Tägliche Omaha Tribüne

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., VAL. J. PETER, President
1311 Howard Str. Telephon: TYLER 340 Omaha, Nebraska
Des Moines, Ia., Branch Office: 407—6th Ave.

Preis des Tageblatts: Durch den Träger, per Woche 10c; durch die Post, per Jahr $5.00; einzelne Nummern 2c. — Preis des Wochenblatts: bei strikter Vorausbezahlung, per Jahr $1.50.

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

Omaha, Nebr., Montag, den 15. Januar 1917.

Die Schuldfrage liegt jetzt klar.

Da die Antwortnote der Alliierten tatsächlich als ihre Friedensbedingen mitteilt, daß Deutschland und seine Verbündeten alles herausgeben sollen, was ihre siegreichen Waffen gewonnen haben, und daß darüber hinaus Oesterreich-Ungarn und die Türkei sich freiwillig zerstückeln sollen — die Ententemächte aber alles behalten wollen, was sie jemals im Elsaß besessen, und jetzt an deutschen Kolonien und in Galizien besetzt haben, sowie natürlich Konstantinopel, das die Türkei aufgeben soll — hat das Friedens-Angebot der Zentralmächte nur den Erfolg, den Ententemächten die fromme Maske der Friedlichen vom Gesicht zu reißen, und sie mit ihrer ganzen nackten Raublust als die am Blutvergießen Schuldigen derart bloßzustellen, daß künftig nur noch Idioten von Englands gerechter Sache werden reden dürfen.

Auch der Erfolg, dem Britentum die Maske abgerissen zu haben, ist etwas wert. Wenn gar nichts anderes bezweckt worden wäre, würde die Art und Weise, wie dieser Erfolg erreicht wurde, beweisen, daß die deutsche Staatskunst die britische — die vielgerühmte und vielbewunderte — schlägt, sobald sie auch nur annähernd ihre Methoden und den französischen Lehrsatz anzuwenden gewillt ist: „A corsaire, corsaire et demi".

Aber wir werden uns darüber klar sein müssen, daß man mit Eindrücken auf die öffentliche Meinung der Neutralen den Krieg nicht gewinnt. Wenn die Alliierten ablehnen, so müssen sie etwas haben, wovon sie hoffen, daß es ihnen den Sieg doch noch bringen werde. Es kann sein, daß sie wirklich auf den Erfolg einer neuen Offensive im Frühjahr hoffen, für die sie jetzt die Kräfte sammeln und bei deren Ankündigung britische Staatsmänner so tun, als müßten die Feinde ihnen die Initiative, die Wahl des Zeitpunktes und alles andere überlassen und selber die Hände in den Schoß legen, oder es mag sein, daß sie auf den Erfolg der Aushungerung rechnen. Aber es scheint uns, daß Deutschland mit seinem Rationensystem darauf abzielt, Nahrungsvorräte für ein volles Jahr aufzustapeln, so daß auch der Ausfall einer ganzen Jahresernte es nicht bezwingen könnte. Es ist jedenfalls auffällig, daß nach Erbeutung der rumänischen Vorräte die Sparsamkeit sich zu verdoppeln scheint und mit einer gewissen Geflissentlichkeit der Welt verkündet wird.

Wenn aber die Alliierten nicht wirklich auf Sieg hoffen, auf was warten Sie dann? Auf die Umwandelung der eigenen Industrien, auf die wirtschaftliche Neuorganisation, die sich nur unter Kriegsverhältnissen rasch durchführen läßt, und zu der Lloyd George in seiner Guild Hall-Rede so dringlich aufgerufen hat?

Man muß es abwarten. Und inzwischen auf die Wirkung der immer eindringlicher werdenden Belehrung durch den U-Boot-Krieg hoffen.

Der unbestrafte Bösewicht.

„Lord Grey, der sich ungestört und unbelästigt auf seinen Landsitz zurückgezogen hat, sollte vor einen unparteiischen Gerichtshof zitiert werden. Der arme Teufel, der ein 5-Pfundnote stiehlt, erhält fünf Jahre. Der sogenannte englische Staatsmann, durch dessen Stupidität das Reich an den Rand des Verderbens gebracht ist, der die Ausdehnung des Kampfes, in den er sein Vaterland gestürzt hat, nicht zu ermessen verstand, ein solcher Mann entlastet sich in aller Gemütlichkeit seiner Verantwortlichkeit und verschwindet, während Tausende seiner Landsleute abgeschlachtet werden."

