Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Die Alliierten gründen ihre Hoffnung auf den endgültigen Sieg ihrer Waffen in der Hauptsache auf das „unerschöpfliche" Menschenmaterial des gewaltigen russischen Reiches. Nach den Aufführungen eines militärischen Sachverständigen in der Vossischen Zeitung werden etwaige Hoffnungen, die auf einen Zusammenbruch Rußlands aus Mangel an Reserven gegründet sind, sich auch niemals erfüllen.

Der Zar hat Menschenmaterial genug zu seiner unumschränkten Verfügung, um den Krieg ins Endlose fortzusetzen, selbst dann wenn die Verluste noch empfindlicher werden als in den letzten 2 Jahren.

Der Sachverständige führt aus: „Beim Beginn des Krieges hatte Rußland 170,000,000 Einwohner. Das heißt, daß die Zahl der Einwohner Rußlands dreimal so groß war als jene Deutschlands. Die jährliche Zunahme der Bevölkerung in Rußland beträgt über 2 Millionen gegen 900,000 in Deutschland. Unter diesen Umständen stehen dem Zaren jedes Jahr über 1,000,000 neue Soldaten zur Verfügung gegen 150,000 in Deutschland.

Mit der enormen Geburtsrate von 47 pro Tausend ist Rußland imstande die Armee auf der gegenwärtigen Stärke für unbegrenzte Zeiten zu halten, selbst wenn es mehr wie eine Million Mann an Toten, Verwundeten und Gefangenen jährlich verlieren sollte. Für Deutschland dagegen bedeutet der Verlust von 1 Million Mann eine gefährliche Schwächung, da nur 150,000 zur Ausfüllung der Lücke vorhanden sind.

In einem Kriege der gegenseitigen Aufreibung würde Deutschlands Stellung aussichtslos sein; doch der gegenwärtige Konflikt wird nicht auf dieser Basis ausgekämpft. Rußland geht trotz seines unerschöpflichen Menschenmaterials viel schneller der Erschöpfung entgegen als Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn und seine eigenen Alliierten, da es nicht die erforderlichen Offiziere rasch genug hervorbringen kann und auch nie fähig sein wird, solches zu können.

„Die Erschöpfung der Mannskraft in Rußland kommt nicht in Frage. Der Zusammenbruch des Kolosses wird aber sicherlich sobald kommen, als England und Frankreich nicht mehr imstande sind die enormen Geldsummen zu beschaffen, welche der Zar nötig hat."

„Dieser Zeitpunkt ist nicht mehr fern. Retrograder Zeitungen gehen etwas ein, daß der letzte Versuch des Finanz-Ministers Bark, eine große Anleihe in London und Paris aufzunehmen ein Fehlschlag war. England und Frankreich bewilligten nur eine Konsolidierung früherer russischer Anleihen und versprachen eine Garantie der Bezahlung des Kriegsmaterials, das den Rußland aus den Ver. Staaten und anderen neutralen Ländern bezogen wird. Der Barbetrag, den Herr Bark erhielt reichte kaum aus für die Depositen, die von den ausländischen Bankiers und Fabrikanten verlangt wurden."

Intere ante Einzelheiten über die „dicke Berthe".

Gewicht des Geschosses, 87 Tonnen.

Gewicht der Fundament-Platte, 57 Tonnen.

Länge des Geschützrohres, 16½ Fuß.

Gewicht des Geschosses, 882 Pfund.

Das Geschütz besteht aus 172 einzelnen Teilen.

Zum Transport sind 12 Eisenbahnwagen nötig.

Ein Mauerwerk oder eine Zementunterlage von 26½ Fuß Tiefe ist zur Aufstellung des Geschützes erforderlich.

Lüftlich wurde aus einer Entfernung von 14 Meilen bombardiert.

Die Sicherheit des Zieles variiert bis zu 19.68 Zoll.

Der erste Schuß setzte 1700 Mann auf; Aktion, der zweite Schuß 2300 Mann.

Namur, Maubeuge erhielten jedes zwei Schuß.

Das Aufsenfort Fay erhielt einen Schuß. Die Montierung des Geschützes erfordert 25 bis 26 Stunden Zeit. Zur Richtung des Geschützes, nachdem bereits die Distanz und die Richtung durch die Benutzung anderer Geschütze festgestellt ist, sind 6 Stunden erforderlich.

