

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

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Krieges

Die militärische Bedeutung der deutschen Flotte.

Am 2. Februar enthielt der Reichsanzeiger folgende amtliche Veröffentlichung:

Bekanntmachung. England ist im Begriff, zahlreiche Truppen und große Mengen Kriegsbedarf nach Frankreich zu verschieben. Gegen diese Transporte wird mit allen zu Gebote stehenden Kriegsmitteln vorgegangen werden.

Die friedliche Schifffahrt wird vor der Annäherung an die französische Nord- und Westküste dringend gewarnt, da ihr bei Verwechslungen mit Schiffen, die Kriegsmitteln dienen, ernste Gefahr droht. Dem Handel nach der Nordsee wird der Weg um Schottland empfohlen.

Der Chef des Admiralstabs der Marine von Vohl.

Inzwischen ist diese Flotte der englischen Gewässer, welche merkwürdigerweise hierzulande in erster Linie als eine Flottilie Englands, eine Schutzmacht des englischen Handels, Verlehrs gebildet wird, in nachhaltige Wirksamkeit getreten. Was nun die deutsche Marineleitung mit der durch Unterseeboote und Wasser-Luftschiffe so wirksam betriebenen Flotte auch den letzten Zweck als Gegenmaßregel gegen die englische „Ausbreitungspolitik“ ins Auge fassen, so ist der militärische Zweck, die Verbindung von englischen Truppentransporten nach dem Festland, jedenfalls die Hauptfrage.

Nach der furchtbaren Niederlage der Russen in den mazedonischen Seen-Distrikten, nach den Schlägen, die sie in der Bukowina und in Galizien erlitten haben, kann die Offensive der russischen Dampfwalze wohl in ihrer Hauptphase als gebrochen angesehen werden. Wir gingen darum sicher nicht fehl in der Annahme, daß sich auch auf dem westlichen Kriegsschauplatz eine großartige Offensive vorbereite. Und zwar nicht diese in innigen Zusammenhänge mit der Flotte der englischen Gewässer, sondern des Kanals, um eine Sendung von englischen Verfrähtungen zu verhindern.

Frankreichs Befahren sind bereits erschöpft, deshalb reiste der Kriegsminister Millerand nach London, um sich von dem Werte der so lange angefündigten Hilfe verständlich zu überzeugen. Er soll von seiner Informationsreise mehr wie befriedigt zurückgekehrt sein, indem er erklärte, daß die englischen Kriegsvorbereitungen seine kühnsten Hoffnungen übertrafen.

Doch man können ihm alle englischen Hilfstruppen nützen, solange ihnen die Lieberfahrt nach dem Festland durch die Tätigkeit der deutschen Unterseeboote unmöglich gemacht ist.

Die deutsche Flotte, über welche jetzt soviel diplomatische Rinte und Bruderschwüre verschwendet wird, bildet also auf jeden Fall das Vorbild für energiegeladene Operationen gegen die französischen Armeen.

Ein eigenartiges Zusammenwirken der Marine- und Heeresverwaltung. Die Marine sieht das „Lebel“ gleich bei der Wurzel an, sie ist entschlossen, dem deutschen Landheer möglichst viel von der Arbeit zu sparen, die es haben würde, um die englischen Nachschublinien zu machen, die, wie der Admiralstab bestimmt weiß, sich unmittelbar vor der Lieberfahrt über den Kanal befanden. Zu Form obiger Bekanntmachung an die ganze Welt, die feindliche zunächst, dann auch die neutrale, bringt der Chef des deutschen Admiralstabs mit wuchtiger Stürze und mit allem Nachdruck zur Kenntnis, daß jetzt: „Gegen die englischen Transporte wird mit allen zu Gebote stehenden Kriegsmitteln vorgegangen werden.“

Und in der Bekanntmachung befindet sich das absolute Bewußtsein des Königs auf dem Wasser, über dem Wasser und unter dem Wasser. Der Erfolg hat inzwischen den Beweis für dieses Können in unzweifelhafter Form gebracht. König Georg hat in Folge dessen die beabsichtigte Reise nach Frankreich aufgegeben und englische Truppen haben sich entschieden gemehrt, die Lieberfahrt über den Kanal anzutreten aus Furcht vor den deutschen Unterseebooten.

