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Appelliert an den
Präsidenten, den
Frieden zu wahren!

Laßt ohne jeden Verzug von Euch hören,
denn die Kriegsheizer schweigen nicht
und dehnen ihre Propaganda
systematisch über das
ganze Land aus!

Der Präsident hat den Kongreß auf den 2. April zur Extra-
sion einberufen. Alle Kräfte im Lande, die auf die Kriegserklärung
hinarbeiten, werden von dieser Stunde an noch mehr Voll-
dampf aufsetzen, um den Kongreß zu überzeugen, daß Krieg des
Volkes Wille sei. Von den Handlangern Wall Streets und der Waf-
fenindustrien geht das aus. Wie es betrieben wird, sieht man an dem
Bericht über die Sitzung des Union League Clubs von New York,
dessen Vorgehen man in allen großen Städten systematisch nach-
ahmt, wie bewiesen durch die Haltung unseres Commercial Clubs
und anderer hiesiger Vereinigungen.

Unter diesen Umständen wird es dringend notwendig, daß
jeder Einzelne, der gegen den Krieg ist, immer erneut seinen Kon-
greßvertretern wie dem Präsidenten sein Verlangen nach Frieden
kundgibt und auch Persönlichkeiten wie den Senatoren Norris,
Stone und La Follette seine Zustimmung ausspricht. Es gibt einer-
seits Hunderte und Tausende von Millionen an Geld und dem
Lande vielleicht Zehntausende von Menschenleben kosten wird.

Und niemand soll sich einbilden, daß er, wenn im Zusammen-
hang mit der Kriegpropaganda das vorgeschlagene Heeresgesetz
durchgepeitscht werden wird, instande sein werde, zu entscheiden, ob
er sein Blut für England und Wall Street wird vergießen wollen
oder nicht. In der Vorlage, die im Hause des Kongresses angenom-
men wurde, die aber gegen den Einspruch La Follettes im Senat
unter den alten Regeln nicht zur Abstimmung kommen konnte, kann
der Präsident die Aushebung für den Kriegsdienst verfügen, wenn
sich nicht genug Freiwillige finden. Und das Gesetz wird durchge-
peitscht werden, wenn es zur Kriegserklärung oder auch nur zur aus-
drücklichen Ermächtigung zur bewaffneten Neutralität, mit fogenanntem
bewaffneten Schutz unserer, den Engländern Konterbande zu-
führenden Schiffe kommt.

Konterbande unter ausdrücklicher Mithilfe der Regierung
einem Kriegführenden zuzuführen, ist eine offenkundige Kriegshand-
lung. Und mindestens dazu soll die Ermächtigung nachgefordert wer-
den. Es ist eine Aenderung der bestehenden, auf Krieg und Neutralität
sich beziehenden Gesetze während des Krieges, zu Ungunsten eines
Kriegführenden. Und die Noten des Staats-Departements haben
gerade das mehrfach als „unneutrale und unfreundliche Handlung“
bezeichnet.

Aber wenn Wall Street es verlangt, wird alles, was gegen
England ein Verbrechen wäre, Pflicht nationaler Ehre, wenn es
gegen Deutschland angewendet wird. Alles um der Sicherheit der
angelegten Blutgelder und um der Profite willen, welche die mit
Wall Street verbundene Waffenindustrie aus großen Rüstungen zu
ziehen hofft.

Wenn Wall Street das im Kongreß durchsetzen kann, dann sind
wir keine Republik mehr, sondern eine Plutokratie, beherrscht nach
Morgans Gebot.

In einer Unterredung mit einem unserer Nebraskaer Kon-
greßleute sagte dieser frei und offen, daß in seinem Distrikt vier
Fünftel der stimmgebenden Bürger gegen den Krieg seien. Das
übrige Fünftel jedoch beherrscht die Presse und die Geschäfts-
interessen und nützt diese Machtstellung in raffinierter Weise zur
Kriegsheze aus. Die Minderheit hat die überwältigende Mehrheit
zum Schweigen gebracht.

Der gleiche Kongreßmann sagte ferner, daß Präsident Wilson
die Geschichte der Nation in der Hand halte. Fordere er in seiner
Botschaft keinen Krieg, würde die Mehrheit im Kongreß erleichtert
aufatmen und Gott danken. Fordere er jedoch Krieg, so sei er inner-
halb 24 Stunden und zwar ohne jeglichen Rückhalt formell erklärt.

