

# Tägliche Omaha Tribune

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## Was sie nicht alles wollen!

Angeführt der fürchtbaren Brügel, die loben die Italiener von den Desterreichern und Ungarn, die Franzosen von den Deutschen bei Verdun besiegten, müdet einen der Bericht des Florenzer Korrespondenten der Chicagoer „Daily News“ über die Bedingungen, unter denen die Alliierten Frieden zu schließen bereit sind, recht amüsant wie eine Fastnachtsgehung an.

Hier der Bericht: „Som 26. bis 27. April 1915 fand die Konferenz der vier großen Nationen England, Frankreich, Russland und Italien in Paris statt. Die Vertreter derselben, Asquith, Briand, Sonnino und Sonnino, einigten sich auf eine Allianz, die 14 Jahre bis 1. Mai 1929 dauern sollte. Sie einigten sich ferner auf folgende Friedensbedingungen: Deutschland tritt gewisse Teile von Schleswig an Dänemark ab. Belgien geht an England zurück. Belgien wird wieder hergestellt, annektiert Luxemburg und noch ein bischen Territorium an der Ostgrenze. Frankreich erhält Elsass-Lothringen. Deutschland gibt alles, was früher zu Polen gehörte, an das neue Polen zurück. Preußen muß den alten Deutschen Bund wiederherstellen und auf alle Vorherrschaft verzichten. Die deutsch-sprechenden Desterreicher geben an diesen Bund über. Osterreich-Ungarn wird beseitigt und durch ein einziges Reich ersetzt. Italien nimmt sich davon, was es noch Verlangen nach, und wird zum Oberherrscher an der Adria. Serbien nimmt sich Croatien, Bosnien, Herzegowina und Süd-Ungarn; Böhmen wird selbständig. Polen wird autonom unter russischer Kontrolle (sonderbare Autonomie!) und dehnt sich auf Galizien, Bukowina und Nord-Ungarn aus. Finnland wird auch selbständig (ähnlich wie Polen). Estland und Lettland werden auch selbständig (ähnlich wie Polen). Rumänien wird auch selbständig und dranhängt, geht an Italien. Der Rest von Kleinasien geht an einen griechischen Prinzen. Syrien und Palästina geht an Frankreich. Arabien bleibt unter der Kontrolle von England, das auch Mesopotamien freundschaftlich in seine schützende Arme nimmt. Die Türkei verbleibt von der Landkarte, denn Russland wird Konstantinopel erhalten und damit den Traum Peter des Großen in Erfüllung sehen. Japan darf Kiautschau behalten. Der Rest der deutschen Kolonien teilen sich England und Frankreich brüderlich.“

Das ist bloß alles, was sie wollen. Freilich fehlt der Korrespondent der „Daily News“ etwas mißtrauisch hinzu: „Bleibst würde an diesen etwas kharistischen Bedingungen allerlei geändert werden, wenn die amerikanische Intervention in Afrika tritt. Auch müßten die Alliierten, um diese Pläne ausführen zu können, erst mehr Siege über die Zentralmächte erringen haben.“

Wir find ganz derselben Meinung. Erst müssen elliche Siege kommen. Aber woher nehmen und nicht fehlen? — Mit diesen Siegen geht es den Alliierten genau so, wie England mit seinen Rekruten: Sie wollen nicht kommen. Und wie es uns hierzulande wohl auch mit unserer vergrößerten Armee gehen wird. Auf dem Papier stehen soviel Soldaten mehr jetzt, aber wo find sie in Wirklichkeit?

Nebrigens muß den Herren Asquith, Briand, Sonnino und Sonnino bei der Formulierung dieser famosen Friedensbedingungen selber etwas blümezer zu Worte gewesen sein, denn sie verpflichteten sich gleich auf ganze 14 Jahre für dieses Programm. Das ist ein bischen lang. Aber was lange währt, wird endlich gut, denken diese Herren vielleicht. Aber irren sie menschlich.

