

Mobilizing — For What?

By William Kennedy.

(From "Issue and Events".)

One might think that the congressmen who have just returned from the two-and-a-half National Conventions recently held had run into a big job in Washington about the Mexican situation. But that is a false impression. Congress is by this time entirely too well trained to commit the impudence of interfering in those major affairs of state which Woodrow Wilson is running personally. When Congress is called on to ratify whatever Woodrow Wilson is doing, whenever he gets it done, Congress will play the part of echo to perfection; but till then it would be the height of bad form to attempt to fulfill the functions of a National Legislature, just because an antiquated document called the Constitution says that it should perform such a function. The President would scowl, the newspapers would howl, and the people don't seem to give a darn—so what's the use? Besides, there is enough to do passing appropriation bills.

And so Congress is almost silent; a little speech now and then, a vain effort on the floor or in committee to get a resolution acted on—the Works Resolution or the McLemore Mexican Resolution—and that is all; while our soldiers die in Mexico, and our militia is called out—for some mysterious reason, by no means certainly connected with the Mexican situation.

No ordinary mortal can give a clear, connected guess at the truth of the Mexican situation. It is a mystery, and there are many things to be suspected which it is not pleasant to suspect. Back of the public show there are mighty forces at work. There are forces which smell of oil—the oil which is so necessary to the English Navy. There are forces with the grime of the mines about them. There are English forces, Wall Street forces, Japanese forces. Men who know Mexican and Border conditions assert that, despite the almost divinely high-minded words of the Administration, it has long been the intention to proceed by sure steps to the annexation of a large part of Northern Mexico. Congressmen will tell you that the anxiety of the Administration to recognize Carranza, appoint an Ambassador to him and maintain him in power, has been due to the need of a recognized government which, at the right time, can agree to the sale of a part of its territory and its people. This would be a more genteel way than to roughly go in and take what is wanted. Or again it is surmised that the recognition of Carranza was to give every appearance of an intention to leave the Mexican nation alone, while at the same time American money paid Villa and other bandits to raid our borders and create a situation which would move by irresistible steps to intervention; all the while preserving that atmosphere of infinitely incomparable sanctity without which the Wilson Administration would be only as other men; and, like a certain character in the Bible, the Wilson Administration thanks God daily that it is not like other men.

It is certain that some terrible forces, some great, world-moving, mysterious, irresponsible forces, playing behind the veil, are using human lives, with utter callousness, as pawns in a heartless game. The detestation of humanity will be theirs some day when secrets are disclosed; would that we could be sure that punishment would be theirs also, but who ever suffered a just punishment for the theft and oppression of India and Egypt? It is certain, as scores of press despatches show, that the majority of the people of Mexico are disposed to act like perfectly civilized human beings toward Americans. The despatches, showing that they have the air of unconscious authenticity, while there is a mysterious haziness about the accounts of anti-American riots and dangers. To be sure, bandits are still committing murders; but who investigates them? And why are they not suppressed either by the American army or the Carranzista forces, either of which are perfectly able to do the job? What a suspicious friendship obtains between the Carranza officials and the American officers and consuls along the border and in the interior

of Mexico? If they were engaged in perfect co-operation in a long-drawn-out but accurately played game, they could not do better. Could anyone suspect that Don Venustiano Carranza is ready to send his people, inflamed with the belief that their country is being foully attacked, into battle at the right moment, and, when the game is up, depart for Spain or "that gay Paree," with a trunkful of money and the halo of a martyr?

Well, it seems that the invasion must really come. After all, the Mexican people are politically incompetent; if they were not, none of these strange doings could be done. We can at least justify our actions on the score of racial superiority; we acted on that basis in 1846. Only for decency's sake, let us from this moment stop condemning Austria for her firm course of chastisement against Serbia. Let us try to make this bloody adventure purge us, at least, of some hypocrisy! California, Texas and other western states were once part of Mexico. Looking at them now, with all their faults, we know that they are better, being in our hands, than they would be had they remained part of Mexico. Racial superiority—let us act courageously on that right! Certain it is that the present situation is never going to end with all of Sonora and Chihuahua still Mexican.

Meanwhile, there are dangers in the mobilization of the militia and in the talk of a call for volunteers. The Regular Army of the United States, aided by the Navy and the Marines, efficiently and vigorously used, are amply sufficient to reduce all Mexico, at least down to the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. A part of the Militia should be used to patrol the border—which would need far less patrolling if the army were vigorously going about its main job. What then is the secret of the strange course that has been followed? Why has the army been held inactive, while the Carranza forces have had time to gather; while the bandits, because of the reduced border patrol, have had plenty of opportunity to commit their murders and rouse ever more and fiercer passions; while munitions makers have had time to sell and ship millions of rounds of ammunition to the prospective enemies of the soldiers of their country? Is it merely to prolong the excitement? Is it merely to drag out the process of striking the blow under a veil of sanctity? Or is it hoped, by taking so many thousand men out of the States, to make it difficult or impossible for them to vote on election day? Or is it supposed that, being in the army, they would almost all vote to uphold the incumbent Administration, the head of which would then be their Commander-in-Chief? Is the prospective war based on the idea that a War President always wins? Or is the army being swollen under the Mexican pretext to be used against Germany if another quarrel can be picked?