Das sind scharfe Worte. Sie enthalten eine furchtbare, eine vernichtende Anklage gegen den jetzt auch abgetakelten früheren Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten in England. Der erste Gedanke des freundlichen Lesers ist natürlich der, daß es, wenn kein Deutscher, so doch zum mindesten ein begeisterter Freund der deutschen Sache sein müsse, welcher diese Anklage erhebe. Aber er täuscht sich. Der Mann, der eine so unbarmherzige Kritik an Lord Grey übt und seine Bestrafung verlangt für all das entsetzliche Unheil, das er angerichtet hat, ist ein Engländer und zwar ein loyaler und patriotischer Engländer. Es ist Ashmead Bartlett, einer der hervorragendsten militärischen Sachverständigen, die es in England gibt. Er machte seinerzeit als amtlicher Korrespondent die verunglückte Gallipoli-Expedition mit und äußerte sich schon damals sehr scharf über das verfehlte, ungeschickt eingeleitete und noch ungeschickter durchgeführte Unternehmen, das mit einem so schmählichen Fiasko für England endigte. Es ist nicht das erste Mal, daß Lord Grey solche Worte aus englischem Munde hören muß. Schon bald nach dem Ausbruch des Krieges mußte er sich von einem erbitterten Landsmann sagen lassen, daß er und die anderen Anstifter des Krieges an den Laternenpfahl gehörten. Diesen braucht er nicht zu fürchten. Auch dem unparteiischen Gerichtshof, von den Ashmead Bartlett ihn zitiert haben will, wird er vermutlich entgehen. Aber wie will Englands größter und bisher unbestrafter Bösewicht dereinst vor dem unbestechlichen Tribunal der Geschichte bestehen?

Schwaben Verein, Chicago.

Chicago, Weihnachten 1916

Wertes Mitglied!

Bei Beginn der dritten Kriegs-Weihnacht finden wir Chicago mehr denn je zuvor im Zeichen der werktätigen und opferwilligen Menschenliebe. Der eben so erfolgreich abgeschlossene Weihnachtsmarkt und jetzt die allerwärts einsetzende tatkräftige Bewegung für die Ostpreußenhilfe sind dessen Zeugen. Auch der Vorstand des Schwabenvereins erachtete es als seine Pflicht, bei der Uebernahme von Chicagos Kriegspatenschaft für Aufbau der zerstörten Stadt Neidenburg in Ostpreußen die Mithilfe des Schwabenvereins in sichere Aussicht zu stellen. Eine Empfehlung an die Generalversammlung zur Stiftung eines Wohnhauses an jener durch die Russenhorden verwüsteten Stätte durch Uebernahme der Kosten ($1,200) auf die Vereinskasse und ein sofort zu erlassender Aufruf an unsere Mitglieder um persönliche Beiträge zur Errichtung eines oder etlicher weiterer Häuser sind die Schritte, die vom Vorstand zunächst in's Auge gefaßt wurden.

Die unter den Auspizien des Schwabenvereins bis jetzt so erfolgreich verlaufenen drei Sammlungen für Weihnachtsspenden an die Württembergischen Krieger, zu denen ja nur ein verhältnismäßig kleiner Teil unserer Mitgliederschaft beisteuerte und die bis heute den Gesamtbetrag von $8,000 erreichen, lassen uns hoffen und erwarten, daß diese größere, allgemeinere Aufgabe in ebenso erfreulicher Weise gelöst wird.

Die vorbildliche Art und Weise, wie alle größeren Städte und Gauen im alten Vaterlande hierzu ihre Hilfsbereitschaft bezeugen, die doch selbst schon die allerschwersten Opfer zu bringen haben, diese wunderbare Aufopferung muß und wird auch uns Herz und Hand öffnen.

