

Tägliche Omaha Tribune

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., VAL. J. PETER, President
1511 Howard Str. Telephone TYLER 340 Omaha, Nebraska.

Des Moines, Ia., Branch Office: 407 — 6. Ave.
Eastern and Western Representative
HOWARD C. STORY
1168 Fifth Ave. Bldg., New York
924 Arch Str., Philadelphia
664 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Printed as second-class matter March 14, 1912, at the postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Omaha, Nebr., 24. März 1916.

Wer würde sich freuen?

„Die Omaha Nebraskan“ brachte auf der Frontseite seiner Nummer vom 9. März einen ebenjohannischen Artikel unter der Überschrift „Rejoicing at Berlin“. Wir haben, offen gesagt, unserem Freunde Metcalf einen solchen dummen Ergriff gar nicht zugetraut. Man erfährt nur wieder daraus, wie unsere angelfischen Mitbürger alle Logik, alle Verstand, alle Ueberlegung verliert, sowie es sich um unsere, von England distanzierte auswärtige Politik handelt.

Metcalf stellt 3 „Ist“ auf: 1. Wenn das amerikanische Volk verfehlt, eine entsprechende Vorsehrung für die nationale Verteidigung zu treffen — wo wird die größte Freude herrschen? — Und Metcalf antwortet: In Berlin. — O Richard, nimm den englischen Junker von der Nase, damit du sehen kannst, wie Berlin unter Friedrich dem Großen und London unter Georg dem Dritten uns gegenüber gestanden war. Und von jener Zeit bis heute ist's immer so geblieben. Was für ein Interesse sollte Berlin heute daran haben, ob wir die Hay-Bill oder die Chamberlain-Bill annehmen? Ob wir 100,000 oder 200,000 oder 300,000 Mann aufstellen? Deutschland will nicht herüber und wir können nicht hinüber — das Wasser ist viel zu tief, wie bei den beiden Königskindern, die zu einander nicht kommen konnten. Aber — da ist Kanada. Ein britisches Dominion. Nicht vor unserer Tür. Einladend zum Zutreten. Sollte da London nicht mehr Interesse an unserer Krappzahl haben? Wer würde sich freuen?

Das 2. „Ist“ lautet: Wenn der demokratische Kongreß verfehlt, den Kongreß in seinem Eintreten für die Rechte amerikanischer Bürger zu unterstützen, wo wird der Sieg gefeiert werden? — Und Metcalf antwortet: In Berlin! — Wir stellen die Gegenfrage: Wenn der Präsident nun mit seinem Eintreten für die vermeintlichen Rechte der amerikanischen Bürger (wir haben in einem früheren Artikel diese Rechte als „Nichts“ nachgewiesen) das amerikanische Volk in einen Krieg mit Deutschland treibt, wo würde diese Dummheit mit Kompetenzschall gefeiert werden? — In London! — Und wo würden die Binden und Weisen am bittersten weinen im Falle eines solch blödsinnigen Krieges — blödsinnig, weil unser Land ja niemals angegriffen wurde, blödsinnig, weil vorwiegend Amerikaner, nicht aber verlegte amerikanische Ehre solchen Krieg verurteilt hätten — und den Mann verurteilen, der solches in seinem Sturzmonat ihnen angetan hat? — In Amerika! — Und wo sitzen die dümmlichen Wandfalter, die solche blödsinnige Politik verteidigen? — Freund Metcalf soll man in seiner Redaktionsstube genaue Durchsicht abhalten. — Ach, es ist wirklich ein Jammer, wenn man sehen muß, wie sonst so kluge, geschickte Leute in ihrer angelfischen Vorliebe so — bejodelt werden!

Das 3. „Ist“: Wenn Woodrow Wilson in der Wiederwahl geschlagen wird, wo würde sich die größte Freude offenbaren? — In Berlin! Und wir stellen die Gegenfrage: Wenn Wilson gewinnt, wo würde man sich am meisten freuen? — In London! — Und warum? — Weil Herr Wilson der gefürchtete Diener Englands ist, wie seine Taten deutlich beweisen. Und weil dem so ist, wird sich jeder ehrliche amerikanische Bürger freuen, wenn Wilson ganz gehörig geschlagen wird, denn wir Amerikaner wollen einen amerikanischen Präsidenten.