Die Friedensfreunde sollten deshalb unverzüglich in Briefen
und Depeschen an den Präsidenten Wilson appellieren, den Frieden
zu wahren. Wer sich nicht imstande fühlt, einen solchen Brief aufzu-
setzen, nehme die Hilfe eines federgewandten Freundes in Anspruch.

Geistliche jeglicher Konfession, von denen man doch annehmen
muß, daß sie alle in solchen Sachen gewandt sind, sollten sich im
Namen der christlichen Nächstenliebe sofort an den Präsidenten wen-
den und ihn in ersten und dringenden Worten ersuchen, uns nicht in
den Völkermord Europas hineinzudrängen.

Ein Appell an den Präsidenten ist das letzte Friedensmittel, das
wir haben. Das Gewissen jedes friedliebenden Bürgers zwingt ihn
dazu, dieses Mittel anzuwenden. Man schreibe oder telegraphiere
heute noch an den Präsidenten den Frieden zu wahren.

Geschriebener Briefe sind schließlich die
teuersten, da sie Ihre Augen ver-
herben. Schreiben Sie Dr. Weiland,
Fremont, Neb. Seine Preise sind
mäßig.

John Bull muß gerettet werden.

Ein trefflicher Beobachter der Zeitläufe schreibt der Täglichen Omaha
Tribüne einen Brief, den wir für den besten Zeitartikel halten, weshalb
ihm an dieser Stelle Platz gegeben ist:

Es kommt ja allmählich heraus, was ich vor zwei Jahren (in der
Tribüne) geäußert habe, nämlich, daß man sich nicht vorstellen sollte, daß
man in Washington gar nicht wünschte, daß sich Deutschland so be-
nehme, daß man seinen Grund zur Klage habe. Man will Krieg, damit
Deutschland in dem Vorführen unterliege, um den Alliierten zum Siege
zu verhelfen, nicht um amerikanischer Interessen willen. John Bull soll
um jeden Preis freigehalten sein oder wenigstens gerettet werden; die Angeli-
schen sollen um jeden Preis gerettet werden und auch ferner die Welt
regieren. Wäre die U-Bootfrage nicht entstanden, so hätte man andere
Gründe gegen Deutschland gesucht und gefunden; nur um den Preis der
zugekauften Niederlage hätte Deutschland vor Amerika Ruhe
gehabt. Wenn man daher sagt, Wilson wollte immer den Frieden, so
heißt das nur: Wilson hoffte und arbeitete immer darauf hin, daß
Deutschland besiegt werden und sich besiegte erkläre, ohne das aktive Ein-
greifen Amerikas nötig zu machen. Dies scheint ihm jetzt nicht mehr
möglich. Daher sein Krieg. Nur ein Narr—and das ist Wilson nicht—
sollte erwarten, daß man auf Krieg zielende, auf Tötung und
Selbstmord Deutschlands vom Anfang des Krieges an spekulierende
Politik „Working for Peace and Keeping Us Out of War“ bedeuten könne.
Das ist eben das Gemeine und Gäßliche, daß man die wahre Absicht mit
dem Mantel der Feindseligkeit und Lüge bedeckt und diese Frage dem dummen
Volke vorhält und sagt: „Se kept Us Out of War!“ Sie werden
sehen, sobald der Lang anfangt, wird man die Maske fast ganz fallen
lassen, den amerikanischen Interessen wird nicht mehr die Rede sein, und
auch der Dünne wird dann lernen, was sowohl die Verhängnisse unter
den nicht Eingeweihten als auch der hohe Jirfel der Eingeweihten immer
sagen, daß es sich nur darum handelt, den Alliierten zu helfen.
Sprach doch der Beamte Harding gleich von der Billion
Dollar, die wir gleich den Alliierten leihen sollten. Wilson, die
Anplomanen und die stiftlichen Geldsäcke wollen den Krieg, daher wird er
kommen; die regieren, das dumme Volk schreit Hurra! und blutet und
stirbt.“

WHY CONDEMN GERMANY WHEN ENGLAND IS TO BLAME?

