usher, 'and I am unwilling to state where I got my information. The alliance does not bind this country to assist the Allies, but is a verbal agreement binding this government to respect certain claims of the Allies.

"'We entered into the agreement in 1897, when McKinley was President of the United States. By the terms of the understanding we were to be given certain rights in America, which I have outlined in my book, "Pan-Germanism," and further outlined in "Pan-Americanism."

"'When the Spanish-American War broke out England lived up to her part of the agreement by seeing to it that we were not interfeted with.'

"In Schrader's article, written for 'The Fatherland", he bases his conclusions largely on Usher's 'Pan-Germanism,' which was published in 1913. Professor Usher formerly was professor of history at Harvard and there learned the secret of the alliance from President Eliot, according to Schrader."

Washington and the Allies.

In the New York "Times" of May Professor Usher prints a communication which that paper headed "Mr. Usher Brands a Tale," in which the professor, either gauging his utterances by the influence of sectional riews on the causes of the war, or acting on a hint from Washington, seeks to minimize the significance of the statements in his book, "Pan-Germanism," quoted in "The Fatherland", and declares "I do not know of a present existing understanding between the Allies and the United States hostile to Germany." But quite evidently the letter to the "Times", which is dated May 3, was written after the mischief had been created. The sum and substance of the letter to the "Times" is a denial that his information was derived from Professor Eliot. As this was advanced in the nature of a theory rather than an assertion, it leaves the main fact—that there has been an understanding between Washington and the Allies with regard to Germany—intact as vouched for by the St. Louis "Star". This understanding, according to Professor Usher as set forth in his "Pan-Germanism," embraces the following four clauses:

1. That in 1897 there was a secret understanding between this country, England, France and Russia, that in case of a war brought on by Germany, the United States would do its best to assist its three allies.

2. That certain events lead to the probability that the Spanish-American War was created in order to permit the United States to take possession of Spain's colonial possessions.

3. That England possesses three immensely powerful allies—France, Russia and the United States, which he speaks of as the "coalition."

4. That the United States was not permitted by England and France to build the Panama Canal until they were persuaded of the dangers of Pan-Germanism.

"Our Common Enemy."

Mr. Usher's statements and the statements of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain speak for themselves. These statements are confirmed by various incidents. The American people have not forgotten the speech of Commander Simms, U. S. N., at a Lord Mayor's banquet in London during a visit of an American naval squadron to England under President Taft, in which he declared that the American navy would be found fighting side by side with the English navy in the next war against the common enemy.

For this indiscretion in betraying state secrets Simms was temporarily squelched, but soon after was entrusted with a higher command than he had held before.

Our present Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Mr. Page, had barely arrived in England before he made a speech in which he emphasized the close ties between England and the United States and glorified the idea of a world ruled jointly by England and the United States. The speech was delivered at Southampton when the Mayflower monument was dedicated. He said: "The land between us is a link of blood. I say, with the more to other lands and other peoples that it is with or else against the language of Shakespeare that the responsibility of ruling the world must rest." And "The Fourth Gallery were not only Dutch men, but Dutch English men."

Who Gave Page the Right?

By what right an Ambassador thus publicly utters such sentiments, who represents a country that, up to all time, whose he has reason to believe that they might place the construction that assigned to it as an official act of his, is hard to understand.

On January 31 last the North Carolina delegation, including Senators Simmons and Overman, members of the House, President Graham of the University of North Carolina and Prof. George Hors, of the institution, called at the White House to invite the President to the opening of a statue to General Nathanel Greene. The President said "that as the celebration at Guilford Court House would be in the nature of a glorification and Great Britain, he thought his participation in it might put him in the attitude of doing something that would emphasize this government in its desire to observe the strictest neutrality as between the belligerents in the war." — New York "Times", January 29.

In the same paper of January 30 Senator Gallinger is quoted as follows: "I see by the papers that a monument to one of the greatest of Washington's generals is about to be unveiled. Guilford Court House is the scene of one of his famous Revolutionary battles, but, because these ceremonies in behalf of a dead soldier might be construed as un-neutral, the President of the United States declines to attend. **Unneutral to whom? Why, to Great Britain. She alone would interfere. If this is to be our attitude we must on July 4 pull down the American flag from the White House and Capitol, so as not to seem to gloat over our past victories in an unneutral manner."**

The alliance with England is in the air! **Men like Roosevelt, Eliot, Bacon, Harvey, Gardner, Page and Lodge** are more English than American. They know that Professor Usher has told the truth; that, written or verbal, "the compact, if you please," is in force today. **There is in the President's Cabinet not a single American of German descent, but there are two members born under the English Crown: Franklin** Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior, a native of Canada; William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, born in Blantyre, Scotland. The daughter of the Secretary of State, who has the direction of the foreign affairs of the country in his hands, is married to an English army captain.