Und wenn Metcalf am Schluß seines unglücklich erbarmen und unlogischen Artikels das alles, mein lieber Richard Metcalf! Wir sind Amerikaner, was geht uns an, ob Berlin sich freut und London jammernd oder ob Berlin jammernd und London sich freut. Wir haben nur und allein darauf zu sehen, daß unser Land und Volk Grund und Ursache hat, sich zu freuen. Wenn unsere Landwirtschaft, unsere Industrie, unser Handel blühen (leider aber ruiniert durch England!), wenn wir im Frieden uns weiter entwickeln können, dann haben wir Ursache uns zu freuen. Und wenn andere, wie Berlin oder London oder Venedig sich selbstlos an unserem Glück und Wohlstand mitfreuen wollen, so wollen wir nichts dagegen haben.

Das, Freund Metcalf, ist unser amerikanischer Standpunkt, aber der beinige ist absolut britisch und daher unamerikanisch. Und wir würden uns freuen, wenn Freund Metcalf nicht mehr solchen unlogischen Blödsinn schreiben möchte.

Dr. G.

Der Unterschied zwischen Stöcker und Homer!

Von einem Bewohner Council Bluffs ging uns folgende deutsche Uebersetzung eines Artikels an, welchen er der hiesigen dänischen Hochzeitung „Danse Pioneer“ eingeleitet hat und den wir ohne jedes Kommentar hiermit wiedergeben:

Council Bluffs, Iowa, 23. März 1916.

Herr Redakteur:
Mit großem Erstaunen lese ich in dem Danse Pioneer, daß Herr B. Stöcker, demokratischer Kandidat für die Nomination als Gouverneur von Nebraska, nicht nur vorgibt, dänischer Abkunft zu sein, sondern es auch verstanden hat, die Redaktion des Danse Pioneer davon zu überzeugen, daß ihm, als Landsmann, die dänischen Stimmen zufließen sollten.

Zwischen Herrn Stöcker und Homer, dem Dichter des Iliadens, scheint mir ein kleiner Unterschied zu sein. Während sich sieben Städte um die Ehre tritten, der Geburtsort des letzteren zu sein, verhielt man nun, Herrn Stöcker's Geburtsort an drei verschiedenen Stellen geltend zu machen. Im World-Herald liest man, daß er in Hamburg, Kaufmann, geboren sei, im Danse Pioneer erhebt er Anspruch darauf, nahe der schleswig'schen Grenze gebürtig zu sein, und sein Taufschein beweist, daß er in Alsted, Deutschland, das Licht der Welt erblickt habe. Unglücklicher Weise ist die alte Familienliste seit dem Tode Waldemars des Siegers nicht „unter der dänischen Flagge“ gewesen, unglücklicher Weise liegt sie auch weit von „der schleswig'schen Grenze“. Es ist also Gewißheit, wenn der Kandidat behauptet, daß er es „nie gelernt“ oder „sich dessen nie gefahndet“ habe, gebürtiger Däne zu sein. Er ist kein Däne — er ist ein Dänländer.

Aber er bedarf der dänischen Stimmen in der Primärwahl, deshalb erndtet er plötzlich seine „Nationalität“, aus diesem Grunde erndtet er, daß sogar sein Vater als dänischer Patriot gefampt und gebüßt habe. Daß der ältere Stöcker, als Rühmder Bürger, Kaufmann und Untertan des Deutschen Bundes, bei dem Sturm auf die Ruppeler Schanzen am 18. April 1864 für „das alte Danemerk gefampt und gebüßt“ habe, ist, um nicht zu viel zu sagen, nicht wahrheitsgemäß.

Sollte es nicht möglich sein, daß Herrn Stöcker's Bedürfnis ihm in betreff der vaterländischen Kriegsteilnahme gerade so gut einen Strich zieht, als es ihn in Striche zieht, wenn er sich seines Geburtsorts zu erinnern vermag? Wie scheint es vielmehr mit der Wahrheitsliebe übereinzustimmen, wenn man annimmt, daß der ältere Stöcker (welcher ungefähr 1827 geboren wurde) in seiner Jugend im Heere der „Infuranten“ gedient habe, und während des Belagers von Düppel im April 1849 von einer dänischen Kugel getroffen worden sei.