A note in the True Voice of 16th Inst. makes it clear that its author
disapproves the sinking of Belgian Relief shipments from our shores by
the German submarine. Other professors of Christianity see the work of
the submarine through other eyes, and think that the Belgian Relief Ship
like all others afloat on forbidden seas, and hurtful to the Kaiser's cause,
should heed the warning to keep away or suffer the promised consequences.
To say that the object of these shipments is pure Christian charity is only
to deceive the thoughtless and superficial reader of daily paper headlines.
No, the chief object is far less praiseworthy. It is to emphasize German
cruelty as spread by Bryce's calumnious pamphlets, and to impress perma-
nently on the minds of millions a prejudice against those whom Eng-
land hopes to destroy. It will be easier to kill Teutonic prestige and crush
the Central Powers from Europe's map (as Grey and others promised to
do) after all the world has thoroughly learned to abhor the German name.

Again and again the Kaiser sought to open the Belgian factories as
being the chief support of the population and the foundation of their
prosperity. Every required guarantee was given that they would be operated
under Belgian control and solely for Belgian benefit. This wise and
prudent plan could inflict no wound on Belgian pride as it promised the
conquered kingdom all necessities of life as a reward for their own labor
just as these were earned by honest toil before the war began. To make
German rule more odious England increased Belgian misery by excluding
all importations and especially by shutting out cotton the chief and indis-
pensable food of the factories. This illegal exclusion is chargeable to
Great Britain, and Belgian beggary and stomachal troubles are among its
inevitable consequences.

Another remedy for evils was found in the promised pay of labor
beyond the German boundary. The supply was continuous and unlimited,
and the measure of compensation more generous than labor had before
enjoyed. Even where there was no war, the Irishman for ages, to pay a
grinding rent, and even tithes to a useless man-made Church, crossed the
sea to British harvestfields to gain wherewith to secure his family against
tyrannical eviction, while Anglo-Saxon charity, now so irrepresible, con-
tinued to look at the victimized Hibernian, unmoved, without sympathy, and
even unconcerned.

Why does the Anglo-American Press Conspiracy so often conceal the
truth? Why train our innocent American minds to pardon all British
transgression, while the lesser faults of hostile hands are outrageously
exaggerated? From the very first the starvation of women and children
of the Central Powers was the lawless Ally plan. From German, as well
as from adjacent neutral ports foodstuffs were rightly excluded. Children's
wants were no longer supplied from dairies beyond the sea, while the
wounded forsook of the Kaiser's kind could no longer share our Red Cross
medical aid. Without any doubt these unwarranted restrictions snuffed out
countless lives of old and young throughout the Central Empire. Eng-
lands injunction to keep away from German ports is strictly and silently
obeyed. We have all along been willing to injure Germany by denying
them necessary food and medicine, and right or wrong, what England
does seems good enough for us.

J. B. F.

Krieg, um fremde Schulden zu be-
zahlen.

Herr Harding, Gouverneur der
Bundes-Regierungsbeförderung, läßt
ja die Sache sehr offen aus dem
Munde: Wir sollen den Alliierten den
Preis des amerikanischen Volkes,
das keine Steuerkraft, zunächst in
der Höhe von 1000 Millionen Dol-
lars zur Verfügung stellen, damit sie
ihnen vorzuziehenden Frieden zu schließen
brauchen. Mit anderen Worten,
das amerikanische Volk soll die kriegerischen
und französischen Kriegsaufgaben
bezahlen, damit die britisch-französischen
Schuldenscheine im Besitz ameri-
kanischer Kapitalisten gesichert wer-
den.

Man weiß der Steuerzahler doch
ganzens, wie der von ihm bezahlte
Patriotismus ausfällt. Er
verlangt um das Recht,
die Schulden bezahlen zu dür-

fenntlich schuldig befunden worden,
dies Bombenattentat verübt zu ha-
ben und die Todesstrafe wurde über
ihn ausgesprochen. Cochrane sagt,
Mooney sei das Opfer eines Komplotts
und seine Ueberführung ein
Recht auf die Gerechtigkeit. Cochrane
war Mooney's Verteidiger.

Wichtige Notiz!

Man schide 10c in Silber oder
Briefmarken für unseren neuen
Frühjahr- und Sommer-Katalog, der
über 550 Abbildungen enthält für
Frauen, junge Mädchen und Kinder
nebst einem eingehenden und er-
hellenden Artikel über das Kleider-
wesen, auch einige Winke für Stiche
zum Nähen sind enthalten. (30 Illu-
strationen) Alle von großem Wert.

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Wittern Dept.,
1311 Howard Str., Omaha, Neb.

Billige Preisen sind schließlich die
teuersten, da sie Ihre Augen ver-
herben. Schreiben Sie Dr. Weiland,
Fremont, Neb. Seine Preise sind
mäßig.