Or is there something in the ghastly suggestion made not long since in the New York Times, that a way has been found to disfranchise all American citizens of German birth, on the ground that in taking the oath of allegiance they renounced the German Emperor, when as a matter of technical fact, they should have renounced German sovereign, such as the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, etc., to whom their allegiance was really due? If such an attempt were made, would not a vast army, sworn to implicit obedience to Woodrow Wilson, concentrated in strategic points throughout the country, be most serviceable? Stranger things have happened to free people. It will hardly do to scout such an idea or wax indignant over it, for the suggestion of such widespread disfranchisement has already been made, publicly and seriously!

It is all a bloody, dark and dreadful business. Perhaps the best that can be hoped is that our armies will soon actually go forward—forward through the burning deserts, into the grim mountains of Mexico. We can be sure they will fight well. We can hope that they will conduct themselves well in spite of hot mold and the ugly passions that seize men out to kill. We

can pray that the deeper result will be the advancement of civilization; the vindication of the principle of racial superiority.

But let us, oh for decency's sake let us cease to point a finger of scorn at Europe!

And let us keep a close watch on the Pacific. Once before, when some intended action of

ours in Mexico threatened the English oil supply, a Japanese squadron appeared off the Lower Californian coast, and little brown men landed at Turtle Bay. The recent rumor that the Japanese flag is again seen in those waters may be a false alarm. Or it may be true. Let us keep watch on the Pacific!

The Great Sea Battle.

Time enough has not elapsed to give us the facts of the great sea battle between the English and the German fleets. Perhaps enough never will elapse to give us all the facts. The first news arriving through English sources frankly called it a great disaster and ascribed it to "the low visibility" of the German navy. It was also stated that the public was stunned by the disaster. Twelve hours later came another report which while admitting still greater losses assured the public that nevertheless the engagement must be regarded as a victory. Then a day later we are assured that the English ships were not surprised but that a mere fraction of the British North Sea fleet had gone out hunting a fight, had met the full battle fleet strength of Germany and had given it an awful drubbing. At the same time Germany issued a statement giving the English losses exactly as the British admiral had given them, except that the *Vergulter* ship was said to have been sunk. It is therefore interesting to know just what did happen and it is therefore not without interest that one may take the known facts, that is those admitted by both sides, and from them proceed to deduce the probable facts of the case. The probable loss in ships is not difficult to establish. Germany lost the *Wiesbaden*, a new battle cruiser, the *Frauenlob*, a small cruiser, the *Pommern*, an old cruiser, and the *Luettow*, a new cruiser, with at least four torpedo boat destroyers, bringing the total tonnage destroyed to possibly 10,000 tons. The English lost the *Queen Mary*, one of her newest and most powerful battle cruisers, the invincible and the indefatigable, also powerful battle cruisers, three other cruisers and eleven torpedo boat destroyers. The *Mammoth* was torpedoed and badly damaged. The *Warspite* was badly hurt by gun fire, it is admitted, while the Germans claim she was sunk. In tonnage the English loss was not less than 132,000 and probably 157,000. England admits the loss of Rear Admiral Hood, Rear Admiral Arbuthnot, four fleet captains and at least 1,000 men. Germany seems to have lost no officer of considerable rank and England places the German losses at 2,000 men. Therefore there can be no question as to which side got the worst of it. As to what constitutes a theoretical victory, as to which side retired, is absolutely valueless, unless such retirement led to other valuable results, and in this case it is not claimed that any such advantage was gained.

It strikes us the point of greatest interest is just this: How were the fleets matched, which preponderated in ships and guns, and why for ship and gun for gun did England make good her proud boast of naval supremacy? Here, unfortunately, the record is not clear. England claims only a fraction of her North Sea fleet was engaged. Germany says it all was engaged while only a part of her own was in action. One must doubt the latter part of that statement. Her naval base was too close at hand for any considerable part of

her forces not to appear on the scene at such a crisis. The English North Sea fleet has been divided into two divisions. The northernmost under Admiral Jellicoe, the southern under Admiral David Beatty. Second under Beatty was Rear Admiral Arbuthnot. Jellicoe and Beatty were in the battle. Arbuthnot and Hood were killed. No clearer circumstantial evidence could be found to establish the fact that there was a union of the two fleets. If so it was the entire English North Sea fleet against probably Germany's full strength. Again in that case there can be no doubt that the English carried into action much the larger force.