Es ist bedauerlich, einen Mann seines politischen Ehrgeizes wegen derartige unbillige Vorwürfe machen zu sehen. Wenn ich sehe, wie man auf solche Weise die dänischen Stimmen zu fangen versucht, wenn ich derartige Unfairigkeiten und Verleumdungen lese, kommt mir unwillkürlich ein altes Sprichwort in den Sinn: „Was tut der Teufel nicht für Geld, sagte der Junge, als er einen Affen tanzen sah.“

In der Hoffnung, daß diese Zeilen ein belächeltes Klappchen im Danse Pioneer finden mögen, verbleibe ich, mit Hochachtung, Ihr ...

Mr. St. John Gaffney upon the Policy of President Wilson.

Mr. St. John Gaffney, until lately American Consul General in Munich, has given the following interview to the correspondent of the well-known Münchener Nachrichten, who had gone to meet him:

„It is a misfortune for the United States that in these stirring times which furnish an unparalleled opportunity for the unlimited development of America, a man should be at the head of the government who, even though he may have good intentions, by no means possesses the statesmanship necessary for advancing American interests.“

The secret of American failures simply lies in the fact that Wilson is not big enough to meet the situation. No one need impugn his honesty and no one has done so, but in every other way he has painfully disillusioned his best and most faithful political friends. It is known to all that Wilson is a teacher by profession. He was a professor and later on the rector of Princeton University and during this time wrote a number of political essays and books, which by reason of their restraint and cleverness made a strong impression — so that Prof. Wilson was accounted as a political sage. But as soon as he was given an office it became clear that the man of theory was a hopeless failure in practice.

American Sentiment.

When the war began a deep movement went through all America. The statesmanlike duty of Wilson in that hour would have been to give the most careful and wholehearted study to the problem as to what position the United States was to assume in the matter of the world war, so that no one would be harmed and our country benefited as much as possible. In this Wilson has failed. The schoolmaster in him was stronger than the statesman. The thought that he, whose business it had up till then been to teach others, must now himself be taught, was too much for his vanity. For this reason he refused coolly and decisively to accept the least advice respecting the political and commercial necessities. He decided entirely upon his book wisdom and theories, and then one day came out with his famous first declaration of neutrality, which might have served some purpose if the United States had been located in the moon, but not close to the furnaces of the world war. Of course it was impossible to live up to this declaration either in the letter or in the spirit. American trade and American exports could not simply cease to exist simply because it was alleged to be immoral to maintain relations with the belligerent powers. Celestial theories are absolutely futile in such a case, for America belongs to this world and must live with this world.

Took No Advice.

America must progress and therefore can not afford to miss the opportunity afforded by this war. This point was gradually borne in upon President Wilson. So it would have been his duty to see that America derived advantages from all sides and developed along all lines. If this had been his program President Wilson would have obtained the advice of well-informed business men, as to what might be done for America under the circumstances. But it is typical of the mind of Woodrow Wilson that it cannot bring itself to acknowledge that anybody else is capable of instructing the instructor. So he resolved to settle the question of American trade according to his own ideas, and to be guided in this only by „moral principles“ or what he conceives as such. So, like a true pedant, he separated the European powers, so far as they were to be considered in the American trade into the good and the naughty, and concluded that America was to support the „good“, that is England. Wilson has never disguised his preference for all that is English, and he has often said that it was his ambition to spend his last day in Oxford or some other English seat of learning. As for modern Germany he has not the slightest conception of its true nature and has accepted almost wholly the degraded caricature created by English policy.

The Munitions Export.

This one-sidedness of Wilson's has brought it about that the United States has got into a very oblique position in this war and has harmed itself incalculably. At first the Americans did not perceive this and were blinded by the gigantic sums which flowed to America from the English munition orders. But the longer the war has lasted the more Americans have become convinced that the great advantages of these deliveries do not by far suffice to make good the great disadvantages and evils which have befallen almost the entire industries of America through the false policies of Wilson. The opinion grows from day to day, and every day those manufacturers who have nothing to do with war supplies, are growing more dissatisfied and impatient with Wilson. This was specially to be noted as soon as Congress and the Senate resumed session. Bitter complaints poured in from all parts of the United States, and if President Wilson had a little less pedantic vanity and a little more common sense, he would long ago have realized that his policy has resulted in a complete fiasco so far as his own fellow-citizens were concerned. But this insight is strangely lacking in him. He persists in stubbornly maintaining that all that he does must be good and correct, because it proceeds from good intentions and honest convictions.

Wary of Theories.