Man wende nicht ein, daß der Anforderungen an uns für Gaben zur Zeit so viele sind. Vergegenwärtigen wir uns die bittere Notlage in jenen Grenzgebieten; die in Trümmern liegenden Heimstätten tausender von Familien, deren Angehörige durch die verrohten Eindringlinge verjagt und verschleppt, ja selbst geschändet und ermordet wurden und wir werden gerne zur Linderung dieser Not und damit zu einem weiteren Denkmal des Schwabenvereins beitragen, das er nicht nur äußerlich in neu geschaffenen Wohnstätten sondern auch in den Herzen der Nachkommen jener früheren allemannischen und rheinischen Siedler der Ostmark sich errichten wird, vielleicht das schönste Denkmal, das man sich überhaupt denken kann, ein Denkmal wahrer Nächsten- und Heimatliebe!

Der Vize-Präsident des Schwabenvereins, Herr Hermann Wollenberger, in Firma Wollenberger & Co., Bankgeschäft, 105 S. La Salle Str., ist vom Vorstand ermächtigt, zur Entgegennahme von Beiträgen und dafür zu bescheinigen. Eine Liste der Geber und Beträge wird der Stiftung beigelegt und seinerzeit veröffentlicht werden.

Für den Vorstand grüßend

Emanuel Call, Präs.
Heinrich Hieber, Sekr.

— Es bezahlt sich, in den „Klassifizierten Anzeigen" der Tribüne zu annonzieren.

FOR AMERICANS TO READ.

HISTORY AND FACTS PUT GUILT OF THE WAR UP TO THE ENTENTE-POWERS.

WHY FRANCE'S BILLIONS WENT TO RUSSIA.

We publish herewith a statement of a prominent German diplomat. The statement, coming from Berlin, was only partly published by the local pro-British press which, we say this again, does not treat its readers fairly and does not give them their mone, s worth. The pro-British press has suppressed, as usually, just those parts of the statement in question, which are vital and convincing, convincing in so far as they conclusively show, that Germany is fighting a defensive war, pure and simple.

Here is Dr. Hammann's statement in full:

Berlin, Jan. 2.—By wireless to Sayville. — The German impression of the entente's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers was reflected today in a statement made to the semi-official overseas news agency by Dr. Hammann, who unth the turn of the year was director of the intelligence department of the foreign office. This comment was not based on the official text of the entente's note, as thus far only the version supplied by the Havas news agency from Paris has been received here.

Dr. Hammann, who collaborated in the important work of the foreign office last month, said that consideration by Germany and her allies of a peace offer dated back as far as October. At that time the intention was entertained of making an honest and sincere attempt to prevent further useless bloodshed. Being asked as to the general impression created by the entente reply, he said: "If I am to express an opinion in a few words, it is this: Instead of taking place around a peace table, the entente's deliberations took place on a judge's chair. Apparently the entente forgot nothing that could possibly influence neutrals against us".

"The point of the accusation, however, to which the largest space is alloted in the entente note, is 'the martyrdom of Belgium'. But if one desires to pass judgment an 'the martyrdom of Belgium', one must speak before hand regarding 'neutral and loyal Belgium', and this Belgium had ceased to exist long before the war. I do not want to speak about the documents which we found in Brussels and which have been published. They can be read by every body. I only wish to single out one point which up to now has not been sufficiently considered—the report made by Baron Greindl, Belgian minister at Berlin, dated Dec. 23, 1911.

"This clearsighted statesman then explained forcibly that already at that time the entente was inspired by nothing but the one thought of encircling Germany from the north. As proof of this, Baron Greindl quoted the outcry started in Paris and London a short time before when the Dutch plan to fortify Flushing had become known. Baron Greindl then said:

"The reason why they wished that the Scheldt remain without defense was not concealed. In this they admitted their purpose to be able to transport an English garrison to Antwerp without hindrance, thus creating in Belgium a basis for operations in the direction of the lower Rhine and Westphalia'.

"Baron Greindl reported that the plan was then changed in such a manner that the English auxiliary army was not to be landed on the Belgian coast but in the adjoining French ports. This same plan of an English landing in order to threaten Germany was equally hinted at as imminent by Lord Roberts during the last Moroccan issue. In such circumstances it most certainly would have been an easy thing for Belgium, after the German question in 1914 (whether Belgium would permit the passage of German troops) to take her armies back to Antwerp and then let the Germans, in protest, march through the country.