Der „Daily News“ Korrespondent schaut am Schlusse seines erheiternden Berichtes aus dem sonnigen Florenz verückt in die Zukunft: „Soll diese 4 Mächte stark genug sind, diese Pläne auszuführen, dann werden wir zwei große Mächte, Osterreich-Ungarn und die Türkei, auf immer verschwinden sehen. Polen erhält sich strahlend. Böhmen gewinnt seine alte Unabhängigkeit wieder, Belgien wird ein großer „Rufferstaat“, Frankreich erhält seine alte Liebe zurück, rückt bis an den Aethia und gewinnt drei Millionen Bevölkerung, die es zu bringen gebraucht. Preußen rückt auf die Stufe eines kleinen Fürstentums wieder herab, auf der es vordem mal war, England aber wird der Generalmeister der ganzen Welt.“ — Surreal, Vittorial! Wenn nur das Wörtchen „Wenn“ nicht wäre!

Was aber aus Amerika wird bei dieser Abrechnung, verheißt der berückelte Seher. Die Ver. Staaten sollten doch auch einen gehörigen Pögen von der Deute abbekommen für ihre famose Neutralität und Munitionshilfe. Aber was der Korrespondent schamhaft verschweigt, scheint uns um so deutlicher: Amerika wird einfach auch wieder, was es einst war, nämlich Kolonie von England, dann ist alles in Ordnung.

Dr. G.

## Sür Briten und Idioten!

Die „sehr energische“ Protestnote der Administration nach London ist einen geschätzten Publico von Amerika wenigstens in ihrem als die wichtigsten Teile erachteten Teilen zugänglich geworden. Die lassen sich wieder in zwei verschiedene Abteilungen trennen. Eine, die den Briten Freude machen wird, und eine andere, die ihnen totaler Schmutz, Wut und Schmutz sein wird.

Der für des „Kings“ Regierung erfreuliche Teil ist die Mitteilung, daß die amerikanische Administration die Verabbarung der Post um Afrika, Ostasien und ähnliche Wertverhandlungen zu den berechtigten Eigentümlichkeiten der britischen Kriegführung rechnet, obgleich die Post nach allen internationalen Verträgen überhaupt nicht beraubt werden darf.

Der wichtige Teil ist die Ankündigung, daß im übrigen „nur eine radikale Aenderung des jetzigen britischen und französischer Vorgehens, so daß die Ver. Staaten ihre vollen Rechte als neutrale Macht zurückerhalten, die Washingtoner Regierung zufriedustellen werde.“

England fühlt sich sicher im Bewußtsein, daß diese Worte nur gefallen sind mit Rücksicht auf die amerikanische Wahlkampagne; sicher im Bewußtsein, daß es in seinem Vorkopf eine Persönlichkeit in Washington hat, die dort dieselbe Rolle spielt, wie die britischen „Rebellen“ an den Höfen der indischen Kaiserhöfe; sicher im Bewußtsein, daß es einen der schönsten Arbitrationsverträge mit Washington besitzt, die die Uebernahme von Streitfragen, über die man sich nicht einigen mag, einer Kommission überweisen, die ein Jahr Zeit hat, darüber zu verhandeln, ehe es zu Feindseligkeiten kommen darf, und daß Herr Wilson noch nicht einmal diese Ueberweisung in Aussicht gestellt hat. England weiß, daß Herr Wilson teils aus eigener Vorliebe für England, teils auf Grund des gebelmen mündlichen Vertrages die Briten in jeder Weise in ihrer Kriegführung unterstützen will, ob amerikanischer Handel oder was sonst dabei zugrunde geht, ob Americas Bevölkerung Kriegspreise für Fleisch zahlen und in Leinwandherren herumlauern muß, statt in Lederhosen; ob wir in hohen Preisen die Kriegskosten mitbezahlen oder nicht. Es weiß, daß Herr Wilson das einzige Mittel, das sofort helfen würde und nicht gegen den Geheimvertrag verstoßen kann, nicht anwenden will, daß es das Ausfuhrverbot von Kriegsmaterial an die Kriegführenden.

Solange Herr Wilson in seinen Reden nach England das nicht tut, find sie für die Reize. Und können höchstens Idioten im eigenen Lande lauschen, wobei, wegen der Wahlausstellungen, von der britischen Staatshalterchaft in Amerika lebhaft gehofft wird, daß sie recht viele finden werden.

Som Tag geübt, Der 40jährige Franz Cota, ein Angestellter der Viehhöfe, wurde heute früh, als er von der Arbeit heimkehrte, südlich des 3. Strahe Waidtits von einem Zug erfasst und gegen eine Mauer geschleudert. Er fand auf der Stelle den Tod. Der Verunglückte war verheiratet, doch lebte seine Familie in Polen.

