

Kongressmann

CHARLES H. SLOAN

Kandidat für die

Wiederwahl

Congresimann Gloon fur Reutralität

on warde und die darauf bestanden, daß in dem jegigen point of view, Alsace-Lorraine was europailden Ariege die Ber. Sing- needed by Germany as a bulwark ten freuge Reutrolität gufrechter- against the repetition of the many Unter ben jungeren Abgeordneten, ten ftrenge Reutralität aufrechterdie sich in Bashington bewährt ha- balten. hierin war er ber freudiben, ragt befonders Rongregmann gen Buftimmung aller Deutschameri-Tharles S. Sloan bom 4. Diftrift taner ficher, die fich ficher ibm jeut Er ift außerst beredfam dantbar ermeifen werden. Serr und ein fähiger Debattirer, ber nur Sloan bat fich fiets als liberal erbann fpricht, wenn er etwas fagens- wiesen, der alle Leute feines Diwerthes hat. Er ift einer ber ar- ftrittes gern vertrat. Rachdem er beitsamiten im Mongreg, und feine beutsch erlernt hatte, studiete er Fahigfeit und fein Fleiß haben ihm forgfältig in Deutschland die dorreich Ehren eingelragen, fodag er tigen Methoden ber Landwirtsichaft fett Mitglied der wichtigften Aus. und legte vor dem Repräsentanten-



Bahl am 3. Rovember

Demokratischer Kandidat

Staats-Repräsentant

Beboren und aufgezogen in Douglas County

ED. E. HOWELL

- Ranbibat für -

JAATS - SENATOR

Bahl am 3. Dovember,

Warum ich Ihren Beiftand erbitte.

Im Jahre 1894, als ich Mitglieb bes Stadtrathes war, entbedte ich Unterichlagungen in der Abtheilung bes Stadt-

dagmeifters in ber Sobe bon einhundertundfiebentaufend Dollars \$107,000.00). Im Jahre 1897 beanfragte und ficherte ich als Staatsfenator die Annahme des jetigen Stadt-Charters mit ausgeglichener Besteuerung und zwang die Korporationen und großen Grundeigenthumer, ihren richtigen Antheil an der Stadifteuer zu gablen. Diefer gelbrief berechtigte bie Stadt auch, öffentliche Rugbarfeiten durch bie Ausnützung der Kräfte berborragender Gebiete ju erwerben: Diefes ift Grwerd burch Enteignungs Berfahren. Dieses sette auch besonders die Stadt Omaha in den Stand, durch Enteignungsverfahren die Omaha Baffer-Anlage in Befth gu nehmen. Bare biefer Freibrief firenger gehandhabt, die Roften der Erwerbung der Bafferanlagen würden wenigftens die Galfte betragen haben und Jahre des Prozesses

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France Opposed to Unification of Germany.

It is an unquestionable fact that the unification of Germany and the establishment of a strong German empire half a century ago were brought about against the bitter opposition of France, and that the defeat incurred by France in 1870, in her attempt to prevent German unification, is at the bottom of the constant irritation that has agitated Europe during the last generation been particularly menacing to England? Germany has acquired some colonies in Africa and in the far east. But what are Kampan would furnish such proof.

And now as to the tactical necessiveness that could in any way be siveness that could in any way be a war in which she has nothing to gain and everything to lose, a war which she has tried to strike the first blow, even at the risk of oi-fending against international good manners, this stab in the back by Japan would furnish such proof.

And now as to the tactical necessiveness that could in any way be siveness that could in any way be a war in which she has nothing to gain and everything to lose, a war which she has tried to stave off again or the Italian conquest of Tripoli or 43 years. Germany's policy toward France during these 43 years has been one of the utmost restraint and forbearance, and has been dictated by the one desire of making her forget the loss of the two previnces, German until the 17th century and inhabitated largely by German stock, which were won back from France in 1870. Whether the acquisition of these provinces was a fortunate thing for Germany may be doubted. The possession of Alsace-Lorraine has certainly robbed Germany of the undivided sympathy of the world, which she otherwise would have had. But it is probably true that, from the military wanton French invasions from which Germany has had to suffer since the time of the Thirty Years' War and the age of Louis XIV.

However this may be, Germany has done her best during the last four degades to heal the wounds struck by her to French national pride. She abetted French colonial expansion in abetted French colonial expansion in Cochin-China, Madagascar, and Tunis. She yielded to France her own well-founded claims to political influence in Morocco. In Alsace-Lorraine itself she introduced an amount of local self-government and home rule such as England has not accorded even new testand. While Ireland even the people of Alsace-Lorraine have been gradually settling down to willing co-operation with the German administration — an administration which insures them order, justice, and een occupied by native Alsatians.