"How little such action would have violated the spirit of existing conditions may be understood if one recalls the secret clauses of the treaties of 1831. **In them certain agreements from former times were maintained which reserve, as well to England as to Germany, the right to occupy a Belgian fortress. In 1887 a great English newspaper — if I am not mistaken it was the Standard—still declared that employment on the part of Germany of the right of way through Belgium could not be taken as in violation of Belgian neutrality."**

At this point the interviewer said: "In addition to this question the principle of nationality plays a large part in the answer of the entente. What importance must be attributed to this principle in the present situation?"

In his reply Dr. Hammann emphasized every word he said.

"No nation", declared Herr Hammann, "is better able to understand this principle than the German, for no great civilized nation has suffered so much, has been forced to struggle so greatly, because of being suppressed and dismembered by neighboring races. Equally, no single great nation has less to fear from the application of this principle of nationalities than the German. **Germany would absolutely consent if this principle of nationalities were carried out in Egypt, India, Morocco, Ireland, by the country in power, not to speak of Russia's nationalities.**

"Germany has been brutally treated for centuries by her neighbors despite this principle of nationalities. Yet in 1866, exactly fifty years ago, that is, in the Nikolsburg peace (closing the war between Prussia and Austria) a clause was inserted upon the demand of Napoleon III which left open for the southern German states the conclusion of a separate confederation. The leading but unavowed idea was then to found a new Rhine bund."

"As to the free existence of small nations, Dr. Hammann said:

"This idea, too, has found a very strange illustration during the war. Only a few weeks have elapsed since a leading English minister termed the misfortune of the Rumanians plainly a 'gross blunder'. By this 'blunder' a whole nation has been pushed into misery. Rumania has been dragged into a great war by all sorts of dark machinations.

"And then look at Greece. There the entente has occupied the ports, railroads, cable and postal stations and whole districts of the country, all against the law of nations. There the entente has simply taken what it needed and by blockade and hunger has forced the Greeks to surrender those things which the entente was unable to take."

"What about the reproach that Germany in the decisive week of July (1914) declined the British proposal of a conference and thus made war unavoidable?"

"The proposal for a conference was made July 26 by Grey. The meaning of it was that the delegates of France, Italy and Germany should meet with Grey in conference and try to find a wny out of a difficult situation. The first condition making the holding of such a conference possible should have been that the Russian cabinet declare its consent but it answered July 27 in an evasive manner and referred to conversations with the Austro Hungarian ambassador in St. Petersburg (Petrograd), as having begun under the most favorable auspices.

"The following day Grey agreed to the German proposal that a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg would result in quicker and better action. Thus Grey on July 28 telegraphed to Goschen (British ambassador at Berlin):

"'But as long as there is a prospect of a direct exchange of views between Austria and Russia I should suspend every other suggestion, as I entirely agree that it is the most preferrable method of all'.

"I can only advise every one to read the English blue book, if he wants to be informed about these matters. But to my mind it seems to be altogether wrong to look for the real causes of the war in the events during the last weeks of July, 1914. Then, perhaps, the last impulse for war was given, but the real cause must be found a considerable time before.

"Since the Anglo French treaty of 1904 a complete literature had sprung up in France, in which openly and loudly the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed and everything said in order to suggest to the French the idea of Germany's inferiority. The entente's note points out that at the last peace conference Germany treated the proposition to disarm with distrust. **But Germany knew then pertinently that the proposition was mainly directed against her existence.**

"Russia after the economic regulation that followed the war with Japan had worked with increasing zeal for the preparedness of her army. When Germany employed the surplus of her youth for military service France, in order to surpass us, introduced a three years service, thus sapping her capital of vital national forces. Six months before the beginning of the war the French military specialists published openly discussions regarding the reason for billions and billions of French money streaming into Russia and the conditions under which France had loaned this money. **France had asked in return for her loans the construction of strategical railroads in Russia.**

"In this literature it was explained, with all the circumstances that not Warsaw but Grodno and Kovno would be the base for Russian deployment because from there the Prussian army corps in Koenigsberg and Allenstein could most quickly be rolled up and thus the road to Berlin could be opened.

"In August 1914, the attempt was made at least to make things go this way. And today they want to persuade the nations of the world that Germany prepared herself, not for protection against an aggressive coalition but in order to annihilate France.

