

Tägliche Omaha Tribune

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Die deutsche Presse und die Prohibitionswahl im Staate Iowa.

In einem vom Prohibitionsgeister streuenden Artikel greift der „Council Bluffs Nonpareil“ die deutsche Presse, die in Iowa Verbreitung findet, an, weil sie sich kräftig auf Seiten der Prohibitionsgegner gestellt habe.

Zu dem Ergebnis der Wahl hat wiederum dieselben unmöglich war. Zu dem Ergebnis der Wahl hat wiederum dieselben unmöglich war.

Wohl ist die Majorität der „Nassen“—soweit dies feststeht—nur sehr gering, doch gewinnt der Sieg an Bedeutung, wenn man die großen Anstrengungen der „Trockenjuger“ in Betracht zieht und sich vor Augen führt, welche ein günstiges Feld dieselben besonders unter der starken Landbevölkerung hatten.

Der neue Kriegsteuer.

Von der neuen Kriegsteuer, welche am 1. November in Kraft tritt, werden auch Vereine getroffen. Unter Kapitel 7 „Kriegsteuer auf Eintritt und Beiträge“ wird verfügt, daß eine zehnprozentige Abgabe von dem Eintrittsgeld für Vergnügungen irgend welcher Art zu entrichten ist.

Eine Vergnügungssteuer ist nicht zu entrichten, wenn alle Einkünfte ausschließlich zum Besten von religiösen, erzieherischen oder wohltätigen Instituten, Gesellschaften oder Organisationen verwendet werden, oder wenn der Zweck der Vergnügung die Förderung der Wissenschaften, der Künste oder der Literatur ist.

Der auf Mitgliederbeiträge bezügliche Paragraph 701 bestimmt, daß nach dem 1. November dieses Jahres eine zehnprozentige Abgabe erhoben wird und zu entrichten hat von irgend einem Betrage, der für Beiträge oder Mitgliedschaftsgebühren (einschließlich der Aufnahmegebühren) an irgend einen gesellschaftlichen, atlethischen oder sportlichen Klub, oder eine solche Vereinigung gezahlt wird.

Die Vergnügungs- und Mitgliedschaftssteuer ist an den „Collector of Internal Revenue“ in diesem Distrikt, dessen Büro sich im Postgebäude befindet, abzuführen.

Das numerische Uebergewicht der Frau.

Bei den europäischen Ländern befindet sich in normalen Zeiten ein un- männlicher Frauenüberschuß, der sich für ganz Europa auf mehr als 5,000, 000 beläuft, d. h. die Zahl der Männer ist um mindestens so viel geringer,

als die der Frauen. Dieses ungleiche Verhältnis ist durch den Krieg, der viele Millionen der kräftigsten Männer dahingerafft, noch bedeutend verschärft worden, und die Staatsmänner der meisten Länder werden nach Wiederkehr des Friedens mit der Lösung des Problems sich beschäftigen müssen, wie denselben begegnet werden soll.

Vor dem Krieg hatte Großbritannien von allen europäischen Ländern den höchsten Frauenüberschuß. Nach der Volkszählung vom Jahre 1911 stellte er sich auf mehr als 1,300,000. In Deutschland war der Frauenüberschuß während der letzten Jahre vor dem Kriege wieder etwas zurückgegangen; er betrug aber nach der Volkszählung vom Jahre 1910 immer noch 845,000.

Als einzige Länder mit einem Männer-Überschuß kamen vor dem Kriege in Europa bloß die Staaten auf dem Balkan in Betracht. So betrug der Männer-Überschuß in Rumänien 98,000, in Bulgarien 78,000 und in Griechenland 17,000. Insgesamt dürfte die männliche Bevölkerung Europas hinter der weiblichen um fünf bis sechs Millionen überzählig sein.

Der Papst ein Souverän. Einer Plauderei im „California Democrat“ entnehmen wir: Die oft gehörte Behauptung, der Papst sei Souverän des Vatikans, des Laterans und von Castelgandolfo, beruht auf Irrtum.

3. und 4. Pence-Stücke in Silber geprägt am Gründonnerstag von Prohalmmeister-Handlanger Frankl in Wien nur 354 Stimmen an der Nomination.

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A PATRIOTIC VISION.

America Striving for Supreme Place in Worlds Commerce, New York as the Future Money Centre.