While Germany has thus repeatedly mained irreconcilable; and particularly the intellectual class of France cannot escape the charge that they have persistently and willfully kept alive the fame of discord. It surely cannot be said that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is a vital necessity to France. Without Alsace-Lorraine, France during the last generation has recovered her prosperity and her prestige in a manner that has been the admiration of the world. It is a mere illusion to think that the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine would add to her glory. It would have been a demand of patriotism for the intellectual class to combat this illusion. Instead of this, French writers, scholars, orators of whatever creed or party, except the Socialist, year in and year out have been dinning into the pop-ular ear the one word revenge. And there can be little doubt that Prof. Gustave Lanson, the distinguished literary historian, voiced the sentiments of the vast majority of his country-men when in a lecture, delivered some years ago at Harvard University, he stated that France could not and would not recognize the peace of Frankfurt as a final settlement, and that the one aim of the French policy

ints constantly increasing menace from France, their eyes must have pansion in the Balkans means nothern opened when, in 1912, the french government, having previously abolished the one-year volunteers, raised the duration of active militage. If there were people in Germany

fully the German coast.

or the Italian conquest of Tripoli or the Italian conquest of Tripoli or the French expansion in Algiers.
Tunis and Morocco? What recent international transaction of a more purely defensive character is these on record than the ceding to England, in 1890, of the important German protectorate of Zanzibar, in exchange for the barren little North Sea island of Heligoland? Wherever Austria from the punitive expedition Sea island of Heligoland? Wherever Germany has made her influence felt

eies of the War Lord."

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many might have come to an exploopenly siding with Servia,
the last 300 years proves that England has habitually considered as her dared to contest her commercial and ndustrial supremacy-first, Spain, then Holland, then France, and now Germany. As long as German firms prosperity. Nothing is a clearer in- by the manufacture of artificial indigo dication of the peaceable trend which keep on ruining the English imporaffairs have lately taken in Alsace-tation of indigo from India, and as Lorraine than the fact that the Nationalist, i. e. French, party in the Strassburg Diet has never been able to rise above insignificance, and that Cunard and White Star, there can be on the other hand, a considerable no ceal friendship between Excland on the other hand, a considerable no real friendship between England number of responsible offices in the and Germany. Although England ivil administration, including the has repeatedly proposed to Germany nighest governmental positions, have naval agreements, these agreements were avowedly meant to perpetuate the overwhelming preponderance of shown her willingness and desire to end the ancient feud. France has re- would at any moment be in a position mained irreconcilable; and particular- to crush German commercial rivalry for all time. She apparently thinks

that this moment has now come. RUSSIA CHALLENGED GER-

MANY That Germany's third implacable enemy, Russia, is clearly the aggressor, and not the defender of her own national existence, need hardly be French line of defense against Gerdemonstrated. She poses as the many. The Belgian fortresses covering the main passages from Gerdemonstrates. But is there any case on record where Rus-sia has really protected the independ-tified; the Belgian army, under ence of smaller neighboring coun-french supervision, was brought up tries? Has she not crushed out provincial and racial individuality wher-ever she has extended her power? Is it not the sole aim of her national policy to Russianize forcibly every nationality under her sway? In Finland she has gone back on her soi- state, but a vassal state of France. emuly pledged word to maintain the Finnish constitution, and is ruthlessly reducing one of her most highly developed provinces to the dead level of autocratic rule. In her Baltic prov-inces she is trying to destroy root and branch whatever there is left of German culture. Wherever the Rus-sion church helds dominion, intellectual blight is sure to follow. if the last 40 years had been to force think, therefore, that Russia would Germany to reopen the Alsace-Lor-raine question. promote the free development of a number of independent Balkan states under her protectorate, is to shut one's eyes to the whole history of

raised the duration of active military service for every Frenchman from two years to three, and in addition to this called out in the autumn of 1913 the recruits, not only of the year whose turn had come, namely, the recruits born in 1892, but also those born in 1893. This was a measure nearly identical with mobilization; it was a measure which clearly showed that France would not delay much longer striking the deadly blow. The no nation could possibly stand for any length of time this terribe strain of holding under the colors its entire male population from the 20th to the 23d year. No wonder that the Paris sapers were apeaking as leng ago as

Germany's Fateful Hour.

By KUNO FRANKE, Prof. of History of Gorman Literature and Curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University.