The same people who promised to Russia the conquest and possession of Constantinople, are to assert that Germany has aggressive intentions. Of course the conquest of Constantinople, which was announced by Trepoff (the Russian premier) in the Duma, is passed in silence in the entente note, just as they, in a discussion of diplomatic events in July 1914 elegantly slide over the decisive event — that brusque intervention in all attempts at mediation by the Russian mobilization, which was even repeatedly dissuaded by the English ambassador at St. Petersburg."

"Do you think that under these circumstances the moral indignation in the tone of the entente note is sincere?" was asked.

"Most certainly I do" replied Director Hammann with vivacity. "I am of the same opinion as Bernard Shaw and consider the sincerity of this moral indignation as a new instance of the providential harmony between the interests and moral and political ideas of England. We know this moral indignation from history.

When the Prussians and Austrians marched into Schleswig-Holstein, in order to assist their countrymen and fight on the side of the Schleswig-Holstein Irredentists for the independence of the German race, then Lord Palmerston and Lord Shaftsbury in the lower and upper houses manifested the same moral indignation. They also immediately found the same sincere words 'as outrage', 'violence', 'most cowardly' and 'frightful atrocities'.

Sincere was Sir Edward Grey's indignation when on July 29, 1914, he received from the German chancellor the suggestion that Germany, if English neutrality were guaranteed, would enter into an obligation not to aspire to territorial extension at France's cost, also, if Germany were victorious in the war. At that time also Grey declared this proposal as most shameful and the offer of mean (base) traffic at France's expense."

"And the reproaches that the German peace offer contained nothing tangible", was suggested.

"The tangible point" said Dr. Hammann, "was that Germany declared her readiness to communicate her peace conditions in conference with her adversaries. The entente has declined this proposal. To me it seems evident that the entente, when doing this, felt seriously concerned and greatly depressed on account of the impression this refusal of the German peace offer must make on the neutral world.

This is clearly indicated by the tone of the entente note. It is exactly as if the entente were in a certain sense afraid to listen to the conditions of the central powers Are those men who gave to the entente note its particular tone perhaps afraid that these conditions of the central powers are much too sensible and moderate for them before their nations, who long for peace, to undertake the responsibility of declining those individual conditions?

"At all events our adversaries would have acted more frankly if they had flatly and plainly said:

"We will wait because we still hope that we need not negotiate, but can dictate the terms of peace. In order to avoid this awkwerd avowal the entente now takes the attitude of the judge of the world.

"But all that the entente obtains by this proceeding is that its guilt for the continuation of the war unmistakably in the eyes of the whole world is not diminished but increased".

"And what will the central powers reply to this note?" was asked.

Dr. Hammann answered: "I am no more in office; I do not know the official peace plan. But I do know what every German, what every citizen in the countries allied with us feels at this hour—however to such overbearing language there need be no discussion".

Written For Home Consumption.

NOTE OF THE ALLIES UNFAVORABLY COMMENTED ON BY REAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The ridiculous enthusiasm of the provincial press.

Just to show that the opinion of the provincial press on really big matters is without any significance as to the real meaning of the event in question we publish the editorial opinion of a big newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, on the Allies' reply to Germany's peace offer. The little papers, in their denseness and narrowness of mind and in their obstinate eagerness to help England whose agents they are, had it all settled that the Allies' note was the finest piece of diplomacy that ever was written. It came from Paris via London, and things which come that way are always admirable in the eyes of the provincial press which has no opinion of its own unless it is a very foolish one.

The first glance at the Allies' note made it clear to everybody with common sense that it was not a blank refusal and written for home consumption, that it was not a really diplomatic rejoinder and only comparable with the bellowing of an ass who is too weak to kick. It is a new testimony of a mental poverty that our provincial sheets should feel satisfied with this note, which we and many others considered an insult to public intelligence from the beginning.

Following is the editorial of the Tribune:

To America the allies' reply to Germany will appear verbose and even obscure.

One of the greatest international communications of history, it lacks all the lucidity and beauty that characterized America's sublime effort, The Declaration of Independence.

It breathes passion, but it does not speak squarely.

A single sentence would have left its meaning unmistakable. The very length of this document qualifies its apparent meaning.