As to superiority in seamanship and accuracy of gun fire we must again run into the field of circumstantial evidence. Had the English fleet been surprised and thus taken at a disadvantage the disparity in losses might be explained without impeaching the efficiency of the English, except possibly in regard to negligence, but the British admiral not only denies that theory with a hint that raises suspicion but asserts that the English fleet was on looking for a fight. If that be true, it is useless for her to talk of the "low line of visibility". If Smith and Jones go out after birds and Smith returns with seventeen while Jones brings in six, Jones may say that the bird's "low line of visibility" underbrush, or the fog kept him from getting more, but a disinterested judge would be apt to conclude that the same difficulties must have occurred to Smith. If, as the English say, the entire German fleet was present, there could be no plea that there was not plenty to shoot at and the fact that the score was as better must be charged to some other cause. Whether the English navy has been greatly overestimated is a question upon which we can give no valuable opinion. There are those even in England, who have long held that idea and have not been slow to express it. England's bluntness idea about the invincibility of her navy is no new thing. She has maintained it ever since the destruction of the *Viret* Armada, which by the way was chiefly destroyed by a tornado. In two wars we beat her every time the forces were anywhere near equal. In fact in 1814 her admiralty issued orders that our ships were not to be given battle unless her force was superior. But the question of human interest is not whether the Englishman is a capable and brave sailor or whether England has a great navy. All will admit that. But it is rather whether the new and untried German navy has carried into it that thoroughness and efficiency which is the chief characteristic of Germany and whether that fact may not some day give not only Eng, but the world something else to think about apart from perfect regiments and impregnable forts. In the meantime England has not claimed the "low line of visibility" violates the laws of nations and Mr. Wilson has not asked Germany to stop it. (Alton Beacon Journal.)

The Present Situation in Germany.

By S. S. McClure.

When I left Germany on April 26, the situation was this: Food was meager but sufficient, the only anxiety being the coming harvest, which no one could forecast. The supply of milk was about 60 per cent. of normal. There was over 95 per cent. the usual number of milk cows, but on account of a partial failure in fodder crops, and inability to import cattle foods, the supply of milk had decreased about 40 per cent. The health of the German people was generally above normal, including the men at the front. The most significant fact was the decrease of infant mortality, which both in Belgium and Germany was lower than ever before in the history of the country.

This was the situation the latter part of April. The latest definite news as to food and health in Germany is from Herr von Batocki, the food minister of the German empire, and the highest food authority, who said on June 25, just two months after I left Germany: "There could be no talk of undernourishment among the people. Investigation, especially in the industrial regions, found the women and children looking healthy."

There were reports of food riots all ways outside of Germany. I could find no traces of food riots. I found the German people absolutely confident of victory.

The latest information regarding the general situation in Germany is to be found in the London "Times" of June 22. I give herewith some quotations from the "Times" article, which will show that there was no change in the situation in Germany between April 26, when I left, and the latter part of June, when the following article was written: "An interesting description of present conditions in Germany and of the state of mind of the German people is given by one who left the enemy country a few days ago after a stay which began before the war. "Since the days of mobilization in the summer of 1914, when a nation's manhood hastened cheerfully and with enthusiasm to the colors, there have been changes of temper and a gradual increase of inconvenience and actual hardship, but pride in German achievements and confidence in ultimate victory would appear to have still remained."

day. It was in that month that the pressure really began to be felt and the complaints were loud and general. "A good deal of being written about food riots in Germany, but I never saw any rioting, and I think I can explain the circumstances which may have given rise to the stories. The distribution of articles like meat, flour, sugar and butter is regulated by the town councils or district boards. On a certain day a limited quantity of butter or sugar may be released for sale by a shopkeeper. "The news is quickly known, and from every house women, children and servants hurry out with their tickets to get a share of the supply. There is seldom enough to go round, and when the stock is exhausted a crowd is left clamoring outside the shop. Disappointment leads to angry words and there is a free airing of opinions before the people disperse, but to call these episodes rioting is an exaggeration.

"Save that among most people the sinking of the *Lusitania* is now regarded as a mistake, there is nothing but approval of the German submarine warfare. The feeling is that, as England is cutting off food supplies, the government is right to take any measures it thinks fitting. The blockade is looked upon as brutal and uncivilized. In the eyes of the people the crews of the U-boats are heroes, whose bravery is held up as an example to the youth of the country.

"Renouncement against England is as strong as ever. The death of Lord Kitchener caused much excitement and satisfaction. At the house where I was staying the postman called in the morning bursting with the news. "We have got an Englishman this time," he exclaimed, and unbuttoned and buttoned his coat with a fine swagger. Every German believes that the Hampshire was sunk by a German submarine."

