

Offizieller Empfang für Belgiens König

New York, 3. Okt.—Heute wurde dem hier gestern eingetroffenen König Albert von Belgien im Rathaus ein offizieller Empfang bereitet.

Der Blue Bird Electric Shop

Als einer der bedeutendsten Verkaufsstellen für elektrische Bedarfsartikel muß der Blue Bird Electric Shop, 308 nördl. 16. Straße, bezeichnet werden.

Nur eines in der Welt sagt Bahntelegraphist

Goudy ist nach seiner Wiedergewinnung eukharistisch über Tanlac.

„Ja, mein Herr, Sie haben die einzige Medizin in der Welt, welche einen Mann wieder aufrichtet, wie er es wünscht“, sagte dieser Tage W. C. Goudy.

„Wenn ich vor etwa sieben Jahre gewußt hätte“, sagte Herr Goudy des Weiteren, „was ich jetzt mit Tanlac bewirkt, hätte ich alle diese Leiden und diesen Schmerz nicht durchleben müssen.“

„Etwas um diese Zeit bemerkte ich, wie Tanlac andere Leuten geholfen und so entschloß ich mich auszufinden, ob es auch mir helfen würde.“

Tanlac wird in Omaha verkauft von allen Sherman & McConnell Drug Companies Stores, Harvard Pharmacy und West End Pharmacy unter persönlicher Leitung eines Spezial-Tanlac Vertreters.

Abonnent auf diese Zeitung.

OTHER CAUSES OF LAWLESSNESS

Omaha, Oct. 2, 1919.

Dear Sir: Your editorial "Its Cause and Lesson" on Sundays orgies is a gem, only it did not go far enough.

By all means the law should be supreme, must be supreme at all costs. But there must also be "equality before the law."

The Waning Power of Two-Party Rule.

Farmers, Industrial Workers and Salaried Middle Classes Look for Economic Reforms.

"The Market for Votes" is the heading of an article printed in "The New Republic," devoted to the prospects of two-party control of American politics being broken.

The writer says in the course of his article: The Solid South and the Conservative North are easily enough placed. What of the other large groups of voters?

What we see today is an increasingly coherent demand, from these three groups, that political action be used to achieve definite economic reforms.

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I hope Sundays occurrences, in prohibition Nebraska has cured them of their folly and convinced the public that you cannot make people good by passing laws and Billy Sundayism.

How many people all through prohibition territory are to-day violating the prohibition laws? And I refer not to the comparatively few clandestine sellers, but to the millions of buyers, who will go any length to procure and smuggle in or manufacture what these laws forbid.

The Cleveland "Daily Iron Trade and Metal Market Report", in commenting editorially on the strike situation, under the caption "Is political passion to succeed Whiskey", and speaking of the "often Whiskey incited strikes" of the past, winds up with the apparently regretful query: "Is it possible that political passion will replace Whiskey in continuing a mad struggle for labor union domination of mills and furnaces?"

It is possible—unless such passion is allayed by the exercise of great wisdom by the men in high places and by the press refraining from sensational headlines and faked and distorted news which incite such passion.

Let us hope that the lesson taught by Sundays events will penetrate deeply and be of lasting benefit to the country at large.

Very truly Yours, A. L. M.

Shall There Be A German Irredenta?

Professor Ludwig Quide asks An Important Question in "Frankfurter Zeitung".

In the Frankfurter Zeitung Professor Ludwig Quide asks the question: "Shall there be a German Irredenta?" and points out the danger of creating one involved in the provisions for voting on allegiance to or separation from Germany.

In the peace conditions proposed by the Entente the right of self-determination by the resident population is grossly disregarded in connection with all the territories whose status is likely to be affected.

In case of the district of Eupen and Malmédy, which are to go to Belgium, the inhabitants are entitled to register formally their political wishes within six months of the date when the treaty goes into force.

Economic Advantage to be Gained by Voting for Separation.

The worst feature is, however, that German people in districts inhabited exclusively by Germans are called upon to vote upon their future political allegiance and at the same time may deprive a great economic advantage by a change of government.

The Vote in East Prussia.

For the territory of East Prussia and for the West Prussian districts east of the Nogat and the Vistula, which are given to Poland, there is to be a vote by townships.