The literary shortcomings of the document are easily accounted for by the fact that it had to be written in five languages differing in construction and idiom—Russian, Italian, French, Japanese, and English.

Its final form as agreed upon by the conferees was not in English. It may have been in French, or it may have been in Russian. The literal translation resulted in clumsy English.

Clearly the note was written for home consumption and to steel the allied peoples to further trials.....

The note was not addressed to Americans. If that purpose had been in the minds of the framers, they would have expressed themselves in clear English, the construction in Anglo-Saxon, not Latin or Slav. Perhaps it will read better in Spanish. South America may now be more important in international affairs than North America.

The allied diplomats appear to be in accord in purpose, but to have had a hard time in getting the summary of their views on paper.

The awkward conclusion specially mentioning Belgium shows that this paragraph was written after the original note was finished. It was added to please some special interest, probably Belgian. Those who labor under the delusion that this country is seriously considered in the world may think it was directed at American public opinion.

As far as can be read from the language of the note, it means that the governments of the allies are vigorously opposed to peace or peace negotiations at this time, and they are using the answer to Germany's peace overtures to present reasons to their peoples, especially to the continental peoples, for continuing the war.

But we cannot judge finally until the note in the language it was written reaches America and is translated into clear idiomatic English by an interpreter thoroughly conversant with both tongues.

* * *

The following is part of an editorial of the "Boston Journal", another example of a truly great, really independent and American newspaper:

"....As for those bitter American critics who denounce Mr. Wilson for misinterpreting the spirit of the Allies, they are more to be pitied than condemned. They are prejudiced without being informed, they are violently pro-Ally without being in touch with real conditions among the Allies. They prate of the splendid resolve to rescue civilization. Civilization is not being mentioned in the war offices. Territory and national prestige are the great stakes. The individual soldier may be fighting for civilization and justice. His government thinks in more specific terms. The spirit of the people and the spirit of their governments are widely different as to ideals of peace.

That much of the most intemperate American criticism of Wilson comes from the pulpit is unfortunate, but hardly the more impressive. The demand that Germany shall be completely crushed, and that the war shall be continued to the last drop of blood, comes of an almost insane prejudice, and an equally violent commercial greed.

The pitiful part of it is that these mild mannered men of God are only repeating, parrot-like, what has been whispered to them. They are not experienced in international politics. They are woefully ignorant of the depths of empire. They, with their petitions and sermons, are making America a thousand times more ridiculous than as though we suffered merely from diplomatic weakness. Wild-eyed petitioners are undermining the remains of public opinion.

If President Wilson is forced to act as an individual, without regard for the country's wishes and traditions, the fault will lie with these irresponsible scolds who, with prominence enough to make them dangerous, are spouting ideas which cannot claim even the poor authority of British press talk."

* * *

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The Japs have inquired at Washington as to the size of the guns with which they wish to arm their merchantmen which pass through the Panama canal.

It is really too bad that our government, in its eagerness to please England, ever consented to permit the arming of peaceful merchantmen even if for "defensive purposes" only. It would be advisable to have these Japanese guns as small as possible, but Mr. Lansing, in his eagerness to please England, has tied his hands by permitting the "peaceful" merchantmen of the Allies to carry guns that grew in time to a formidable and dangerous size—all for the sake of England.

We knew we would have to suffer some day for having created such a foolish precedent, but the voices of real Americans were lost under the clamoring of those who wanted "war with Germany".

Would it not be advisable to permit Mr. Lansing to retire before he commits any more blunders? We may have to pay very very dearly for the one we are referring to.

"Billy" Sunday, the well known pulpit clown, together with other "Americans" declared himself against peace. Well, we should worry. Billy could'nt fool Boston, and he certainly cannot convince the allies that they are not licked. But, he may succeed in getting some money out of them.

Was ich gesagt habe, habe ich gesagt!

Washington, 13. Jan. — Der amerikanische Botschafter Gerard in Berlin hat das hiesige Staatsdepartement heute drahtlos in Kenntnis gesetzt, daß seine Worte, die er am letzten Samstag gelegentlich eines in Berlin ihm zu Ehren veranstalteten Festmahl gesprochen, in den Depeschen richtig wiedergegeben worden sind. Nach der Meldung der Ueberseeischen Nachrichtenagentur sagte Herr Gerard Folgendes:

„Niemals seit Beginn des Krieges sind die Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten so herzlich gewesen wie jetzt."