Interessante gefordert.
März, 25. — Briefe
in der berühmten Redner und
fordern leisten in einer
100 Menschen bezeugten
Ankündigung, daß die Reize
des „Banten-Kontakts“ der
amerikanischen Presse
Thomas Mooney in de-

UNDER BRITISH COERCION
PRESIDENT WILSON'S HANDFORCED BY THREAT-
ENING ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

The President has held a very
sainted opinion of the English. Who
will blame him? Did not even the
German Ambassador, Count Bern-
storff, confess to the same esteem,
Frank Harris, Editor of Pearson's
Magazine, tells in the April number of
his periodical (page 292) that the
Ambassador told him: "Only the
English could ever have cured me of
my love of them."

We sometimes wonder if it must
not be the same with the president.
He certainly has testified to his
admiration of everything English.
His books on history are full of it,
he even has expressed the hope
here, that some day, the after-
results of the "Boston Tea Party",
which retarded Anglo-Saxon world
domination would be overcome by
close political co-operation of the U.
S. and Great Britain to that end.

We may well believe that Mr. Wil-
son fervently hoped the time for the
realization of that hope had come,
when this war began. We may well
believe that he evered upon his
whole political career with the
knowledge, that he might be called
upon, to further that end, and in the
hope that he would be able to do it,
that he consented to his candidacy
for Governor of New Jersey in the
hope that his incumbency of that
office would bring him in the Presi-
dency at the critical time. That
"Col. Harvey of "My dear North-
cliffe" fame, selected and groomed
him for just that purpose, as related
in "Collier's Weekly" some months
ago, with his full knowledge of what
his purpose was. Col. Harvey
selected Woodrow Wilson because
Mr. Wilson's historical writings
proved that he would be pro-English
by conviction.

But conviction rests on the way
you look at things. And things may
look very different in theory and in
practice. And even in practice they
may resemble that beautiful theory,
when only a fine surface is visible.
But your beautiful theory may all be
shattered, if put to test under
stressful and trying circumstances.
The president has lived 57 years on
theory, and 2 years and 8 months on
practical experience of what close
political cooperation means in the
British conception.

And what has this experience been?
It was America and her president,

Woodrow Wilson, under British dis-
tation; it was America and her
president under threats and coercion.
It was America and her president,
Woodrow Wilson, pressed into sub-
mission, put to such indignities as
England choose to impose, and more
than that, to commit very un-
pleasant, aye, not always highly
honorable acts which England
demanded.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the
United States of America, was not
only expected to permit England to
steal our mails, forwarded by and
under the obligation of his govern-
ment, to deliver them to the authori-
ties of the country where the
addressee lived, but he also had to
accept some of the stolen letters
back, with the order to proceed
against the senders. And our gov-
ernment had to obey that command.
There are many other humiliating
experiences which we have had
during the last 2 1/2 years, but none
more so, than this.

Mr. Wilson is a man of very high-
strung personality. A man of the
highest intelligence. A man who
prefers to dictate than to obey, and
to resist than to submit. Very
sensitive about himself. His office
is the most exalted one imaginable.
The upholding of its dignity depends
on the man, who occupies it. It
seems hardly imaginable, that a man
of Mr. Wilson's personal qualities
should and could have remained the
admirer of Anglo-Saxon world domi-
nation in close cooperation of Great
Britain and the U. S., which he was
when he took his office.

We will never believe that a Presi-
dent of the United States consented
to all that for the sake of a theory,
but that he had to do it because of
a great danger, which the country
was not prepared successfully to
meet.

And we believe that danger to be
Japan. Japan has all this time been
and is in the position to attack us
as the ally of England. If we did
not submit—and if we go to war—to
attack us because we are
hampered by such war.

But apparently there are a good
many Americans who have not been
cured of their love for England yet,
and have not had enough of the
humiliation imposed on the nation.

A PLEA FOR PEACE AND FAIRNESS BY
A CITIZEN OF ENGLISH ANCESTRY.

It now looks as if the Govern-
ment were determined to have war
with Germany. If left to the people
there would not be war, for you
may travel where you will and
everywhere you hear the common
people express themselves they are
against war.

But the President has determined
to place the Government in a po-
sition which will compel Congress to
declare war.