# ON THE GREAT WAR

By RUPERT BEAUMONT, Montgomery, Ala.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It is proposed to cover the subject of the present conflict in the following articles or divisions: The Sources of our Information, England, Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Turkey, The Balkans, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Japan, America, The Neutral Countries, The Principles of War, Military Operations, The Effects of the War on Commerce and Civilization. The present issue deals with the first two sections, and touches the other divisions only where it is unavoidable owing to the subject matter belonging to more than one part.

We know many Americans are actually neutral in thought and speech, but we feel that pro-English virus has been given to the press in many cities until it is impossible to obtain a fair hearing for the Germans. Not being so inclined to politics as the English, the Germans did not at the beginning of the war start a press campaign, which the English did, but rested their cause upon right and justice. Right and justice could obtain no hearing because the London censor decreed not. Yet there are in America at least thirty millions of Germans, their descendants, and sympathizers, that deserve some consideration at the hands of editors, who up to the summer of 1914, did not especially love the English. I assume that the Irish as a body favor Germany.

An attempt has been made to avoid technical phraseology. Social and economic conditions are cited when they are the underlying cause of a given action or movement. Such anomalies as the Allied notes to Montenegro on the occupation of Skutari, and the bitter sacrifices of Russia and France while England takes her ease as the protagonist of the war, are explained.

## SOURCES OF OUR INFORMATION

Opinion in America is subject to swift change, especially in international affairs. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, all the good people on the Pacific coast were wildly in favor of the Japanese. In a few short years they were on the other side of the fence, trying to lynch the Japs. The mass of the people, not knowing much history outside of United States annals, and not much of that, readily follow whatever the reporters choose to feed them on. Naturally we get much from England by way of Jamestown and Plymouth. Our language as defined in English dictionaries, our literature buttressed by the immortal Shakespeare, our law interpreted by the brilliant Blackstone, influence our opinion. There are many other causes why London ideas should permeate this continent. Financial connections, the many marriages between wealthy Americans and members of the British aristocracy, British ownership of American railroad and newspaper stocks, and government bonds, the habits and customs derived from the English through the Puritans, the „friendly“ relations established by London for Washington when the British began to fear the Americans would soon seize Canada, the teaching of English history in American high-schools, the Rhodes scholarships, the proximity of Canada, the propaganda of British lectures and press agents, all have had their influence in forming American opinion. Not the least of the causes of anti-German feeling is the ignorance of the American people touching the machinery of government and its *modus operandi* of the German empire. That „imperialism“ can develop a system by which order, regularity, honesty and economy of administration can be exhibited to the shame of democratic disorder, irregularity, dishonesty, and extravagance, is incomprehensible. We are so used to politics subverting every good of the masses that we can't imagine any other system. One government seeks the good of the nation by concentrating the powers of the state, the other believes that state is best governed which is least governed. The former is good for a densely populated land, the latter for a sparsely inhabited territory. What is good for Saxony or Manhattan will hardly suit Arizona.

There being a large German and German population in the United States, reading German papers and European history, some of us do not take all the London news without a grain of salt. Some of us see the fine Machiavellian hand of Asquith.

## ENGLAND

When the Great Armada was defeated the rest of the world passed from Spain to England. Spanish arrogance in lording the wave became English arrogance, which the victories of La Hogue, Trafalgar and Copenhagen have sustained. At the treaty of Ghent, the Americans were content to receive peace without having the causes of the war of 1812 touched upon. The English may still search American vessels, and do. Be not ashamed. All nations have been taught that Britannia rules the wave. The wide waters of the ocean are a British lake which other nations are permitted to navigate by the courtesy of the English cabinet. British navalism is one of the causes of the war. British navalism follows the policy that the English navy must be as strong as the navies of any two other countries combined. It is only possible because a grinding taxation of the people of India supplies the necessary money, the sinews of war. When the Germans began to create a modern navy to protect their rising commerce, the British had to increase their pace both in taxing and in building. The latter were not pleased. Churchill has worked with feverish activity for four years, (three years in preparing for this war, one year in war), to bring the British navy up to its present state of efficiency. Primarily intended to protect Great Britain from invasion, this navy is now used to guard the enormous merchant marine lying the British flag in all parts of the world. Not knowing with whom she may go to war, and being able to defy on the sea any two of the leading naval powers, England establishes rules for the government of shipping which all the world must obey. America does not dare to buy and then protect the idle German ships in New York harbor, to use them in the South American trade, for fear of displeasing England.