In offensichtlichem Zusammenhänge mit diesen Operationen zur See stehen die von verschiedenen Seiten gemeldeten verheerlichen Transporte deutscher Seereserven aller Waffengattungen durch Belgien nach Frankreich. Die nächsten Wochen, vielleicht schon Tage werden diese unsere Voraussicht durch die Ereignisse rechtfertigen. Jetzt gilt es zunächst die Niederwerfung Frankreichs.

Die französische Regierung hat fünfthunderttausend Schiffsladungen Sand bestellt. ... der soll wohl dem französischen Volk in die Augen geschrien werden?

Nur kein Wort zu Gunsten Deutschlands!

Man muß es der Tora - Presse lassen, sie geniert sich nicht. Sie handelt nach dem Grundsatz: Wer nicht für uns ist, ist gegen uns, und sie begehrt, beschimpft, verlästert und verfolgt alle, die sich ihren unehelichen Nachschublinien in den Weg stellen, die ihre, durch ein systematisches Dauerliche herbeigeführte Täuschung des amerikanischen Publikums führen wollen. Rear - Admiral Bowles ist ein Beispiel dafür. Seine offene, rüchhaltslose Erklärung, daß der endliche Sieg Deutschlands unter allen Umständen sicher sei, gilt dieser Presse, die den amerikanischen Namen wie den amerikanischen Ruf für Gerechtigkeit und Willigkeit schändet, für einen Feind. Er wird deswegen begehrt und angegriffen und eines der Tora - Blätter, der „Philadelphia Ledger“, geht sogar so weit, ihm eine Unterfuchung auf den Hals legen zu wollen. Warum sollte der Rear - Admiral R. B. Bowles das Publikum benachrichtigen, daß Deutschland siegen werde? Er hat die Uniform der Ber. Staaten getragen und er ist daher gebunden durch die Regeln des Marine - Departements in Bezug auf persönliche Ansichten, ebenso als ob er noch im Dienste ist. — Das Marine - Departement hat sich so sorgfältig bemüht, die Neutralität zu bewahren, daß der Marine - Sekretär nicht umhin können wird, den Rear - Admiral zu einer Erklärung aufzufordern.

Alles was hier zu Gunsten Englands und Frankreichs und Russlands geschieht, von der Gewährung von gewaltigen Darlehen bis zur Lieferung von Waffen und Munition, von der absichtlichen Mißleitung der öffentlichen Meinung durch gefälschte und erfindene Berichte im britischen Zintertele bis zur unerbittlichen Kriegshetze gegen Deutschland, — von der wiederholten empörenden Beschimpfung von Millionen hier lebender Deutsch - Amerikaner gar nicht zu reden, — alles das gestattet sich diese Art Presse. Sobald aber ein vorurteilloser Mann, gekleidet auf militärische Erfahrungen und belehrt durch das, was er mit eigenen Augen gesehen, ein Wort zu Gunsten Deutschlands spricht, dessen Sieg als sicher hinsteht, da verläutet diese Presse, daß ein solcher Mann mundtot gemacht werde durch den Strafrichter. — Kann man die Gefinnungslumperei weiter treiben?

Wichtige Flotten - Manöver im Mai.

Washington. Im Marine - Departement werden zur Zeit Pläne für ausgedehnte Flottenmanöver ausgearbeitet, welche Anfang Mai an der Küste zwischen New York und Narragansett Bay stattfinden. Wie schon früher konstatiert, sollte dieses Manöver Anfang Mai nach Narragansett Bay fahren; dort waren Flotten - Evolutionen geplant, und dann sollte am 8. Mai eine Flottenparade bei New York abgehalten werden. Dieser Plan ist jetzt dahin umgeändert, daß ein großes Flottenmanöver, welches die ganze Küstentree vor Narragansett Bay bis nach New York herunter umfassen soll, zur Durchführung kommt, und zwar wird der Hauptzweck eine Demonstration der Verteidigung New Yorks gegen einen etwaigen feindlichen Flottenangriff bilden. Die Strategen des Marine - Departements sind mit der Aufgabe beauftragt, einen dahin gehenden Plan auszuarbeiten. Unter bestehenden Umständen, wo man in maßgebenden Kreisen in der Begründung befangen ist, daß die gegenwärtige, durch den europäischen Krieg hervorgerufene diplomatische Situation zu unvorhergesehenen Weiterungen führen könnte, darf der Entschluß, ein solches Manöver zu arrangieren, als bedenklich für die Seeschlacht aufgefaßt werden.