Das Geschütz wird von der Bedienungsmannschaft aus einer Entfernung von 915 Fuß abgefeuert. Fenster heißen springen in einer Entfernung von 2½ Meilen.

Jedes Geschoß kostet $2750.

Die Bedienungsmannschaft besteht aus 200 Mann. Die Leute liegen beim Abfeuern des Riesengeschützes auf der Erde und schützen Mund, Augen und Ohren vor den starken Schallwellen durch Ueberziehen einer Klappe über den Kopf.

Es ist Vorsorge getroffen, daß das Geschütz durch eine Explosion zerstört werden kann. Im Fall einer Gefahr ist der leitende Ingenieur dazu verpflichtet.

Diese gewiß äußerst interessanten Angaben geben ein ungefähres Bild über die Furchtbarkeit und Zerstörungskraft dieser Waffe, mit welcher die Feinde gleich zu Beginn des Krieges so unangenehm überrascht wurden. Sie geben aber auch einen Begriff von der Umständlichkeit und den Schwierigkeiten, die erforderlich sind, um dieses Riesengeschütz in Aktion zu bringen.

Schauderhafte Behandlung der Gefangenen in Rußland.

Die New York „Sun" veröffentlicht einen spaltenlangen Artikel über die Mißhandlungen und Entbehrungen, welchen Deutsche, Oesterreicher und Ungarn, die als Zivil- oder Kriegsgefangene in Rußland schmachten, unterworfen sind. Der Artikel, aus der Feder von P. G. McDonell, beginnt mit den Worten: „Sibirien! Welche Gedanken erwachen bei der Erwähnung des Wortes!" Der Verfasser läßt seine Leser nicht im Zweifel darüber, welche Art Gedanken die Nennung dieses Wortes erweckt — Gedanken des Schauders, des Entsetzens.

In Frachtwagen eingepfercht, ohne Schutz gegen die furchtbare Kälte, von Hunger gepeinigt, wurden die armen Wichte in die Einöde geschickt. Mit Kolbenstößen wurden sie durch den Schnee getrieben, wenn ihre erfrorenen Gliedmaßen sie zusammenbrechen ließen. Das Wochen Geld, was sie etwa mitgebracht, wurde ihnen, wie auch die Wertsachen, die sich in ihrem Besitz befunden hatten, abgenommen. Nahrungsmittel waren karg bemessen und wurden überhaupt nur in langen Zwischenräumen gereicht. Bei einer Kälte von zehn Grad Fahrenheit unter Null wurden sie in Scharen ins Freie getrieben, nur mit leichten Nachtgewändern bekleidet, um „auf die Uniformen zu warten" welche ihnen zur Bekleidung geliefert werden sollten. Massenweise erreichten sie ihre Bestimmungsorte in Fäuste, Füße, Ohren und Nasen erfroren, mehr tot als lebendig infolge der Kälte und mangelhaften Ernährung! Das ist die „Zivilisation", deren Triumph die amerikanischen Bestrebungen der Alliierten herbeisehnen.

Die Siegesaussichten der Alliierten.

Ueber die Siegesaussichten der Alliierten äußert sich sehr pessimistisch einer ihrer Freunde, der Amerikaner Barton French aus Chicago. French unterhält an der britischen Front in Flandern ein eigenes Ambulanzkorps für erblindete Soldaten. Vor einigen Wochen ist er vorübergehend nach Chicago zurückgekehrt. Noch wie vor tritt er mit seinen Sympathien auf Seiten der Alliierten, aber an ihren Sieg glaubt er nicht mehr. Deutschland werde siegen, sagte French zu dem Berichterstatter einer Chicagoer Zeitung. Die Franzosen seien davon auch überzeugt, sie machten England verantwortlich, das seine Pflicht nicht getan habe. Er habe mit hohen Beamten im britischen Kriegsministerium gesprochen, und diese hätten offen zugegeben, daß England bald am Ende seiner Weisheit sei. Er kenne französische Führer, die sich mit dem Endsiege Deutschlands völlig abgefunden hätten. In England herrsche eine lähmende Furcht vor einem deutschen Einmarsch. Er sei erstaunt, so schloß French die Unterhaltung, wie flaschmäßig die Ver. Staaten die Siegesaussichten der kämpfenden Völker beurteile.

Canada hat 361,693 Mann unter Waffen.