"For the moment German confidence in the government and in the army and navy is, I believe, unshakable."—From the London Times of June 22. "Take it all in all, the state of mind of the German people and the situation as to food and health is the same as I have already described. Absolute assurance of ultimate victory is felt equally by the people of Germany and England."



Budweiser berühmt in jeder Stadt

Aus fünf gewichtigen Gründen kauft die Welt Millionen mehr Flaschen Budweiser als von jedem andern Bier:
Erstens befolgen Anheuser-Busch aufs strengste jedes Gesetz, das der Brauwissenschaft bekannt ist;
Zweitens bezahlen sie Vorzugspreise für die allerfeinste nördliche Gerste;
Drittens führen sie nur den auserlesensten Saazer Hopfen ein und halten in ihren riesig großen Lagerräumen einen größeren Vorrat davon aufgespeichert als sonst jemand auf dem ganzen Erdbreis;
Viertens brauen sie Budweiser in der besteingerichteten und größten Brauerei und Reifeanlage, die es je gegeben hat;
Fünftens ist dies Bier unwandelbar dasselbe, mit all seiner Güte, Reinheit und Milde — mit all der Würzfülle seines herrlichen Saazer Hopfens!

Anheuser-Busch — St. Louis, U. St. von A. Jeder Besucher von St. Louis ist eingeladen, unsere Anlage anzusehen; sie bedeckt 142 Acker.

Budweiser

bedeutet Mäßigkeit
Anheuser-Busch Co. of Nebr.
Distributors, Omaha, Nebr.

Families Supplied by G. H. Hansen, Dealer—Phone Douglas 2506
Die Exportgebühren für das billigste Bier sind gerade so hoch wie für das beste

Konfalarisch gefndt.

Das kaiserlich deutsche Konsulat, 9. Stock Nr. 122 Süd Michigan Boulevard, sucht Nachricht über den Verbleib der nachgenannten Verfallenen zu erlangen:
Hallenstein, Franz, Architekt, aus Stuttgart, 1912 hier eingewandert.
Heller, H. D., geb. am 7. August 1857 in Albin, im Jahre 1880 hier eingewandert.
Schwartau, Rudolf, in Moorburg zur Schule gegangen.

Neue Auto-Hochstraße.

Harry Crowl, der Sekretär der Handelskammer, erhielt ein Schreiben von Galveston, Texas, worin ihm die Mitteilung gemacht wird, daß eine Gesellschaft ins Leben gerufen und mit der Aufgabe betraut wurde, für die Errichtung einer Auto-Hochstraße, beginnend in Galveston, von da nach San Antonio, Oklahoma und Städten in Kansas, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City und Minneapolis, von da soll die Straße bis nach Kanada weitergeführt werden, zu sorgen. Die Unternehmer erluden um die Unterstützung und Hilfe der Stadt und anderer Organisationen. Der hiesige Automobil Club hielt am Donnerstag eine Versammlung im Grand Hotel, um die Sache in Betrachtung zu nehmen. Das Zeichen, das auf dieser Hochstraße angebracht werden soll, besteht in einem weissen Streifen mit den Buchstaben St. L.

Dr. Friedrich A. Sedlacek
Deutscher Arzt
Office: 1270 Edd St. Straße
Wohnung: 2500 S. 11. Str.
Sprechstunden von 1 bis 5 Uhr Nachm.,
Sonntags von 9 bis 12 Uhr Vorm.
Phone: Office, Red 4812
Wohnung, Tyler 2430

Nur für kurze Zeit!

Wir geben einen Gutschein mit jeder bei uns gekauften Kiste "Stars and Stripes" Bier, ebenso für Aufträge von Schnäpfen und Wein.

Sammelt sie. Sie sind wertvoll.

Wenn Sie 5 Bierkoupens oder 4 Koupens von Wein oder Schnaps haben, schicken Sie dieselben mit \$2.98 an uns, worauf wir Ihnen ein feines Tafelset, "1776 Ye Colonial Days Dinner Set", wert \$10, vollkommen kostenfrei zusenden werden. Diese Waren sind garantiert.

Willow Springs Brewing Co. "Stars & Stripes"

2 Duzend große Flaschen \$3.50
3 Duzend kleine Flaschen \$3.50
Rabatt von \$1.20 per Kiste für retournierte leere Flaschen.
Vier Qt. Old Fontenelle Whiskey \$3.25
Expres im Voraus bezahlt.

Henry Pollack's Liquor House

Omaha, 122-24 Nord 15. Straße, Nebraska.

THERE'S FAME IN THIS NAME



Beruft Euch bei Einkäufen auf die "Tägliche Omaha Tribune"