Onkel Sams Fürsorger für Einwandrer.

Washington. Die Forderung der Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen von ungefähren und eingewanderten Arbeitern und die Abstellung von Mißbräuden, unter welchen dieselben am meisten leiden, ist der Zweck von Befürwortungen, die jetzt von der Bundeskommission für industrielle Beziehungen ausgearbeitet werden; Welche Schritte, welche, wie bekannt ist, wurde, die Kommission gefaßt hat, lassen erleben, daß ungefähren und eingewanderte Arbeiter vielen Formen der Ausbeutung und schlechten Behandlung ausgesetzt sind wie Nichtbezahlung ihrer Löhne, übermäßig hohe Gebühren, die ihnen von Arbeitsnachweiser - Bureauz berechnert werden, unbillige Arbeits - Kontrakte, falsche Darstellung von Arbeitsverhältnissen, Ueberverteilung durch Geldverleiher, Geldstrafen und Profitten unehrlicher Arbeitgeber. In ihren Befürwortungen wird die Kommission auf Gesetzgebung dringen, unter welcher Arbeitsdepartements oder Industrie - Kommissionen Arbeiter ohne Zeitverlust und ohne die Notwendigkeit, Advokaten zu engagieren, Hilfe angefordert werden können.

Philadelphia Has Exhausted the Fund for Killing Rodents at Five Cents Each.

Official rat catchers in this city are no more, says the Philadelphia North American. They lost their jobs because there are no more funds to pay for their services. Eleven rat catchers were employed some months ago by the department of health and charities when it was found that bubonic plague might be spread in this country through the medium of the rodents.

RAT CATCHERS OUT OF JOBS

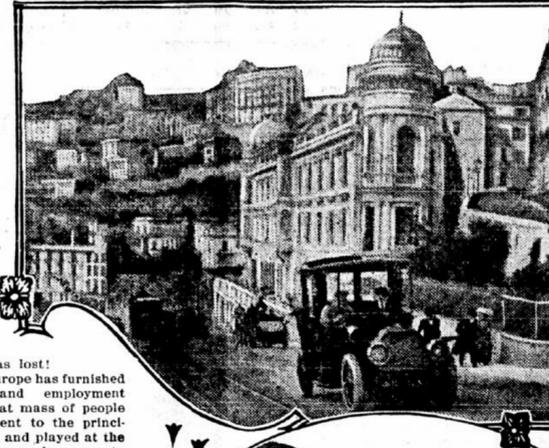
They devoted most of their time to catching or supervising the capture of the disease breeding animals along the river front and in storehouses in other sections of the city. They gave special attention to steamships arriving at the port from countries where the plague had developed.

At certain points along the river front the rat catchers established stations where the city paid five cents



PRINCE OF MONACO

HARD LUCK for MONTE CARLO



AT MONTE CARLO



BAY OF MONACO

MONTE CARLO has lost! The war in Europe has furnished entertainment and employment both for the great mass of people who formerly went to the principality of Monaco and played at the casino. Now Monaco has gone to war itself and the citizens of Monte Carlo are marching under the tricolor of France in the war against the Germans. There was nothing else for the Monte Carloans to do. Prosperity in Monte Carlo depends on crowds, and foreign crowds at that. When the crowds stay away Monte Carlo is in bad straits as she has no money for public improvements. She has no money to pay the salary of the chief ruler, the prince. She has no work for the people.

Monte Carlo is better known than the country in which it is situated. The country is Monaco on the Bay of Monaco. Take a map of Europe and run your fingers along the Mediterranean coast until you come to the boundary of Italy and France. Glance to the westward a short distance and you will find Monaco bay. It is an insignificant bay. When you talk about countries in America you think in terms of big nations like the United States or Brazil. In Europe there are several insignificant independent republics and principalities. Monaco is one of these and Monte Carlo is within Monaco. The casino is in Monte Carlo.

In 1858 Monaco was on the verge of ruin. The people were so poor that the principality was on the verge of surrendering its independence to France. Then Prince Charles thought of the scheme of running a great gambling house—a casino. For a few years the casino did not pay expenses, but the government struggled along. Recently the ruler has turned out to be one of the wealthiest of men. His country has finely paved roads. His citizens can hear the best music. The finest operas in the world come there. Monaco is a delightful winter resort and is the Palm Beach of kings. Americans go there if they have lots of money. No one else need go there for long. Hotel bills are high and tips are always expected.