New York as the future money centre of the world, backed by a great merchant fleet, carrying trade to the remotest ends of the earth, is the absorbing vision of the writer of Wollman's Review, issued by W. J. Wollman & Co. of New York.

New York has become the financial centre of the world, says the reviewer. Great economic and political currents, stirred by activities of peace and war throughout the centuries, have gradually moved the seat of business power westward.

In the days when Venice was laying the foundation of political and commercial empire, the exchanges and other instruments of trade were drawn on Constantinople. The great city of the Bosphorus was the gateway of the civilized world.

Venice, strategically located both for commerce and war, was growing rapidly in population and wealth. The twelfth and thirteenth centuries saw her become the chief emporium of trade.

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ious kinds to the European beligerents, to Canada and to Latin America totalling two billion dollars.

The financial position of business America may be likened to a wealthy creditor who is drawing a tremendous but legitimate income from his loans, and is at the same time reinvesting a large part of his interest.

The interest accruing to this country through the various instances cited will amount by the end of the current year, if the war continues, to nearly forty million dollars per month.

It is unnecessary to dwell here upon the material resources of great variety which fortify this country for the maintenance of its premier position. But even these, vast as they are, cannot avail for that purpose unless there be at least approximate adequacy in the chief instruments of foreign trade—shipping and banking.

America's present position is built not only upon her great natural resources, but also upon the fact that for a brief period in the last century she became the chief maritime power. The development of her natural resources diverted the attention of capital from shipping enterprise, but the conditions of today—creations both of war and of natural economic developments—have again directed national energies to the building of an American merchant marine.

The basis of a large merchant fleet is being laid now. The Shipping Board has just announced that by the end of 1918 the United States will have a merchant marine of a tonnage of more than 9,000,000. The country will thus make itself as independent of foreign shipping as it has been dependent upon it for the last half century.

Just as the country is alive to the necessity of building up its merchant marine, so is our banking community keeping a close watch on events, so that it may be enabled, after the war, to retain the advantages in foreign trade which the necessities of the warring nations have thrown in our path.

The bankers of this country deserve all credit for having so quickly grasped the opportunities which were opened up to them by the war. They have sent out able representatives, practically throughout the world, to establish branches in order to open up new trade channels and divert the trade of various countries to the United States, which formerly led to Germany and elsewhere.

Much work still remains to be done in order to strengthen the efforts which have been so auspiciously inaugurated and to weld these together into one vast profitable trade machine, which cannot but have a lasting effect on the prosperity of the entire country.

By extending credit on a large scale, England and Germany became the great commercial nations of the world. This question, therefore, is one of paramount importance for this country to study, and the course which our bankers are pursuing indicates that they are fully alive to the importance of this problem, and will continue their efforts to maintain those relations which are now opening up not only in Europe but in the Southern Hemisphere as well.

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THE PETROGRAD COMPROMISE.

Peter Kerensky has won a victory over the forces of disorder in Russia. By agreement with the steering committee of the democratic congress the provisional government has succeeded in rejecting the decision of the congress, dominated by the Bolsheviks, to exclude from the new coalition government the representatives of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie, the two constructive forces of the country.

The outcome of the conflict between the provisional government and the extremists gives ground for hope that the administration of Russia will not be handed over to theoreticians who lack the elements of a workable programme. It is a sign that the cooler heads of the Bolshevik-dominated congress have themselves realized the danger toward which the destructive forces were driving Russia.

On the other hand, the Bolsheviks have imposed upon the government a new obstacle to orderly development. By the creation of a „provisional parliament“ they have laid a heavy hand of restraint and compulsion upon the administrative branch of the government.

Kerensky has seen the danger of the new departure in parliamentary systems. He has recognized the provisional parliament, to hold office until the calling together of the constituent assembly. But he has resolutely declined to acknowledge the responsibility of the cabinet to that self-constituted legislative chamber. He has stipulated the full freedom of the coalition ministry to work out the problems of state independently of the provisional parliament.

The success of the coalition government will depend, nevertheless, to a great extent upon the support of the provisional parliament. The vigorous opposition of that deliberative body, permanently sitting at Petrograd until the organization of the constituent assembly, to any governmental policy would place the ministry in an awkward, if not untenable position. It would furnish the machinery for an endless agitation of which the Bolsheviks will not be slow to avail themselves.