The British merchant marine makes London the financial center of the globe.

The British have waged many small wars with many inferior races and nations for the purpose of seizing the commercial gates of the world. What matter that you possess the bank of the river if I hold the bridgehead? What care I that you have the hinterland if I hold the port which supplies it with the articles of commerce. Britain makes a showing of generosity by not grabbing everything at once. She hides her time until she shall be able to organize the natives of the ports to attack the hereditary of the hinterland. She supplies the gold and the officers. The natives heed that the rising sun may ever greet the union jack. A score of subject nations breed for the sole purpose of supplying men, women and children to find gold for the British trader. The native is protected only as he is useful to commerce.

Commercial greed is characteristic of the British. It was the cause of all their coalitions against Napoleon. Yet so conservative are the islanders they will not change their methods to meet modern conditions until forced to do so by a diminished volume of trade. Japan and Germany make their commercial high-schools an important part of their educational systems. The English in a haphazard way follow suit. Their consular reports study trade conditions, and consult to his government, which immediately informs all manufacturers and merchants that an observance of some little frill will increase the volume of commerce. The British consul may do likewise, but he does not do it as scientifically, nor as effectively. It may be remarked in passing that an American consul will not do what he can get out of doing. An American consul is in a haphazard way following suit. The German consul invites you to tea or lunch, a German consul gets down to the real business of helping you to solve your problems. So German trade increases by leaps and bounds, and the British sulk thereat. A German is fully two or three years younger than a corresponding Englishman when he becomes an effective factor in work or business. Peace spelled irretrievable disaster to British trade supremacy. Hence Asquith urges Russia to start the war, Asquith and Grey are the evil geniuses of England, with Churchill a close third.

That British trade is for the British nation is an illusion. It is for the upper classes, the rich, the aristocrats. There is no country in all the world, outside of England's Asiatic holdings, where the contrast of wealth and pauperism is more marked. The aristocratic government of free England has produced the horrible London slums. The lowest of the English classes is only equalled by the Chinese beggar, or the Hindostan pariah. Economic liberty in England is not for the masses of the nation, and sad to relate, this is one of our inheritances from the mother country. No government can be called good that is not mostly concerned in uplifting the masses of the people. A government that caters to the rich alone is bad. The plant is more important than a flower, for other flowers will form in due time. The gilded aristocracy of England is grand to look upon, but it could be exterminated and then reproduced in a single generation from stock chosen in Whitechapel. Civilization does not consist in magnificent palaces and parks for the rich, while the common people must be herded in hovels, but in what the traveler first notes in merry England. Let us pity the land that copies England's economic idealism.

The political liberty lauded in English literature was also for the upper classes, the nobles and the gentry. The English have gradually brought themselves to believe that without themselves Liberty would have perished from the earth. They form a mutual admiration society, which, by repeating to each other certain tales about English liberty, has come to believe those stories to be true. Yet Perfidious Albion from Toulon to Waterloo fought to destroy the liberties created by the French revolution, and at the Congress of Vienna complacently smiled to see Finland and Poland put in chains as the price of England retaining her share of the loot. The middle class in England did not know the meaning of liberty until 1832, when the rotten boroughs were ousted. Much of the enmity England has always expressed for the United States was simply the hatred of a wealthy aristocracy for the masses striving to obtain a just measure of political and economic freedom. Did England hear the shriek of Freedom when Kosciuszko fell?

The English would have helped divide the United States during the Civil War, but for fear the North would get Canada, and all subsequent friendship they have shown for this country has been dictated by the sole fact that IT IS THE DESTINY OF THE UNITED STATES TO ANNEX CANADA. The empire would like the republic to be true. Yet Perfidious Albion from Toulon to Waterloo fought to destroy the liberties created by the French revolution, and at the Congress of Vienna complacently smiled to see Finland and Poland put in chains as the price of England retaining her share of the loot. The middle class in England did not know the meaning of liberty until 1832, when the rotten boroughs were ousted. Much of the enmity England has always expressed for the United States was simply the hatred of a wealthy aristocracy for the masses striving to obtain a just measure of political and economic freedom. Did England hear the shriek of Freedom when Kosciuszko fell?