When the war in Europe broke out all the people of Monaco were looking for a big season at the casino. They were preparing for the usual winter rush, when bang! all Europe was at war. No one came to the casino to gamble. There was no revenue to pay the king or to support the police. When no one came to gamble, no one came to live at the fashionable hotels. When no one came to live at the hotels the importers who brought in food for the guests lost their jobs, the waiters and cooks lost their jobs, the cashiers lost their jobs. With none of the opera or theater, the ushers lost their jobs and more waiters and cooks lost their jobs. The guides lost their jobs and even the undertakers who made it a business to bring in the suicides from the bay lost their jobs.

There always was considerable salvage in suicides. Wealthy men often entered the casino and played. Then they played some more. Eventually they lost because the game is set against the player. When they lost they played harder in an attempt to win back their losses. They lost more. Finally they went out of the casino—broke! There are high rocks all around Monaco bay. When one climbs to the top of the high rocks and jumps off headlong he does not come back—alive. The next thing is a reward, and there is always good money in rewards when the victim is found floating in the bay. Then the undertaker has a job.

Once in a while a gambler, shrewder than the rest, breaks the bank at Monte Carlo, but that is rare. In poker they would say the cards are stacked against him, but at Monte Carlo they play roulette. The roulette wheel is so built that a man has only a minority chance of winning. If the wheel was made any other way there would be no profits to pay the prince's salary and to keep up the police and to contribute to the support of the theater and for public improvements, such as magnificent sea baths.

Monaco is one of the most fortunately situated countries in the whole world. Warm breezes from the Mediterranean come over from the south all through the winter. The high hills to the north cut out the cruel winter blasts. Flowers grow there all the year around. The place is easily accessible by yacht and steamer or over country from Paris. It is a country where the visitor is welcomed with open arms, for indeed it is the visitor who makes the prosperity of the country. The country is built for him. The citizens serve gladly for the money they get in exchange. When there is no war in Europe there is always plenty of entertainment for the visitors. There are sports of all kinds. Aviators, yachtsmen, oarsmen, runners, all athletes come to participate in the great games played there.

This winter there are still games played in Monaco, but the greatest athletes are with the colors. This winter there are still plays in the theaters, but the actors are fighting and the actresses are nurses. Visitors still come, but they are few. Some American tourists are there hoping for the war to end and afraid to go home or stay away. With conditions as they are Monaco declared for war. The people flew to arms in the hopes Germany would be beaten, so the business at Monte Carlo could thrive again.

Now that Monaco, the smallest principality in the world, has declared war on Germany, San Marino is shaking its fist at the Kaiser. San Marino is a dot of 38 square miles in eastern Italy. Its quarrel with Germany is the result of the Kaiser's protest that the San Marino wireless station was intercepting his messages. San Marino, literally, is a mountain and three little villages. Its total population is 11,000. Jefferson City or Moberly would make a more populous nation. It has no railroad, the visitor having to ride four hours in a diligence from Rimini, an Adriatic resort city. The founding of San Marino is somewhat of a myth. The local tradition is that Marinus, a Dalmatian stonecutter, fathered the nation in the fourth century. He was working on a gateway at Rimini. The nearest rock quarry was Mount Titano. As a reward for faithful work Marinus was given the mountain, where he established a refuge for Christians. Since that time San Marino has maintained its independence.

In the seventh or eighth century its monastery was turned into a fort. Many invaders marched by without attacking the republic. For one reason, it was difficult to attack, and for another, it had no wealth to attract the conqueror. Once a pope attempted to collect taxes in the state. San Marino appealed to a judge in Rimini, who held that it was an independent nation and therefore no taxes could be collected. Italy has never tried to incorporate the republic in its realm. True, today, Italy maintains the San Marinese gendarmerie and medical staff, but the republic turns in enough revenue to the kingdom's treasury to recompense it.

San Marino is proud of its claim as the oldest republic. All around its 33 miles of frontier one can see monuments marked "Italy" on one side and "The Republic of San Marino" on the other. But while it claims to be a republic, it is an oligarchy in fact. The government is a grand council of 60 elected for life in equal numbers from the landed proprietors and the bourgeoisie. The council elects its own members when vacancies occur. An inner council of 12 chosen from the 60 forms a kind of a senate. It has two presidents or consuls regent, as they call them. They are elected every six months at a grand public gathering. The main reason for the frequency of these elections is that they are the principal amusement the citizens have.

