

Tägliche Omaha Tribune

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Omaha, Neb., 1. Juni 1915.

Holland soll auch noch helfen

Dr. G. Herbert

Was hat Holland bei Willkür noch zu tun? Ganz einfach: Nichts. Die Welt ist nicht mehr zu retten, und Holland ist ein schwaches, kleines Land, das nicht in der Lage ist, etwas zu tun.

Holland hat sich nicht nur nicht für die Sache der Freiheit eingesetzt, sondern es hat sich auch nicht für die Sache der Gerechtigkeit eingesetzt. Es hat sich nur für die Sache der Selbstverweigerung eingesetzt.

Die Holländer sind ein feiges Volk, das sich nicht für die Sache der Freiheit einsetzt. Sie sind nur für die Sache der Selbstverweigerung interessiert.

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Mission of America in Memorial Sermon!

Rev. T. M. C. Birmingham Says It Is to Rescue Leading Nations of World.

Also Argues Strongly Against the Export of Arms and Munitions.

Of all the sternest patriotic Memorial day addresses delivered in the city Monday, one of the most impressive was that given by Rev. T. M. C. Birmingham.

He chose as his theme, "The Mission of America." And he argued strongly against the sale by United States manufacturers of arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations in Europe.

In this connection, he said: "The nation for supplying arms and munitions to belligerents is great. It cannot be reconciled with the Golden Rule. I am in favor of taking America out of this traffic and during this war prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents, even if we have some citizens whose greed is stronger than their sense of right."

A large audience listened to Dr. Birmingham's address. Among his hearers was a group of representatives of Grand Army veterans. At the close of his address his audience voted unanimously against the sale of arms in this country to nations at war. There was not a dissenting vote. He spoke with force and was frequently applauded. He spoke in part as follows:

Destiny of the Nation.
"In that baptism of fire and blood that came down on the land in the civil war, slavery was destroyed and the American people welded into a nation. It also opened the way for us to become the strongest and most powerful nation that has ever existed. Our strength was soon tested in causing the French troops to withdraw from Mexico, requiring England to accept the boundary of Venezuela and more recently in expelling Spain from the West Indies. Some of us have been lifted up on a mount of vision to see that America has even a greater destiny than under the Monroe doctrine to act as custodian for the safety of this hemisphere. It is that America is to defend civilization now reeling and staggering from the blows militarism is inflicting. Unless we prevent it another night may come down over all the world like came on Europe in the Dark Ages. We have the power, are the only nation with that ability, and at the close of this war will have the opportunity. The nations engaged in it, both conquered and conquerors, will be prostrate and exhausted, while the United States will be in a position so commanding as was never before occupied by any other in all the annals of time. Like the policeman on his beat or the sheriff in maintaining order in his county, the United States can then under God act as high constable on the planet, command the peace, call on all nations to disarm and the summons will be observed throughout the whole world. There is far more reason for this policy than for the Monroe doctrine, when it was first proclaimed and we are better able to see it is observed. The essence of the gospel is peace on earth, and it is beyond question the will of God that it should prevail. Prophets have over and over again predicted that a time would come when people would see the folly of settling international differences with the sword, and no more learn war. We can begin right now, as far as this congregation is concerned, by protesting against the sale of arms or munitions to any belligerent from the United States."

De Palma gewinnt Autorennen.
Indianapolis, Ind., 1. Juni. — Bei dem gestern hier stattgefundenen Autorennen über eine 500 Meilen Strecke gewann der berühmte Führer De Palma in dem deutschen Mercedes-Wagen den ersten Preis. Sowohl auf dieser wie auf der 200 Meilen-Distanz hat De Palma alle bisherigen Rekorde gebrochen und dabei die Kleinigkeit von \$37,500 verdient.

Süd Omaha.
Am den Samstag der Süd Omaha Hospital Gesellschaft zu einem wirklich großen Erfolg zu gestalten, fand Samstag nachmittags eine Sitzung jammertlicher Ausschüsse statt, in der die letzten Vorbereitungen getroffen wurden.

Morgen beginnt die Aufnahme des Schul-Jahrs, und wird derselbe im Lauf des Juni vollendet werden.
— Alfrey Simpson Grant aus Grand Island ließ sich hier für die Marine anwerben.