Ottawa. Nach den veröffentlichten Zahlenangaben hatte Canada am 1. September 361,693 Mann unter Waffen. Während des Monats August wurden 7246 Mann, im Juli 8675, im Juni 10,796 und im Mai 15,090 Mann angeworben. Uebrigens steigen trotz des Krieges die Einnahmen der Dominion, denn sie betrugen während der ersten fünf Monate des laufenden Fiskaljahres $84,000,000 im Vergleich zu $60,000,000 während des entsprechenden Zeitraumes des Vorjahres. Die Ausgaben für öffentliche Arbeiten sind um $2,000,000 heruntergegangen.

Franzosen erschießen Frau wegen Spionage.

Paris. Eine Havas-Depesche aus Marseille meldet die Hinrichtung einer Frau wegen Spionage. Der Nachricht zufolge wurde Felice Piaat auf dem Leuchthaus-Schießstand durch Pulver und Blei hingerichtet, nachdem sie durch den Kriegsrat des fünfzehnten Bezirks der Spionage überführt worden war.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 24

REVIEW.

READING LESSON—II Cor. 4:1-5.4.

GOLDEN TEXT—We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.—II Cor. 4:18.

A map is essential to an understanding of Paul's labors and adventures—especially a present-day map, with its modern names of the places which he visited. It should be used in teaching this lesson, and New Testament history generally.

It will cause the lessons to relate themselves more closely to the world as we now know it. During the past quarter they have extended over a period of about seven years, from approximately A. D. 50 to 57, and are all centered about the life and teaching of Paul. It is difficult to attempt a logical review. A number of lessons have been introduced from the letters of Paul, which are not chronological in the development of the church. It might be well, perhaps, to consider first the leading events in the life of Paul, and second the prominent characteristics of Paul's life as we have had them presented to us, and also to consider six of the cities in which Paul founded churches in Europe, studying their modern names and conditions and looking into the difficulties and dangers which he encountered. In Lesson One we have the record of Paul's untiring activity, and his persistent use of the Scriptures. Every one of his sermons was confirmed by the Word of God. Lesson Two presents his interest in those who were converted in his ministry; also a suggestion as to his unceasing prayerfulness on their behalf. Lesson Three presents his tact and wisdom in preaching the Risen Christ, and his emphasis upon the need of repentance. Lesson Four gives a suggestion of his untiring activity in the midst of great discouragement and in the face of bitter opposition. Lesson Five reveals his persistent determination to know and to preach nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucified. Lesson Six is Paul's panegyric on love as the supreme gift. Lesson Seven is an exposition of the duty and blessedness of cheerful giving. In it is given a new beatitude of Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," which is nowhere else recorded. Lesson Eight, another suggestion as to his courage. Lesson Nine emphasizes humility, compassionate love and a fearless declaration of the whole counsel of God. Lesson Ten presents his forgetfulness of himself and his eagerness to preach Christ even when threatened by an unrestrained mob. Lesson Twelve again presents his forgetfulness of himself, and his eager seizing of every possible opportunity to preach the Lord Jesus.

Turning to the cities that Paul visited, we first encounter Philippi (now in ruins). This is the first city in Europe where there was a Christian church, and it was one which Paul especially loved. Though he was driven from it by a mob, and escaped by means of an angel, yet his letter to that church is a revelation of his feeling toward his first European congregation. Thessalonica, the modern Saloniki in Macedonia, formerly belonged to the Turkish empire in Europe. Here Paul founded a church, consisting of Jews and Greeks. Paul is accused of turning the world upside down, and teaching Jesus to be the Christian's king. For this he was accused of treason against Rome. Two epistles were written to the church in which he does not record any faultfinding. This church has been called the "Church Beautiful." Athens was then, as now, the chief city of Greece, and one of the three most renowned cities in the history of the world. Paul's famous address on Mars hill was treated with great indifference. His stay was short, and never afterwards do we find him showing forth his learning, but ever after he expresses his determination to know nothing save "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (I. Cor. 2:1, 2.) Corinth was a great commercial city. At present the original site is in ruins, but the new Corinth has been built three miles away, and is today a city of approximately 15,000 population. Paul spent a year and a half here, preaching and teaching, and supplemented this with a period of three months of service. It was a worldly and wicked city, and yet Paul here founded his largest church, converted from heathenism.