Bold Boast of Unneutrality.

We are boldly told, on every hand, that the administration is for England and her Allies. The events since the war began have proved the accuracy of the statement. Those who affect to discredit Professor Usher's assertions demand that the United States shall disregard the policy laid down by the founders of this government and do what is already an accomplished fact. Thus George Louis Beer, in the May issue of the "Forum", writes:

"The only practical method is to embody the existing cordial feelings between England and the United States in a more or less formal alliance, so that the two countries can bring their joint influence and pressure to bear wherever their common interests and political principles may be jeopardized."

"The President of the United States may be neutral, but the people of the United States are with us in this fight. **They are our allies!"** This was said (according to the New York "World" of April 28 last) by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre in the presence of the Queen of England and the American Ambassador, as well as a huge audience which included many members of the royal family and nobility of the highest rank.

"His words were followed," the "World" London correspondent assures us, "by a tremendous outburst of applause, during which many people turned and looked pointedly at Ambassador Page."

Mr. Page sat impassively in his box, we are told; but it needs no proof of Mr. Page's sentiments. We know where his heart is; but we do not know all.

If this is a republic and not an oligarchy, the people demand that this country shall remain untrammeled by political alliances with foreign powers. **When we built the Panama Canal, under the favor and only by permission of England and France, Roosevelt betrayed the American people.** From the day that agreement was entered into the people of the United States surrendered their sovereignty, and their doom was confirmed by Wilson when he declared that it was a **duty** for the United States to furnish arms to the Allies. **"Were this latter true, then the neutral would no longer be a free state, no longer sovereign."**—Prof. John W. Burgess.

It is significant that the United States is the only neutral country that has not placed an embargo on the export of arms, and has done nothing to check the flood of incendiary literature that is being sent through the mails about alleged German atrocities. The Swiss federal council recently excluded from the mails the German translation of the notorious French report of alleged German barbarities, which, despite their vulgarity and obscene character, enjoy the privilege of the American mails in defiance of protests filed with the Postmaster-General.

(The Fatherland.)

Bryan's Appell an die Deutsch-Amerikaner!

(Fortsetzung von Seite 1.)

in dieser freundschaftlichen Erklärung verpflichtet. Die diplomatischen Beziehungen dürfen auf keinen Fallnach Meinung Meiner Partei, der eine sich selbst Ehrer zu nennen, gut Bringt keine Feinde. Ich erkenne nicht an Frieden, bis durch die Erklärung der Verbündeten bestätigt wird — was hier nicht erwartet kann, bevor sie die ganze Tatsache.

Die Verbreitung der „Lusitania"-Note auf Grund der Tatsachen ist nur wie ihr erhalten, nicht verlangt werden. Der Kätzer erhielt Kiner Binder und Frauen kann nicht gerechtfertigt werden; gebildet hat eine durch Erfinder einer Nation erzeugt; keine Nation kann die Unentbehrlichkeit ihres Schicksals erkennen für die Bestätigung einer Unentbehrlichkeit Interessen in Kriegsfall nehmen. Während es mehr 3. hat Hundertfach Leute nicht Gegenstand geworfen, so kann hab nicht gesagt werden, hab ihm gerechtfertigt ist. Erfolg im Kriege hab nur nicht kann befreit, Haben mit Gutem zu vergelten. „Gehet einer Licht leuchten" ist eine Verkündigung, die an keine Zeitumstände gebunden ist.

Kein gleiches Maß anwenden!