Berlangt.
Ein tüchtiger reisender Agent für die "Tägliche Omaha Tribune" im Staate Nebraska. Nach Empfehlung haben. Dauernde, gute Stellung.
Ein jüngerer Mann, der ein Notarbuch eignet, wird vorgeschlagen. Man melde sich sofort.
Omaha Tribune, 1311 Howard Str. Omaha, Neb.



Rev. T. M. C. Birmingham

stigation made to produce grain, roots, rubber, beautiful crops and abundant harvests. God is at work in and through this nation far more than he was with Israel, as they marched out of Egypt with the star of hope and law of promise shining over their pathway. Then the sea divided for them, the heavens dropped with fatness and the raging Jordan, when full from bank to bank, stood still that they might cross over into a land flowing with milk and honey. This occurred because God wanted a nation to become an example of the benefits of the gospel and for the leadership of the world under the Old Testament. It is entirely in harmony with the character and goodness of God, that there should be such also under the New Testament, and it is for America to fulfill this destiny.

Embargo on Munitions.
"Finally, I do not think it too much to expect from any person or nation that they act so as not to injure others. Farming, mining, merchandising, manufacturing, transportation, and a hundred other lines of legitimate business can be followed without engaging in ways that kill and slaughter people. If one man is shooting another and I furnish the powder and shot, knowing it will be used for that purpose, am I not in part responsible? It lessens the offense but little to say I would do just the same for the party he is attacking if he pays for the supplies. The motive for supplying arms and munitions to belligerents is greed. It cannot be reconciled with the golden rule or ten commandments which say: Thou shalt not kill. Now I am in favor of taking America out of this traffic even if we have some citizens that their greed is stronger than their sense of right. Little Holland in the war zone did that and only six millions and we are a hundred millions. Denmark only three millions did the same. There is nothing rotten in the state of Denmark over this matter but I regret it is much closer. Sweden has the iron and turns out some of the best in the world. They say we are not rich and would like to sell but sooner than do so to kill and slaughter people we will do without such tainted money. Now then in faith, hope and charity could we not do what Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland are doing and to that extent help fulfill the mission and destiny of the United States to spread peace on earth and good will among men over the whole world. I am going to put the question. (It was submitted and the vote was unanimous against the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents.)"

Duty of the Church.
Allow me in conclusion to say, should any one wish to consider more carefully the evidences with proof texts of the United States being the chosen nation under the New Testament, they can find it in a sermon from me that was made (July 23, 1913) a public document. It is entitled: World Peace under American Leadership. It is the only sermon ever ordered printed and can generously be had free on request to senators or members of the House. Civilization and the progress upward of the human race now rests on the American churches and most of all on the American pulpit. The latter is no place for a moral coward, or mere policy-man in a crisis, or what is nearly the same, one without leadership and unable to read the signs of the times.

In this crisis it should be fearless declare the whole counsel of God both individual and national and refuse to let the nation be made a depot for supplies and factory for arms and munitions to kill and slaughter people with whom we are at peace. Even if in the minority as Isaiah said "lift up a standard for the people. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Every church and pulpit in the land is under the strongest possible obligation to both God and man to proclaim that the mission of the United States as the chosen nation under the New Testament is peace on earth and good will among men. Omaha World-Herald.

Jungerhuter 1915

Die Jungerhuter sind eine christliche Bewegung, die sich für die Verbreitung des Evangeliums einsetzt.

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The Torpedoing of the Lusitania

German Sympathizer Argues for a Supposed Parallel Case to the Lusitania.

To the Editor of the Star:
When the war between Great Britain and Japan against the United States broke out on August 1, 1900, the United States having no great navy as compared with England and Japan, had to rely mainly for its defence on its fleet of submarines. One of the first acts of the war on the part of the Japanese-English alliance was a blockade against the importation of foodstuffs into the United States. Japan landed a great army in Mexico and cut off supplies from South America by land. English and Japanese troops held Canada and all communication from the north was cut off with constant heavy fighting on the border. France, professing great friendship for the United States, was neutral, but her great factories were turning out all kinds of war supplies for Great Britain and Japan. The United States made no protest on that score, but called the attention of France to the fact that all her ships and other neutral ships carrying non-contraband of war had been held up and confiscated by England and Japan. France and the other neutral countries made protest against the holding up of neutral cargoes, but went no further. England and Japan boasted they would starve out the United States. In reply to this policy the United States declared a blockade of the Canadian coast and all English waters with submarines and said she proposed to sink any vessel under the English flag entering the war zone, and warned all neutrals to stay out of the zone.