Who has not heard of and despised the *rois fainçants*? Who has not hated the *mayors of the palace*? The powerless kings of England have been formed upon the former, while the all-powerful premiers have imitated the latter. Asquith directs the king to visit a hospital, to „inspect“ troops, to „deliver“ an address, to sign a paper, to „make“ war. The do-nothing king obediently complies. Parliament is likewise blindfolded, led to the brink of the precipice, and then pushed over the edge. By whom? The mayor of the palace and his cabinet. Who would be such a king? What sane nation can stand such a government? If the English had any sense of humor they could see their light little is the scene of some strange doings. A short time ago Ulster was openly preparing for rebellion, storing arms and munitions, drilling recruits. There was talk of disciplining the king. With a bomb in one hand and a torch in the other, wild viragos were destroying the finest fruits of civilization in the name of „votes for women.“ The discontent of the half-fed and ignorant working classes was manifested in strikes of a magnitude and character that threatened with famine the entire kingdom. That ulcerated sore, the slums of London, is typical of a government by wealth. In time of peace, the people bleed in factory and mine that their rulers may fatten, and war brings them no relief but a speedier death. If the workmen of England only knew it, they would have greater economic liberty under German rule than they will ever know under the scepter of their premier. Whatever measures to ameliorate the condition of the working classes the government has adopted of late years have been copied from Germany. There is an expenditure of plenty of oratory and empty theory about the lower orders, just as there is in this country about reform of the barbarous convict system, compensation to workmen for injuries, and curbing of child labor, but it all ends in smoke. The motto of the politicians seems to be: „The working class be damned.“ The masses in England do not know what the war is about, and while the aristocracy is eager, the middle class is indifferent, and the lower class divided. In order to meet strikes and to avoid the political consequences of imposing martial law, the workmen are held down by the Munitions Act, and the employers are controlled by the Commanding Bill, the principles of which do not apply to the food, clothing, and fuel of the poor. The first is Russian despotism, the second is state socialism, but by changing the names, the cabinet preserves the ancient and honorable liberties of England. Public opinion is throttled. Parliamentary government is at an end. These bills, be it noted, are always in favor of the proprietors, the wealthy. Their principles do not apply to the wants of the masses. War only affords the capitalists an added opportunity to make huge profits out of the food, clothing, and fuel of the workman and his family, which neces-

sities have doubled in price since the war began. If the seas are clear of the enemy's ships, the ship-owners increase freight-rates from one-hundred to five-hundred per cent. The workman pays the bill. That the war is unpopular with a great many people in England cannot be doubted when it is necessary to employ indirect compulsion and yellow advertising to obtain recruits, and to form a coalition cabinet in order to have any government at all.

## BELGIUM

Many Americans are under the impression that England went to war on account of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, but the people in England don't think so. Many treaties have been broken since 1839 without causing war. One might as justly say Europe went to war for the purpose of teaching Americans geography. Violation of Neutrality is one of England's most successful stunts. Watch what she'll do to the Netherlands if her Allies ever get to the point where they can cross the Rhine. Belgium was already on the side of the English before war was declared. She was an English pawn, pledged to admit British troops in case of a war with Germany. English sympathy for Belgium is about the same as the sympathy of the wolf for the sheep. When England chooses she will send her fleet into the harbor of any neutral nation, as she did in 1801 at Copenhagen, and in 1914 in Chilean waters. The song about Belgian neutrality was sung mainly to allure American consuls whose sentimentality is greater than their wisdom. Under international law as interpreted by English jurists England is today holding up millions of dollars worth of Scandinavian and American products. We cannot see. The South may go bankrupt. We are blind. Cotton is seized as openly as it would be were there war between the United States and England. We are dumb. The administration ignores the protests of the meat-packers and the cotton growers. Yet if this policy of permitting England to control our cotton continues, the South faces ruin, and if meat and wheat shipped to neutral countries by American merchants may be seized on the high seas, other great industries face disaster. The normal state of neutral trade should not be interrupted because England happens to be at war. In the meantime, such is the international law framed by the English for England through the centuries, the American government is leading itself openly to the support of the Allies by converting the New England shops into British arsenals, superintended by ex-United States Army officers, graduates of West Point, and who are in turn superintended by British army officers who are sent here to see that the output is maintained as to quality and quantity.