Drittens — Versucht nicht, die Verhandlungen zwischen den Ver. Staaten und Deutschland mit denen zwischen den Ver. Staaten und England in Verbindung zu bringen. Die Fälle sind verschieden, aber selbst, wenn sie die gleichen wären, würde es doch notwendig sein, jede Nation getrennt zu behandeln. Meine persönliche Ueberzeugung ist die, darauf wiederum zu bestehen, daß die Alliirten unseren Handel mit neutralen Ländern nicht stören, aber die Meinungsverschiedenheit über diesen Punkt war ein Umstand nicht der Beurtheilung, aber des Prinzips. In der unterm 30. März an Großbritannien gerichteten Note wies unsere Regierung ausdrücklich darauf hin, daß der amerikanische Handel mit neutralen Ländern nicht unterbunden werden dürfe. Es besteht nun kein Zweifel darüber, daß unsere Regierung auf dieser Forderung bestehen wird, und dies ist an der Sache wichtig, das Datum der Note ist mir nebensächlich. Mein Beweggrund, eine solche Note an Großbritannien zu richten, war nicht etwa der, daß Deutschland ein Recht hatte, dies zu verlangen, sondern weil ich bestrebt war, es für Deutschland so leicht als möglich zu machen, die Forderungen der Ver. Staaten anzunehmen und die Anwendung von U-Booten gegen Handelsschiffe zu beenden. Es giebt keinen Grund dafür, daß irgend ein Deutsch-Amerikaner die Absichten des Präsidenten in dieser Sache in Zweifel ziehen könnte. Ich bin sicher, daß jeder Einzelne nach einiger Ueberlegung sich klarmacht, daß unsere Pflicht, dem Verlust von Leben vorzubeugen, desgleichen einem Handelsverlust, mit Geld ausgeglichen werden kann, aber keine zwischen den Ver. Staaten und Deutschland getroffenen Vereinbarungen können diejenigen ins Leben zurückrufen, die mit der „Lusitania" untergingen — und Krieg würde noch verwerflicher sein, da ein solcher noch eine ungeheure Zahl von Todten hinzufügen würde.

Viertens— hoffe ich, daß Deutschland die gestellten Forderungen ohne Bedingungen genehmigen wird. Es kann den Ver. Staaten zutrauen, daß sie es bei jeder nur möglichen Gelegenheit gerecht behandeln werden.. Je großmüthiger Deutschland in dieser Frage handelt, desto größer wird der daraus zu erwachsende Ruhm sein. Deutschland hat gerade jetzt eine Frage aufgeworfen, die jetzt eingehend geprüft wird, nämlich, ob nicht die Einführung von U-Booten eine Aenderung des Prisenrechtes nöthig macht.

Deutschlands Stellung unhaltbar.

Die anscheinend von Deutschland eingenommene Stellung, daß es berechtigt ist, Nichtkämpfende mitunterzugehen zu lassen, weil sie mit Konterbande reisen, ist eine unhaltbare Auffassung; das höchste, was es in Bezug auf Letzteres verlangen konnte, war, mit Rücksicht auf die neue Waffe auch die Einführung neuer Regeln zu verlangen, die Passagiere von zu beanstandender Ladung fernzuhalten.

Wenn die Anwendung der Unterseeboote eine Abänderung des Blockaderechtes in der Weise rechtfertigt, daß die Absperrungslinien weiter nach dem offenen Meere aus Furcht vor Unterseebooten verlegt wurde, könnte es dann nicht auch möglich sein, ein Verbot zur Beförderung von Passagieren mit Schiffen, die Konterbande oder Munition befördern, zu erlassen? Es würde nur eine geringe Aenderung der Schiffsgesetzgebung hierfür bedürfen, und kriegführende Mächte würden damit auch noch von der unnöthigen Vergrößerung der Kontrabande-Liste abgehalten, wenn sie eine solche, wie jetzt Truppen, mit besonderen Transportschiffen befördern müßten.

Persönlich würde ich wünschen, daß die Anwendung von Unterseeboten ganz aufgegeben wird, genau so wie ich dies bezüglich der Verwendung von Aeroplanen und Zeppelinen als Bombenwerfer möchte, doch bin ich nicht sanguinisch genug, zu hoffen, daß irgendein wirksames Kriegsinstrument während der Dauer des Krieges aufgegeben wird. Obige Anregungen sind Allen von deutscher Geburt und Abkunft ergebenst unterbreitet und im gleichen Geiste auch den naturalisierten Bürgern aus anderen Ländern empfohlen. Für die naturalisierten Bürger ist unser Land das Adoptivvaterland, aber vielleicht ist es seinem Herzen theurer, als manchem Hiergeborenen."

— B. F. Wurn, deutscher Optiker. Augen untersucht für Brillen. 413—5 Brandeis Gebäude.