When it comes — e may expect to
hear more about hyphenated citizens
and I hope no German-American
will say what a young man of Ger-
man descent said to me, in semi-
serious and trying circumstances.
He said: "My name is German,
but I was born in this country." Let
every German born citizen remem-
ber — this is still the land of the
free; and let every American born
man or boy remember he has reason
to be proud of the land where his
parents were born, whether Ger-
man, English, French, or Austria-

I venerate the land of my an-
cestors—England. From her and
her history our Revolutionary sires
imbibed the spirit of liberty. She
produced a Chatham, a Pitt, a Glad-
stone, a Shakespeare, a Milton and
a host of others who brought to
England her glory. Is there any
reason why one of German birth
or German parentage should not be
proud of the land that produced the
most talented of all monarchs—
Frederick the Great, and which gave
to the world a Bismarck, a
Stein, a Goethe, a Schiller, a Luther
and a host of other great men?

We are now all Americans, but
we can love both fatherlands, and
the more sincerely we love them,
the greater should be the effort of
every German and Austria to keep
them friends.

That great Frenchman Victor
Hugo, in writing his "History of a
Crime," and of an Italian who was
fighting behind the barricades in the
streets of Paris when Louis Napo-
leon overthrew the French Republic,
declared: "Every true-hearted man
in this century has two fatherlands
—the Rome of the Pap and the
Paris of the Present."

And so in this century every true-
hearted man may have two father-
lands and love them both and wish
to keep them friends. It is only the
thoughtless and ignorant or those
whose material or political interests
will be enhanced by war who wish
it. And when you hear a man talk-
ing loudly about his patriotism you
may be assured he belongs to one
of these classes.

The thoughtful citizen, conscious
of his loyalty and good citizenship,
does not talk of his love of country
any more than he talks of his love
of parent or wife or child. He ex-
pects others to believe he loves
them and so he walks the path of
citizenship, conscious of his loyalty
and affection and believing he does
not have to renounce his love for
the land of his birth in order to
have an affection for the land of his
adoption.

Americans generally have a
friendly feeling for France, because
she aided us in the Revolutionary
war, and they should have, notwith-

standing the motive of Louis XVI
and his ministers was to strike Eng-
land a blow and cripple her. But
they do not know that England's
Prime Minister, Lord North, had
made arrangements with Catherine
of Russia to send her half-savage
hordes to America to assist in over-
coming the Revolution, and that
Frederick the Great, through his in-
fluence with Catherine, broke up
that arrangement, and when Lord
North made his bargain with the
Landgraf of Hesse-Cassel and other
petty German princes, it was the
Great Frederick who denounced the
bargains as scandalous, and when-
ever the unfortunate hirelings had
occasion to march through his
dominions he levied toll upon them,
seized a part of them and put them
in his own armies—saying: "They
have been sold as cattle, and there-
fore, I am entitled to exact toll."

Furthermore, it is known that
many of the Hessians deserted and
fought with the Americans and
afterward became American citizens.
Generally these facts are not
known, but it is known that it was
German soldiers who contributed so
greatly to the saving of the Union
in the Civil war, and not Frenches
nor Englishmen, who sympathized
which permitted Confederate cruisers
to be constructed and manned in her
ports, and it was France which put
Maximilian in the seat of Emperor
in Mexico, knowing she was disre-
garding the Monroe Doctrine.

Intelligent Americans know these
facts, and knowing them, give credit
to the great German race, and want
to keep the German nation for our
friend.

I fully appreciate that Americans,
living in the Southern States, whose
ancestry fought for the Confederacy
should not feel as Northerners do, and
in conversation with Southerners,
who now control the political forces
of the country, I have heard several
give as reason why they are against
Germany: "Had it not been for the
Germans in the Civil War we would
have whipped the North." They may
be right, they may be wrong, I
sure it is that the thousands of the
German born who came to our
shores to make the United States
their home did much to overthrow
the Confederacy.

To these political forces in the
South is added the great money
power of the North, under the
leadership of J. P. Morgan, and this
combination is going to bring the
two countries into war. In this
situation let every true lover of this
country stand firm in the belief that
whatever may be America's faults,
whatever be her weakness, whatever
curse she may be under because of
politics and the power of J. P. Mor-
gan and his subsidized newspapers
and newspaper writers, this is still
the land of the free.

And, remember, it is in times like
these that little men come to the
surface and talk the most. Love the
country of your adoption, but never
renounce nor be ashamed of the
country of your birth or that of
your ancestry.

L. E. Howard,
March, 26, 1917.