Außerdem sagte der Botschafter:

„Zu keiner Zeit seit der Gründung des Deutschen Reiches sind die Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Ver. Staaten besser gewesen, als sie heute sind."

Der Botschafter vermied jede Bezugnahme auf andere Nationen in diesem Zusammenhang und beschränkte sich auf eine Erklärung über die gegenwärtigen freundlichen Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Regierungen. Seine Worte wurden von den meisten Anwesenden mit herzlichem Beiall aufgenommen und wurden auch von den Zeitungen, mit wenigen Ausnahmen, gebilligt. Die Associierte Presse erfährt, daß Gerards Worte auch in den höchsten Kreisen Beifall fanden.

Großer Kunstgenuß!

John McCormack, der bedeutendste Tenor der Gegenwart, am 23. Januar im städtischen Auditorium.

Die Leitung des „Retailer's Concert Course" hat für ihr viertes Konzert, am 23. Januar, John McCormack, den hervorragendsten Tenoristen unserer Zeit, gewonnen. Einer der besten Musikkritiker der Westküste, Redfern Mason, hörte ihn vor einiger Zeit bei einem Konzert in San Francisco und war voll des Lobes über die vorzüglichen Leistungen desselben. John McCormack verfügt nicht nur über eine unvergleichlich volle und klare Stimme und höchstes Kunstempfinden, sondern versteht es auch, die bedrängte Volksseele seines geknechteten Volkes, den Irländern, so recht zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Kein Bewohner Omaha's, der irgendwelches Interesse in der Gesangskunst zu haben gedenkt, sollte sich diesen göttlichen Kunstgenuß entgehen lassen. Reservierte Sitze sind vom kommenden Montag an am Kartenschalter im Auditorium erhältlich.

P. Melchiors & Son.

Herr Peter Melchiors, der bekannte Besitzer der Maschinenwerkstätte an Howard Straße, hat sein Geschäft unter dem Namen P. Melchiors & Son mit einem Kapital von $25,000 inkorporiert. Herr Melchior hat seinem Sohn Fred J. Melchiors, der ihm seit Jahren eine Stütze in dem rasch wachsenden Geschäft war, einen Anteil übergeben, und wird dieser in der Zukunft die aktive Leitung in den Händen haben. Herr Melchiors sr. will sich nach vielen Jahren schwerer Arbeit das Leben verdientermaßen etwas gemütlicher nehmen. Das Geschäft der Firma Melchiors hat in den letzten Jahren einen großen Aufschwung genommen. Sie mußte ein Gebäude nach dem anderen errichten, um den Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. Das kommt daher, weil Herr Melchiors und sein Sohn ihr Geschäft als Maschinisten in gründlichster Weise verstehen. Sie haben das Reparieren von Automobilen zur Spezialität gemacht und in dieser Branche ein stets zunehmendes Geschäft betrieben. Wir wünschen der neuen Firma fortgesetzten Erfolg!

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No. 1.

Von Emma Fornes.

Wie in früheren Jahren „Glidereet", so ist auch besonders jetzt „Bellein" zum Losungswort unserer Frauenwelt geworden in der freien Zeit, die sie ihren Pflichten abgewinnt. Und darin hat sie auch Recht, da man so ohne große Mühe und kosten etwas Schönes und doch zugleich Nützliches für seine Freunde oder sich selbst herstellen kann. Dazu kommt, daß wir als unter Mitgleder unser Buch Miladys Lingerie von Emma Fornes zur Hilfe. Außer 20 verschiedenen neuesten Mustern von Kissen oder Sachs sind sehr niedliche leichtanzufertigende Muster von Schals, Pantoffeln, Deckchen, Handtaschen, Häubchen und Nützlichkeiten darin enthalten, welche ohne Frage großen Beifall finden werden. Sämmtlichen Sie nicht mit der Bestellung dieser neuesten Ausgabe.

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Tägliche Omaha Tribüne,
1311 Howard Str. Omaha, Nebr.

Carey Cleaning Co. Webster 392.