This was the condition six months after the opening of the great war when the Cunard liner Lusitania, which had been making trips between Havre and Halifax, was announced to leave Havre for Halifax with a great cargo of war supplies including \$200,000 worth of cartridges, as well as eighty cases marked military supplies, containing picric acid, one of the most powerful explosives. It also had booked about 1500 passengers, 900 of them English and among these, 183 reservists of the English Army, who were going out to Canada to fight. There were about 200 French passengers booked and among them several contractors going to Canada to make new contracts for war material. The American Embassy in Paris issued a warning to all French persons booked not to go to Canada on any ship flying the English flag. That there was great danger to neutrals going to Canada on belligerent ships and that the American submarines were ordered to sink any ship flying the English flag. Many of the Frenchmen who were on board at Havre got private telegrams telling them they were taking great risk in making the trip on an English ship during war time. In the meantime there was great indignation in America owing to the shipment of aeroplanes and war supplies of all kinds from France to Canada and the British West Indies. The English war supplies had been running short, but the supply from France was very large, and it was coming to Canada in a constant stream and to the West Indies on fast English passenger steamers flying the French flag sometimes when they were in danger. These fast steamers were armed with rapid-fire guns which were always mounted after they put to sea. The Lusitania sailed with its great cargo of war supplies and its large list of passengers, all of whom ignored the American warning given by our ambassador at Paris. In the meantime Rear Admiral Foreman commanding the American fleet gave orders to his submarine commanders to leave no enemy vessel get by, especially, fast

steamers containing great cargoes of war supplies.
ENGLISH PRESS LAUGHED.
The English press laughed at the threat to destroy the Lusitania and called it "empty Yankee bombast." The London Times said: "The steamship lanes are well patrolled and perfectly protected and there is no danger whatever to passenger steamers, for they have an escort at both ends of the trip. These Yankees may destroy trawlers and mine sweepers, they can't hurt our fast steamers." Interviewed before he left Havre Capt. Burner of the Lusitania said: "I don't give a fig for that warning. If I see the submarine first, God help her. I am fixed for her." On the fifth day of the trip when nearing Halifax and getting close into shore the Lusitania saw a submarine 500 yards from her. The next instant a torpedo struck the side of the great ship. There was only one stroke of a torpedo, and a few minutes later there was a terrible explosion which broke the ship's back and killed hundreds outright. The ship sank in twenty minutes. In spite of the great navy of Great Britain and her heavy force of coast patrol ships not one British warship or patrol boat came to the assistance of the doomed ship. The loss of life was appalling.

The American press and people and the government of the United States at once promptly expressed their regret for the great loss of life attendant on this act of war, and sent a note to France expressing deep regret for what had happened. The French newspapers, most of them controlled by English stockholders, raised a cry of anger against the United States and some of them demanded war. The government of the United States came in for great abuse because the submarine did not take off the passengers before sinking the enemy's ship. Of course, it was shown that this was impossible. The American submarine commander was aware that the Lusitania had great double bulkheads, that she was declared by the British government inspectors to be unsinkable and he figured that she would be disabled and make port, or near enough port, to land her passengers, being only eight or ten miles from English territory. The ammunition and picric acid exploding caused his calculations in this respect to be knocked out. An investigation was held both by the United States Navy Department and the French Navy Department. The conclusion came to was that the terrible loss of life in the Lusitania case was due:
1. To the neglect of duty of the collector of customs of the port of Havre in permitting a vessel loaded with war material to carry passengers.
2. To the criminal conduct of the Cunard company in shipping war material and explosives on the same ship with passengers.
3. To the failure of the British Admiralty to furnish escort for English passenger ships that carried war munitions and passengers, which is contrary to all recognized shipping regulations.
France protested strongly to the United States about the loss of French lives on the ship and the United States agreed to pay damages for such French life lost, but said she should have to continue to carry on her submarine war against her powerful enemies and their savage allies in her own way and according to her own plans with the weapons most suitable.
I. P. O'MAHONY.
(Indianapolis Star.)