During this time we have the story of the burning of the books of magic, of the silver shrine of Diana, and of the Ephesian riot which compelled Paul to leave the city.

Paul afterwards revisited the churches he had founded in Europe and about 62 A. D. wrote a letter to the Ephesian churches, some six years after he left them, and while he was a prisoner in Rome.

The journey to Jerusalem, starting from Philippi (now in ruins) where Luke joined Paul with the Gentile church's collection for the poor, is the concluding portion of our lesson.

The DAIRY

FINE INVESTMENT IN CALVES

Writer Tells of Profitable Experience in Buying Up Young Animals—Feed Cost but Little.

Now is the time for farmers who have more hay than they can feed, to buy calves, for they will make a fine investment. At least my experience proves so, says a writer in an exchange. Three years ago we bought 12 calves, as we had more hay than we could use. It was cowpea hay. Usually at this time of the year some farmers have one or two calves for sale for about $10 to $15 each, which is the price we paid for ours. We turned them on pasture, and by the time pasture was gone they were in fair shape, as they were very poor when we bought them. That winter all we fed them was cowpea hay. In spring they were nice, sleek and fat. Then about June and July we bred them to a fine registered Jersey bull. All the calves were part or all Jerseys.

The manure was worth as much as the hay, for it is the best of fertilizers, thus getting a second use out of it in raising a better crop and in building up the farm. Thus we were out the time in feeding the 12, which was not much, as all we had to do was to stuff hay in the mangers twice a day and salt them once a week. Water was plentiful. The next winter we fed them clover and cowpea hay, also corn stover, no grain, and they were in fine shape.

Champion Jersey Cow.

In the spring they had calves, of which we kept the females and sold the males. The calves were worth more than the handling of the cows. Then we had young, fresh cows for sale, which after the sale brought over $50 each. Before selling we bred to our registered Jersey bull, which was one of the best to be had.

CLEANLINESS IS BIG FACTOR

Special Care Should Be Taken to Prevent Meal in Corner of Boxes From Fermenting.

Cleanliness is one of the most important factors in feeding young calves. Clean feeding pails, troughs, and stalls are safeguards against digestive troubles. Milk should be fed only in clean pails, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding. All feed boxes should be kept clean. Special care should be taken to prevent meal from fermenting in the corners of boxes. Fermented or moldy feed will often upset the digestive system of a calf and endanger its life. No more grain should be fed than will be cleaned up in a few minutes. The bedding in calf stalls becomes wet very quickly. The calf should by all means be kept dry, and it is therefore necessary to keep the stalls well bedded at all times.

WATER AND SALT NECESSARY

Important Requisites for Proper Manufacture of Milk, Says South Dakota Professor.

Don't stint your dairy cows on water, if you want them to keep up the milk supply, suggests Prof. C. Larsen of South Dakota State college. He states that the amount of water needed by a dairy cow is in proportion to the amount of milk she gives. The average cow will drink about 75 pounds per day, while some very large milk producers drink 200 pounds per day. The dairy cows should also have free access to salt. The right method of feeding salt is to have a water-tight box 10 or 12 feet long in the yard, raised about two feet from the ground on solid posts. Then put a whole barrel of salt in the box and keep plenty of it there all the time. The cow needs salt not only for her body but for the manufacture of milk.

COMFORT OF COW IMPORTANT

Animal Should Be Made Comfortable and Willing to Part With Her Supply of Milk.

At milking time it is important that the cow be comfortable and contented. She should have consumed at least a portion of her food before the milking begins, so she will have been satisfied and willing to part with her milk.

It is also well that clean, fresh water be offered her before the milking process.

Weigh Carefully These Facts First If You Are Considering School Work

¶ The Business Institute has a better equipment than any other business school in Michigan.

¶ It has a larger faculty of trained, experienced teachers than any other business school in Michigan.

¶ It has a larger enrollment than any other business school in Michigan.

¶ It is the only business school in Detroit occupying an entire building erected for school purposes.

¶ Its resources, according to sworn statements, are more than twice as great as those of any other business school in Detroit.

¶ It is the only business school in Detroit conducting an employment department, with a competent secretary in charge who is especially employed for this work.

¶ The Business Institute is affiliated with the Michigan State Normal College.

¶ It has modern courses of study in both day and evening classes. Personal attention is given to every student.

¶ For further information write for illustrated catalog.