There is only one level spot in San Marino. That is a plaza in front of the national palace. It is used as a parade ground for San Marino's citizen army of 950 men and 38 officers. San Marino's army is not a professional one. Its soldiers all make their living at some other occupation. Thus the commanding officer of the army is also librarian of the national library and a professor in Belluzzi college. The people generally work in the quarries and do some hillside farming. As the expense of maintaining the government is small, taxes practically amount to nothing. San Marino has a diplomatic force of 11 consuls. Three are in Italy, one in England, one in France and the others in neighboring countries. Their only pay is fees. San Marino once thought it would send a consul to the United States. Not that it needed one here, but it was a happy thought that the largest republic should be represented in the date investigated the matter. They saw a way to

make the venture profitable by having the consul sell lottery tickets. When they learned that lotteries were not allowed in the United States the idea was abandoned. San Marino has some salt mines which it uses to pay the captains regent a salary. The regents have the salt monopoly during their term of office.

Two names are revered in the history of the republic. One is Napoleon, who sent an ambassador to San Marino and guaranteed them independence. Another is Garibaldi, who took refuge there after the Austrian war and came near involving San Marino in a war with the dual monarchy.

Since San Marino's streets all run at some precipitous angle drainage and sewerage is no worry. Nature handles that. Few horses are owned in the republic and in many cases the family cows have to climb down stairways to get their daily pasturing.

Both Monaco and San Marino are part of the group of Italian republics and principalities which maintained their independence until the middle of last century. The other little nations of Germany kept their independence. The little republics and principalities of northern Italy were noted for their thrift and industry.

J. C. L. de Sismondi says in "The Italian Republics": "The naviglio grande" of Milan, which spreads the clear waters of the Ticino over the finest parts of Lombardy, was begun in 1179, resumed in 1257, and terminated a few years afterwards. Men who meditated, and who applied to the arts the fruits of their study, practiced, he says, that skillful agriculture of Lombardy and Tuscany which "became a model to other nations."

He says that the cities, "surrounded with thick walls, terraced and guarded by towers, were for the most part paved with broad flagstones; while the inhabitants of Paris could not stir out of their houses without plunging into the mud. Stone bridges of an elegant and bold architecture were thrown over rivers; aqueducts carried pure water to the fountains. The palace of the pedastar and signorie united strength with majesty. The most admirable of those of Florence, the Palazzo Vecchio, was built in 1298. The Loggia in the same city, the church of Santa Croce, that of Santa Maria del Fiore, with its dome, so admired by Michael Angelo, were begun by the architect Arnolfo, scholar of Nicolas di Pisa, between the years 1284 and 1300.

"The prodigies of the first born of the fine arts multiplied in Italy; a pure taste, boldness and grandeur, struck the eye in all public monuments, and finally reached even private dwellings; while the princes of France, England and Germany, in building their castles, seemed to think only of shelter and defense. Sculpture in marble and bronze soon followed the progress of architecture; in 1300, Andrea di Pisa, son of the architect Nicolas, cast the admirable bronze gates of the Baptistery at Florence; about the same time, Cimabue and Giotto revived the art of painting. Casella music, and Dante gave to Italy his "Divina Commedia," unequalled in succeeding generations. History was written honestly, with scrupulous research, and with graceful simplicity, by Giovanni Villani, and his school; the study of morals and philosophy began; and Italy, ennobled by freedom, enlightened nations, till then sunk in darkness.

"The Republic of Pisa was one of the first to make known to the world the riches and the power which a small state might acquire by the aid of commerce and liberty. Pisa had astonished the shores of the Mediterranean by the number of vessels and galleys that sailed under her flag, by the success she had given the crusaders; by the fear she had inspired at Constantinople, and by the conquest of Sardinia and the Balearic Isles. Pisa was the first to introduce into Tuscany the arts that ennoble wealth; her dome, her baptistry, her leaning tower, and her Campo Santo, which the traveler's eye embraces at one glance, but does not weary of beholding, had been successively built from the year 1063 to the end of the twelfth century. These chefs-d'oeuvre had animated the genius of the Pisans; the great architects of the thirteenth century were, for the most part, pupils of Nicolas di Pisa."