— Es bezahlt sich, in den „Klassifizirten Anzeigen" der Tribüne zu annonciren.

Kinderchor-Probe gut verlaufen!

Die deutschen und englischen Lieder von den Sängern sehr schön gesungen.

Morgen Besuch der Bundesbeamten.

Große Mengen fand in Schlesinger's Hall die erste Probe des Sängerfest-Kinderchors statt. Es ist ganz wirklich hatten sich dann eingefunden. Wir müssen entschieden noch mehr werden, wenn die „Kinder" nicht ermüdet werden. Die Probe der Kinder gestaltet schon bald Tatsache rasch zu Konfusion, und manche Kinder hatten. Die versammelten Kinder waren von ihren Vorsängern begleitet, und hatte ich auch bei Musikkenntnis der Sängerfest-Gesellschaft, wenn mehrere Tonen, singerladen. Dirigent Mark begleitete die von ihm zu einem Potpourri arrangirten Lieder am Piano, während Prof. Gerd Zeisinger, Superintendent des Unterrichts in Deutschen, dirigierte. Das Potpourri wurde zweimal durchgeprobt, und hat es auf, daß manche deutsche Lieder besser gingen, als die mit englischem Text.

Nach der Probe versammelte sich die Kinderchor vor dem Auditorium, wo ein Bild derselben aufgenommen wurde, das demnächst vielfältigt werden wird.

Morgen Vormittag um 10 Uhr treffen die Bundesbeamten zur Berathung mit den Festbeamten ein. Um 3 Uhr Nachmittags findet eine Geschäftssitzung statt, bei der kein Mitglied der Festbehörde fehlen sollte.

Gleichfalls morgen Nachmittag findet noch eine gemeinschaftliche Probe der Herrenchöre von Omaha, Council Bluffs und Lincoln unter Nerse's Leitung statt. Die Sänger von Lincoln werden per Automobil hier eintreffen. Es wird also morgen im Heim des Omaha Musikvereins lebhaft zugehen, und wird man mit den Vorarbeiten für das große Sängerfest ein gut Stück weiterkommen.

Deutsche Sänger erheben Protest.

Cincinnati, O., 12. Juni. — Als Resultat einer Konferenz der Beamten des Nordamerikanischen Sängerbundes hat dieser durch seinen Präsidenten Charles G. Schmidt im Interesse der Aufrechterhaltung der guten Beziehungen mit Deutschland dem Präsidenten Wilson die folgende Depesche zugeschickt:

„Der Nordamerikanische Sängerbund, die älteste Vereinigung von Gesangvereinen in den Ver. Staaten, im Jahre 1849 gegründet und 161 Vereine zählend, die in dem Gebiet zwischen den Großen Seen, dem mexikanischen Golf, dem Mississippi und den Allegehnies wohnen, erlaubt sich ganz ergebenst, Ihnen zur Erwägung zu unterbreiten, daß es nach unserer Ansicht ein Zerschmettern der nobelsten Ideale unserer amerikanischen Bürgerschaft wäre, wenn die schwebenden Unterhandlungen mit Deutschland, das es nie hat fehlen lassen an Beweisen treuer Freundschaft für unser Land, zu einem offenen Bruch der jetzigen Beziehungen führen würde.

Wir bitten Sie, den großen Kummer zu erwägen, der für Millionen Bewohner beider Länder, die durch die Bande des Blutes mit einander verknüpft sind, unausbleiblich ist, sollte eine solche Kalamität eintreten. Mit der Versicherung der größten Achtung, Charles G. Schmidt, Präsident."

Der Deutsch-Amerikanische Stadtverband hat seinen Präsidenten John Schwaab angewiesen, dem Präsidenten Wilson telegraphisch die Beschlüsse zu übermitteln, die der Stadtverband gegen die Waffenausfuhr angenommen hat. Derartige Beschlüsse sind von fast allen Verbänden im Staate Ohio angenommen worden.

Roosevelt hält nun Krieg.

New Orleans, La., 12. Juni. — Col. Roosevelt hat sich heute erklärt, daß er bestimmt Stellungnahme des Präsident Wilson und daß er dieser in allen Maßnahmen gegen Deutschland unterstützen werde. Seine Zuschrift kam gelegentlich, die erfuhr, welche er in einem Zeit bei längerer Zeit erhalten hatte, fragte er: „Ist der Krieg ausgebrochen? Wäre es nicht besser, wenn ich jetzt nach dem Ohio zurückkehrte?"