But gradually the force of facts has shown itself to be stronger than all school knowledge, and so Wilson now finds himself in the difficult position of being forced to recall his one-sided regulations regarding America's export trade, just as he was forced to go back on his first

theoretical declaration of neutrality. Americans demand liberty of trade with Germany and are utterly weary of Wilson's theories and his moral preachments. Up to now those capitalists who look after the war supplies for England have succeeded, especially by means of their bought American newspapers, to counteract the pressure of the other American industries and to reinforce Wilson in his position by copious newspaper articles in which his wisdom is lauded to the heavens. But a change has been noticeable for some time. The interest of American high finance in war deliveries has cooled off remarkably. The reason for this was the wholly unexpected failure of the big Anglo-French loan in America. This failure has convinced American money circles that the trade in war material was no longer so glorious a business as when England was able to pay all bills quickly and smoothly. American financiers are beginning to see that the financial power of England has not got the staying power one had imagined. It is a fact that for a long time Russia has not been obtaining any war material from America, as it is not in a position to pay for these. And American finance does not care to work for Russia on credit. It is the same way with Italy, and in a lesser degree, with France and England. It is known that the Morgan group, now that ready cash from England and France is growing steadily more scarce, is trying to draw American securities from these two countries to America. Whether this attempt will prove successful remains to be seen. At all events American finance shows itself disposed to turn for business to Germany as soon as the possibility for this arises.

The Morgan Interests.

The optimism of Morgan, Junior, the man who inherited the money but not the judgment of his father, has very little support in New York. The Morgan group, of course, is anxious that the trade in munitions should go on and is therefore desirous that the war be prolonged, in case that America be involved in it — so that they may likewise sell arms to it. But the American people will not stand for this. Both Congress and the Senate have left no doubt as to this, there are even definite signs that the committees of the representative body will make their constitutional legal influence felt so far as the conduct of the administration is concerned. The two committees of both houses concerned with foreign affairs are not as I am absolutely in a position to state, in accord with the policy of Wilson. The idea that Wilson is able to shape the policy of America according to his own dictatorial will, an opinion I frequently meet with in Germany, is by no means correct. This would no doubt be to his taste, but he cannot attempt it. Altogether Wilson is by no means in so secure a position as is supposed. Confidence in him is shaken every where and

Re-election Impossible.


Wilson's re-election is absolutely impossible in case he does not completely alter his tactics at the eleventh hour. All the leading politicians and the leading political circles which I came in contact with in America are convinced upon one point — that Wilson has completely spoiled his chances with the voters. He has not only discredited himself, but his entire party. The Democratic party, in case Wilson does not insist upon renomination, wishes to nominate Champ Clark, the present Speaker of Congress. But Clark would have been prepared to accept the nomination a few months ago, has now declared that he will under no circumstances now become a candidate. The defeat of the party, owing to Wilson's attitude, is so absolutely certain that he does not wish to connect his name with its coming failure.

Wilson himself does not appear to know this, or does not wish to know it, for, as is always the case, none so deaf as he who will not hear. He is now travelling all over the country and is furiously agitating for his re-election. He has lately shown a sudden interest in those American manufactures that have nothing to do with munition deliveries — an interest that had been hitherto lacking with him. It appears that he has become convinced that he

Must Alter Policy.

He must change his policy, if he expects people even to listen to him. We know that candidates are always ready to promise all sorts of things in their campaign speeches, but in Wilson's case we must really make an exception, for he would hardly venture to make ten months before election time, promises he might be obliged to fill in a few days or weeks. People in America are pretty thoroughly convinced that the policy of human submission to England has got to come to a stop, and that Wilson, whether he likes it or not, will have to take a firm position against the English interference with American trade. This, of course, would put a stop to his present policy, and he would also find it impossible to carry on his policy of petty spite, something that is innate in his character, and which he put into operation merely because he had blindly adopted the cross English idea that Germany would shortly vanish from the map. And now suddenly without the least possible reason, President Wilson has without any person in America showing any interest in the matter once more brought the „Lusitania“ case to the fore.

I am able emphatically to state that public opinion in America has absolutely nothing to do with his dragging forth of painful old matters, and that neither Congress nor the Senate are disposed to support Wilson in this case. The real truth



DAS alte Cadillac Wort „Steige nur ein und fahre los“ bewahrheitet sich bei dem Acht-Zylinder Auto mehr als je zuvor.

Das Cadillac wurde stets als eine Klasse für sich selbst betrachtet.

Heute, mit seiner Acht-Zylinder Maschine, ist es eine Welt für sich allein.

Es läuft und fährt anders als irgend ein anderes Auto.