Professor Friedenthal of Berlin has discovered a way to convert straw into food.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Western Dakota Live Stock and Development company, at Lemmon, with a capital of \$25,000.

Mrs. J. W. Glesmer, one of the pioneers of western Sully county, who located near Okoboji in 1883, died at her home at that place following a short illness.

Subpoenas are being issued from United States Marshal Taubman's office for Jurors to try cases on the calendar at the Sioux Falls term of the federal court which opens April 6.

The Albee board of trustees has awarded the contract for the erection of a town hall building. The structure will cost about \$4,000. The work of construction will commence soon.

After twenty-six years' service with the Adams Express company, Richard L. Wood, agent at Aberdeen the past four years, is leaving the service to make his home on his ranch near Ludlow.

A petition is being circulated and liberally signed asking the board of education to call a special election and submit to the voters the proposition of issuing bond for the construction of a new public school building.

Thursday night the Hecla Amador club held its first annual smoker and to say it was a success is putting it mildly. Never in the history of the town was such a number of men gathered for an evening's entertainment.

A 6-year-old Sioux Falls boy retrieved the powder from a cartridge he had taken from a shotgun and then he struck a match to the powder, with painful results. His face was badly burned but his eyes escaped harm.

The Armour band is making the necessary preparations for the season's work. Over thirty applications are in for director. Of these three are being considered and plans are laid for one of the best bands in that part of the state.

Salem high school basketball team defeated Centerville high school by a score of 57 to 15. Centerville is the only team that has defeated the Salem team this year and every effort was made to square the old account and make the record clean.

"The South Dakota state fair will have a far better list of attractions than it has ever before been able to secure," said Secretary C. N. McIlvaine. Art Smith, the aviator, will give two flights each day and a fireworks flight at night. Auto polo will be introduced for the first time. A two-day auto race meet will start the fair.

The annual meeting of the Dell Rapids Old Settlers Association has been held and was a very enjoyable affair. One of the features was a banquet. Brief addresses covering experiences of the pioneer days were made by a number of the old settlers. The association is made up of all residents of Dell Rapids who located here prior to 1897.

Commissioner of School and Public Lands Fred Hepperle and State Auditor Handlin have been in Sioux Falls and completed the appraisal of school lands to be sold April 15. The principal part of the appraisal was done by a field man from the department last fall. All school lands not sold on the date mentioned will be offered for lease the next day.

The night entertainments at the state fair this year will even surpass the record of the past two seasons. Pain's internationally famous fireworks will have chief place on the card, with Art Smith as headliner in sensational night aeroplane flights. Numerous free attractions will be offered in both afternoon and evening programs, including eight famous stellar stars.

M. Plin Beebe, of Ipswich, some time ago offered a prize for the best essay written by school children on "Good Roads Building." In response to this offer he received a large number of essays from children all along the Yellowstone trail and from a large number of well written papers, a winner will be chosen. Twelve of these papers were sent to Aberdeen to H. C. Gooley, secretary of the Commercial club, for grading and they have been looked over and returned to Mr. Beebe. Several of these papers were excellent, but the winner will be announced from Ipswich when all of the papers have been graded.

J. W. Ault, superintendent of the Clark schools the last two years, has tendered his resignation and accepted a similar position at Bryant. The majority of the teachers have also served notice of their intention to leave this spring. The conclusion of their part was reached after it became apparent that the board could make no promises of relief in the crowded condition of the school, which makes good work practically impossible. Every teacher was offered another year's contract with an increase of pay, but they considered the handicap more than offset the difference in salary.

In the post-season basketball game played between Dakota Wesleyan and the Mitchell high quintet, the college athletes won by a margin of 10 points. The final count was 24 to 14 for Wesleyan.

At the annual business meeting of the stockholders of the Clay County Fair association the following officers were re-elected for the coming year: President, O. W. Chaussee; vice president, F. W. Peterson; secretary, Arden Clark; treasurer, C. Christianson. September 7, 8, 9 and 10 next was fixed as the time for the annual county fair.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Pierre for the Black Beaver Fur company at Sioux Falls with a capital of \$50,000.

Last week Joe Wells, of Gary, was taken to Clear Lake to be examined by the sanitary board. It is rumored that an investigation will be made into the affair which, some state, brought the calamity on Mr. Wells. Last week he was in a fight with another man and whether he was insane at the time of the attack or not will probably need to be proven, and the decision will be important to the other party.