It is easy to see why American public opinion should have condemsed by an overwhelming majority- the diplomatic acts of Austria and Germany which have been the immediate occasion of the terrific explosion which now shakes the foundations of the whole civilized world. Austria's break with the second fee now threatening the destruction of Germany is could not possibly absorb a large additional amount of foreign territory and were advocating double pay for them as being practically in the discussion of the second fee now threatening the destruction of Germany and the role object can be Balkan, and her took ob

cating herself from this world-wide

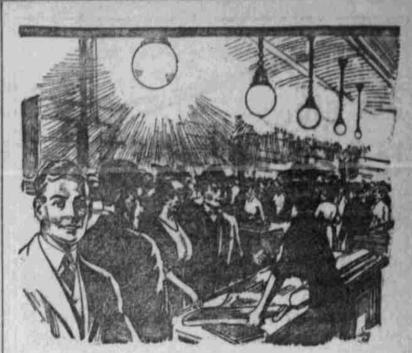
Austria from the punitive expedition against Servia, she would simply have on the globe she has stood for the principle of the open door. Wherever she has engaged in colonial enterprises she has been willing to the Servians themselves, that the make compromises with other nations and to accept their co-operation, notably so in the Bagdad railway undertaking. And yet the colonial expansion of every other nation is halled by England as "beneficial to mankind." as "werk for civilization", the slightest attempt of Germany to take part in this expansion is denounced as "intolerable aggression," as evidence of the "bullying tendencies of the War Lord."

Greater Servia movement has no other aim than the undermining of Austrian rule in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia and other South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself. Whether this Greater Servia movement has no other aim than the undermining of Austrian rule in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia and other South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement has no other aim than the undermining of Austrian rule in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia and other South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement was a provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement by a provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement by a provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement can be under the colonial and other South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia itself, whether this Greater Servia movement can be under the colonial and other South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the ultimate union with Servia the union of the make compromises with other na- Greater Servia movement has no es of the War Lord."

Opposed to each other. Certain it is What is the reason for this singular that it constitutes a peril to Austria unfairness of England toward Germany; of this incessant attempt to be met only by direct counterstrokes check her and hem her in? Not so of Austria, not by the rulings of a much the existence of a large Germany. To talk of arbitrafouise is and the existence of a large Germany as the exceedant amount of local man navy as the exceedant upon being found bies as an entire for the first of the lines of a large German navy as the exceedant upon the legister of the lines of a large German navy as the exceedant upon the legister of the lines of a large German navy as the exceedant upon the legister of the lines o

> gium was guaranteed in 1831 by international treaty, Germany as a European power did not exist, and Prusnational politics. The two powers which, at that time, watched each other jealously and by safeguarding Belgian neutrality were check each other, were France and England. And it was against France that in 1870 the declaration of the English government, that it would consider a violation of Belgian territory a casus belli, was mainly directed. Only from 1870 on has the maintenance of Belgian neutrality come to he a burning question between France and Germany; and from this time on it has been one thing in theory, and another in practice. For there can be no doubt whatever that France, while not openly violating international agreements, has gradually succeeded in circumventing them by making Belgian territory to all intents and purposes a part of the French line of defense against Germany. The Belgian fortresses cov-French supervision, was brought up to the highest point of efficiency; all Belgium was systematically in with French sympathies and ideals and strong dislike and fear of Germany, so that in reality it has been for the last 25 years not a neutral

> As a telling illustration of this state of things, it may be in point to relate an episode from the International Exposition at Brussels in 1910, which can be given on unimpeachable authority. The German exhibit at thority. The German exhibit at Brussels was a marked success, indeed one of the most striking features of the whole exposition. But it was a success very nawelcome to the Belrians and very grudgingly admitted ndeed, when the German section was he only one which opened on schedule time on the first of May, this fact was commented upon in the Brussels papers as an evidence of the "precision brutale" so characteristic of the Germans. And when in the latter part of the summer a majority of the Exposition buildings burned to the ground, regret was expressed in private and scarcely withheld in public that the German pavillien should not



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an English fleet, without any preceding declaration of war, appeared before Copenhagen, opened a bombardment upon the unfortified town which laid the larger part of the city in ruins, and seized the whole Danish

The moral indignation of the Enghish government of today over the German invasion of Belgium would be more impressive if one feel sure that there would have the same moral indignation and consequent declaration of war had Belgium been invaded by France. Is it not likely that England, true to her traditional policy of seizing the right moment and of finding the most plausible arguments for effective action, would have applauded such an invasion as a step neces ary for the maintenance of Belgian neutrality?

It is time to drop these hollow phrases of standing for the rights and iberties of the weaker nations. The whole gigantic struggle of which we are made shuddering observers, is not struggle between right and might, but between menaced might and menheing might; and justice lies on the side of that nation which has tried hardest to maintain peace. That nation has been Germany, not from any sentimental care for the welfare of other nations, but from sheer instinct of self-preservation. For Germany knows that the conflict into which she now has been forced can add nothing to her present greatness an may wreck her whole national exis-

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