—VISITORS WELCOME—

CLASSES NOW STARTING

Day and Evening Sessions.

The Business Institute

163-169 Cass Avenue, Detroit.

Largest, Best-Equipped Business School in Michigan.

High-Grade Schools also Conducted in Pontiac and Mt. Clemens.

Announcement

We wish to announce that we have recently opened a large, new TIRE store at

582 WOODWARD AVENUE

"Our Policy" will be to give the "Tire Buying Public" the best values in tires to be found anywhere in Detroit."

ARE YOU TIRE-LY SATISFIED If not then—

LOOK

over these values:

30x3	$ 6.50
30x3½	7.50
32x3½	10.50
33x4	13.50
34x4	14.50

Other sizes in proportion.

ALL SIZE TUBES, $1.55.

Meisner Tire & Rubber Co.

(Sam Meisner, Prop.)

582 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Open evenings. Mail orders filled promptly.

They follow the curve of the eye leaving no baziness like the flat lens does.

In each individual case we make sure that both lenses and mountings are really becoming.

W. E. CAMPAU

Optometrist and Optician.

211 Griswold St., Holden Bldg. Detroit.

TORIC LENSES

TODAY While you have a half-hour to spare have your nose corrected and go through the rest of your life looking better. Face book free. Call, phone write.

Blemishes and Imperfections of the Face. All Branches, All Methods.

Pratt-Facial-Institute Detroit

213 Woodward Ave.

Hours, 9 to 7 daily; Sundays 10 to 2. Reduced Summer Rates.

YOUNG OR OLD

We will pay best market prices for all kinds of live poultry

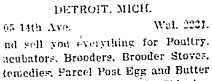
HENRY KEENEN AND SON

DETROIT, MICH.

65 14th Ave. Wal. 2231.

and sell you everything for Poultry. Incubators, Brooders, Brooder Stoves, Remedies, Parcel Post Egg and Butter Boxes, Egg Crates and Shipping Coops, Mash Hoppers, Fountains, Self Feeders and Exercisors, Sprayers etc.

Auto Radiators Repaired



THE VICTORIA CO.

We repair radiators, Lamps and Accessories at reasonable prices.

256 Grand River, Detroit

Repairers of Radiators and Lamps

Quick, Reliable Service

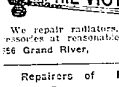
WAYNE

Radiator Works

803 Woodward Av.

Detroit

TYPEWRITERS



All makes, like new $10 up, guaranteed two years. Save 25 to 60 per cent. Oliver, Underwood, Royal, Smith, Remington, etc.

Dean Typewriter Exchange

201 Elks Temple

Detroit.

SPRUNK Engraving Co.

Artists and Engravers.

Journal Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Engraving Dept., Open Day and Night

SAVE MONEY

Our simple, effective system gives twice the mileage at half the cost.

Amer. Double Service Tire Co.

809 Woodward, Detroit.

CORONA

Corona Folding TYPEWRITER weighs 6 lbs. All latest attachments. Indorsed by U. S. government.

CORONA TYPEWRITER SALES CO.

Orpheum Bldg., 27 Lafayette Blvd.

Dept W., Detroit.

To Hold False Teeth In Place Use WILSON'S COREGA

25¢ DRUGGISTS & DENTAL SUPPLY

FREE SAMPLE

COREGA CHEMICAL Co., Cleveland, O.

Bad Outlook for the Angels.

Grandma was very strict with little Neil, making him pick up his playthings and put them away when he was through with them. He was going out to see his dog one day and when grandma called him back he said: "I'll bet the angels will be sorry when you get to heaven, grandma."

Clearly Put.

"You seem to think a great deal of that candidate." "How do you arrive at that conclusion?" asked Senator Sorghum. "Why, you have always supported him." "Yes; but a public man's attitude toward a candidate may be that of the family toward the head of the house. You don't necessarily think any more of a man because you've got to support him."

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Flatbush—"I understand the Eskimos are very keen domino players, and sometimes bet heavily, even putting up their wives and losing them." Mr. Flatbush—"Well, I bet there are a lot of good losers among the Eskimos."—Yonkers Statesman.

Had Been There Before.

The man of great financial prominence had met with an accident. "We'll have to probe," said the doctor. Just at that moment the man recovered consciousness and exclaimed: "If it's a surgical operation go ahead, but if it's another investigation, give me an anesthetic."