Pferde Hüllter beschlagen.

Kiel, Jll., 12. Juni. — Mehrere hundert Gemüthlichkeit Kieler unsere Jahrend Pferde, welche von englischen und französischen Kanonen erschossen worden waren, aus ihren Pferden und reihen auf den Gelben Kahn, alles nichtsnutzig. Etwa 700 der Kiler Pferden von den Germern, gewiß Deutsche, eingefangen und neigern sich hier, feinigt herausgegeben, aber sie erhalten sie die Herstellung ihrer gelben Schadenersatz.

Marktberichte.

Rindvieh—Zufuhr 600.
Best-Steers, Markt fest.
Jährlinge, gute bis beste $9.40—9.60.
Heifers, Markt fest bis niedriger.
Höchster Preis $8.40.
Corn fed Beeves.
Gute bis beste $8.35—8.85.
Mittelmäßige $8.10—8.35.
Ziemlich gute bis gute $7.50—8.00.
Kühe, Markt fest bis niedriger.
Gute bis beste $6.80—7.50.
Ziemlich gute bis gute $5.75—6.80.
Mittelmäßige $4.00—5.75.
Stockers und Feeders, Markt fest bis stärker.
Gute bis beste $7.50—8.10.
Ziemlich gute bis gute $7.00-7.50.
Mittelmäßige $6.00—7.00.
Stock Heifers $6.00—7.00.
Stock Kühe $5.75—6.75.
Stock Kälber $6.50—8.50.
Veal Kälber $8.00—10.50.
Bulls, Stags usw., $5.50—7.25.
Stock Bulls, $5.00—7.00.
Schweine—Zufuhr 8,700. Markt 5—10 niedriger. Shippers meist fest.
Durchschnittspreis $7.25—7.40.
Höchster Preis $7.55.
Schafe—Zufuhr 1,000. Markt fest bis rark.
Durchschnittspreis 10.35—10.75.
Höchster Preis $10.70.
Frühling-Lämmer $10.00—11.75.
Mutterschafe, gute bis beste $5.50—6.10.

Chicago Marktbericht.

Rindvieh—Zufuhr 15,000. Markt fest.
Jährlinge $9.35.
Schweine—Zufuhr 18,000. Markt 10 niedriger als Donnerstag.
Durchschnittspreis $7.45—7.70.
Höchster Preis $7.90.
Schafe—Zufuhr 18,000. Markt fest.
Lämmer $11.50.
Geschor. Lämmer $10.65.
Wooll-Lämmer $11.40.
Colorado Lämmer $11.50.
Frühling-Lämmer $12.00.

Kansas City Marktbericht.

Rindvieh—Zufuhr 200. Markt normal.
Jährlinge $8.90.
Oklahoma $8.35.
Kühe, Markt niedriger.
Stockers, Markt flau.
Feeders, Markt fest.
Kälber, Markt fest.
Schweine—Zufuhr 3,000. Markt fest bis 5 höher, Schluß schwach.
Durchschnittspreis $7.65—7.80.
Höchster Preis $7.85.
Schafe—Zufuhr 200. Markt nominal.
Lämmer $11.60.

St. Joseph Marktbericht.

Rindvieh—Zufuhr 200. Markt nominal.
Jährlinge, $8.90.
Schweine—Zufuhr 5,000. Markt einige leicht bis fest, andere 10 niedriger.
Durchschnittspreis $7.45—7.65.
Höchster Preis $7.75.
Schafe—Zufuhr 200. Markt fest.
Lämmer, höchster Preis $11.00.

Omaha Getreidemarkt.

Turken Weizen—
Nr. 2. 111½—112
Nr. 3. 111—111½
Weizen—
Nr. 2. 110½—111
Nr. 3. 109½—110½
Nr. 4. 106—109
Weißer Frühjahrsweizen—
Nr. 2. 100—110
Durum Weizen—
Nr. 2. 112—113
Nr. 3. 111—112
Weißes Korn—
Nr. 2. 69½—69¾
Nr. 3. 69¼—69½
Nr. 4. 68½—69
Nr. 5. 68¼—68¾
Nr. 6. 68—68½
Gelbes Korn—
Nr. 2. 68¾—69
Nr. 3. 68—69
Nr. 4. 67¾—68¼