CADILLAC COMPANY OF OMAHA
2060 Farnam Str.
Geo. F. Reim, Prä. Douglas 4225

of the matter is that Wilson's injured personal vanity is seeking some outlet. He sees that he is gradually being forced to proceed more sharply against England, and should he do this, he must concede that his policy, as is obvious, has not been the right one. He is struggling to avoid this confession and so in order to justify himself, he is anxious to obtain from the German government a declaration that he was right in the „Lusitania“ case and Germany wrong. He is as eager to be shifted from his former policy on the pious of praise. The English politicians and agents in America are all too well aware that the final settlement of all German-American difficulties would mean the beginning of an anti-English policy in the United States, and so all means are called into play to prevent an understanding. But this attempt will not succeed.

Germany's Policy.

The broad-minded policy of Germany will certainly find ways and means to build this golden bridge of understanding between the two nations, now that so many opportunities offer for winning the gratitude of the American people. All kinds of materials are lacking in America — materials which only Germany could furnish. If these materials could be imported from Germany ere now standing idle could resume work and thousands of American families who are now in distress find employment. A great deal might be accomplished here which would prevent the consequences of the unwise Wilson policy from lasting longer than the policy itself and we all know that Americans are very quick to appreciate friendly advances.

I return to Germany with the firm conviction that a new direction is to be given to American politics and that this will furnish the basis for that closer understanding which is so very necessary. England, of course, will do its utmost to prevent such an understanding, and since it is absolutely unscrupulous in its choice of means, as all the world knows, there will no doubt be many difficulties. The English agents in America have already gently intimated that in case of a rapprochement of America to Germany, England will let the Japanese loose upon us, but threats of that sort usually have the opposite effect with real Americans. I mention these things in order to show that the creating of an understanding between America and Germany is not so simple as the superficial observer might suppose, and that we may congratulate ourselves in having overcome a great number of open and secret difficulties — once this most desirable agreement has been brought about.

Sofort verlangt!

Denkender Geschäftsmann wünscht schönes Zimmer mit oder ohne Frühstück bis 7.30 Uhr morgens, bei einer Privatfamilie, in einem Hause, wo keine anderen Vorkinder sind. Wohnung muß nicht zu weit vom Geschäftszentrum der Stadt gelegen sein. Man adressiere sofort H. E., Omaha Tribune.

Manne auf die Tägliche Tribune, 64.00 das Jahr durch die Post.



Saxon Roadster \$395

Besondere Neuerungen, die jetzt gefunden werden

Dreifache Geschwindigkeit - Transmission. Diese gestattet eine größere Beweglichkeit. Nur die neuen Serien Saxon „Bier“ — unter dem Autos zu weniger als \$400 — haben eine dreifache Geschwindigkeit-Transmission.

Saxon höchste Geschwindigkeit-Motor. Dieser Motor gewohnt weitverbreitetes Lob — als er erfährt — wegen seiner Kraft, Ebenheit, Schmalleit, Vielseitigkeit, Fähigkeit, in allen Lagen schnell abzufahren, und Sparsamkeit im Unterhalt. Er ist seitdem noch weiter entwickelt und verbessert. Zünden Können. Es gibt keine besseren. Vierzig Lueit Anzelleren. Ventilations-Binnschild; Signallampen an der Seite; entfernbare Pedale — alles hoch erwünschte Neuerungen.

Ein prächtiges Messer. Niemand — glauben wir — bezweifelt die Ueberlegenheit des Saxon „Bier“ in Bezug auf Entwurf. Sein Messer bildet eine harmonische Linie. Der Sitz ist 40 Zoll breit, — groß genug für zwei starke Personen und genug Raum für die Beine. Kommen Sie heute und lassen Sie sich dieses schöne Auto zeigen.

NOYES-KILLY MOTOR CO.
2066-68 Farnam Str. Omaha, Neb.

Treiben Sie Ihr FORD vom Sitz an!

Machen Sie einen

Simplex Starter

an Ihrem Auto an.

Nur ein kleiner Zug am Griff und Ihr Motor beginnt. Automatisch „Spark Retard“ verhindert absolut Rückstoß.

Schreiben Sie um Einzelheiten.

Tüchtige Agenten verlangt.

James Phillips & Son Co.
608 Süd 15. Str., Omaha.

Verpflichtet bei Einkäufen die in dieser Zeitung Angegebenen und macht sie darauf aufmerksam!