Also, for fear of twisting the lion's tail, Americans are prevented from purchasing German ships now in American waters, which ships would be the means of this country getting its needed South American trade. Why? Because England so wills it. We make money by hypocritically citing an English-made law applicable to the sale of munitions by neutral money whose every dollar drips with gore; and we cite another English-made law to show why we cannot purchase those idle ships with which to make money honestly, money whose every dollar would work for the civilization of the South American continent and the cementing of ties of friendship between states of the Pan-American Union which states are very suspicious of us, and dislike us much, now. Truly, we must have some „entangling alliances“ somewhere, if we are not free to work out our own destiny. This is the gift of the British aristocracy to America. Is it to be wondered at that London is trying to tie up American capital in British war-loans which will never be redeemed?

Let us not forget what England would have done to us in 1863 if the Russian fleets had not been stationed in New York and San Francisco harbors. Had she divided us yesterday, she would subdivide us today, and rule us tomorrow. She ruins one section by cheapening its cotton below the cost of production, and dupes the other into furnishing her with munitions to carry out her nefarious purpose, while she hamstringing the future commerce of forty-eight states by preventing Americans from buying ships where they please. Not only should the United States bring Britannia to account, but it should be done in conjunction with the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Argentina, and Chile, which suffer as much as we do for England is the enemy of all the world when it comes to a question of rights on the high seas.

(To be continued.)

— Erläut. Hausherr (etwa): „So ein einfaches Mittagessen... und doch hat's eine Stunde länger gedauert als sonst?“  
Köchin: „Ja, alle vier Beckelien und die gnädige Frau haben aber auch heute mitgeholfen.“

— Unterhaltung. Junge Frau A.: Aber, Emmi, immer so allein am Abend zu Hause, das muß auch doch schrecklich langweilig werden.  
— Reibet machen Leute Richter (zum Stroch, der einen Baden bestohlen hat): „Was haben Sie zu Ihrer Verteidigung zu sagen?“  
Gauter: „Herr Richter, die Reibder lagen so verlodend da und pökelten mir so gut, daß ich mir sagte, jetzt ist der Augenblick gekommen, wo aus ihr wieder ein ordentlicher Mensch werden kann!“

— Reibbahn — Jbhll. Reibbahnbesitzer: Na, Rollege, schon dienstfrei? Du kommst doch sonst erst immer über 'ne halbe Stunde später an!  
Rotomotivführer: Ja, wir haben halt heute vergessen, in Dingsdorf die Wagen hinter die Maschine zu toppeln, und da sind wir halt ohne Laß viel fixer amastommen!

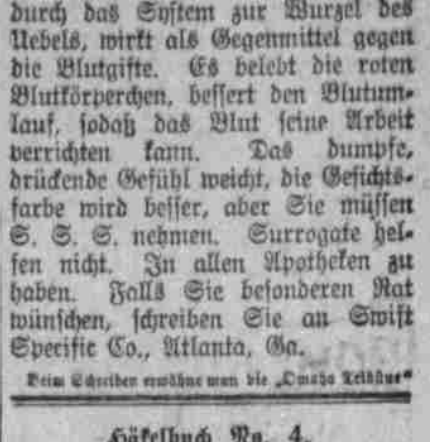
## Pickel und Hautausschläge Gefahrzeichen schlechten Blutes

Erstes Zeichen von Winterkrankung.

Pickel, schuppige, juckende Haut, brennende Empfindungen, und Ekzeme sind unheilbare Zeichen schlechten, unreinen und geschwächten Blutes. Die Krankheit mag seit Ihrer Geburt im Blut gelegen haben, aber einerlei, wie sie entstanden, Sie müssen sie durch das Blut heilen. Sie müssen seit 50 Jahren, gebrauchen, wenn Sie gesund werden wollen. Nichts reinigt besser das System als dieses. S. S. S. bringt direkt durch das System zur Wurzel des Übels, wirkt als Gegenmittel gegen die Blutgifte. Es belebt die roten Blutkörperchen, bessert den Blutumlauf, sodass das Blut seine Arbeit verrichten kann. Das dumpfe, drückende Gefühl weicht, die Gesichtsfarbe wird besser, aber Sie müssen S. S. S. nehmen. Surrogate helfen nicht. In allen Apotheken zu haben. Falls Sie bedenklichen Rat wünschen, schreiben Sie an Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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