The Case of Schleswig. In the case of Schleswig, the German troops and the German

Government officials are to withdraw from the country. Thereupon, a free, just, and secret vote is to be taken under the control of a commission of five members, of which three are to be appointed by the hostile Powers and one each by Norway and Sweden.

The land is divided into three zones. In the northern zone, which has a preponderantly Danish population, the total vote is to decide. This deprives local communities in the southern portion of the zone, who would prefer to belong to Germany, from avoiding incorporation with Denmark.

In the central zone, where the Danish population is too weakly represented, and in the southern zone, where the population is entirely German, the election occurs by townships.

Intensive Production.

In all these factories, Dr. Worden proceeded, the employees are working in two shifts of twelve hours each. Apparently there is no difficulty either in regard to working hours or the amount of production.

Praise for German Trucks.

The New York Globe, as a rule not given to advertising German efficiency, contains the following illuminating article: Truck manufacturers in this country are gratified at the rapid progress that is being made in the investigation of the forty-seven German motor trucks that arrived recently and are now at Camp Holabird, Md.

"The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association are already issuing to their members the credentials necessary for the examination of the trucks.

"A matter of popular interest," Mr. Larson says, "is noteworthy that these trucks are all equipped with steel tires. A careful survey of the engines, carburetors, magnetos, axles, and brakes should furnish us with real pointers to remember in our future truck construction. We

It is, of course, certain, that wherever Germans, against their will and without an opportunity to express their opinions, are torn away from Germany and incorporated in a foreign nation, they will create a German irredenta.

German Science at Work.

An Expert, Who Was Sent By the American Government, Speaks of New Inventions and Appliances.

"Germany has solved the problem of the fixation of nitrogen as a commercial undertaking on a gigantic scale. In future, from the point of agricultural fertilizers, she is independent of any blockade.

The above is the substance of a statement made to "The London Times" by Dr. Edward C. Worden, the explosives chemical expert of the United States Bureau of Aircraft Production.

"Speaking generally," said Dr. Worden, "the chemical industry of Germany is, and has been since the armistice, just as prepared for peace operations as though war had never interfered with it.

"The dye and pharmaceutical industries are in as strong a position as ever, if not a stronger. But the greatest achievement of the Germans lies in their working of a process for the successful fixation of nitrogen on a great commercial scale.

"Begun since the armistice, built with reinforced concrete, this factory has now between 8,000 and 9,000 actively employed. When completed it will have a storage capacity of 350,000 tons of ammonium, ready to be turned into ammonium salts and a daily capacity of 2,800 tons, an amount sufficient, with potash and phosphate, to give an abundance of fertilizers for all German agricultural purposes.

"This building is only one of seven now in course of construction, and its one storage shed is equal in area to the whole of St. Pancras Railway Station. A few months ago the site was an ordinary marsh, but today the building contains such an intricate piece of plant as I have never before seen in all my experience.

"Moreover, there is not the slightest trace of any odor of ammonia, which proves that in the manufacture of nitrogen

there can be practically no loss. The success of the method employed—without going into any technical details—is due to the exceptional conservation of heat, the adoption of automatic calorimetric instruments throughout and an extensive knowledge of critical temperatures and pressures in the most important stages.

Challenge to the French.

"A small illustration will give an example of the German belief in this plant. A short time ago the French authorities wished to investigate. The management replied: 'Yes. Come by all means. See anything you wish to see. You could not duplicate the plant if you wished. You could not run it if it were yours.'

"But if Germany has secured a great success from an agricultural point of view, it must be remembered that she has achieved even more at the same time. Nitrogen is the central factor of all modern explosives. Not merely will the Germans henceforth be enabled to manufacture it on an unlimited scale for fertilizing purposes, but, almost at a moment's notice, they will be in a position to utilize it for the manufacture of munitions on an enormous scale.

Moreover, under the present process, their consumption of electrical energy per pound of nitrogen is very low." Dr. Worden proceeded to give instances of German readiness as regards the chemical industries to enter the fields of international competition.

"To take one example," he said, "the Bayer Company, of Leverkusen, on the Rhine, near Cologne, has substantially 3,000 tons of dye stuffs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products ready for export now, either as finished products or in hand or in process."

"The policy of the government during the war and since the armistice is to advance sufficient sums to industry to compensate their lack of raw materials—the present great weakness of the manufacturers—until their normal productive capacity is resumed. At the present time their settled project is to manufacture the articles whereof other countries are most in need and whereon the highest net profit can be realized."