

Tägliche Omaha Tribune

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., VAL J. PETER, President 1311 Howard Str. Telephone: TYLER 340 Omaha, Nebraska

Preis des Tagesblatts: Durch den Träger, per Woche 10c; durch die Post, per Jahr \$5.00; einzelne Nummern 2c. — Preis des Wochenblattes: Bei stiftlicher Vorausbezahlung, per Jahr \$1.50.

Entered as second-class matter March 14, 1912, at the postoffice of Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Omaha, Neb., den 21. November 1916.

Englands arme Freunde.

Der „Abanti“ verlangt in einem stark von der Zensur hergenommene Artikel Auskunft darüber, ob es wahr sei, daß die englischen Darlehen an Italien durch die Einfuhr italienischer Waren und Güter sichergestellt werden müssen.

„Innere Angelegenheiten“.

Englands Antwort auf den Protest gegen die Schwärze des Reiches vor allem in der Beziehung, es sei das absolute Recht Englands, seinen Untertanen den Handel mit irgend welchen Ausländern zu verbieten.

Da das der von England aufgestellte Rechtsgrund ist, so würde es auch die Verdrängung Amerikas, seinen Bürgern den Handel mit England zu verbieten, nur als ausschließlich innere Angelegenheit Amerikas aufzufassen müssen.

Es wäre mehr als wünschenswert, daß Amerika auf diese Weise antwortete, denn England würde demgegenüber schweigend das Verbot dieses Grundgesetzes erkennen, und jetzt, wo es amerikanische Einfuhr so nötig braucht, ihn aufheben.

Wahrscheinlich würde schon ein merklicher Erfolg erzielt werden, wenn der Präsident nur von dem Geleise Gebrauch machte, das ihm ermöglicht, jeden Fahrzeug die Klavierrollen zu verweigern, das sich weigert, Sendungen irgend eines amerikanischen Bürgers zu befördern.

Kein Separatfriede.

Die Hoffnung, daß Rußland in Anbetracht seiner ungünstigen militärischen Lage der Idee eines Separatfriedens zugänglich sein und sich mit dem Gedanken eines Gebietsverlustes an seiner Westgrenze vertraut machen würde, hat sich leider nicht erfüllt.

Das ist also eine offizielle Erklärung, daß Rußland den Krieg fortsetzen wird bis zum bitteren Ende — für Rußland. Daß gerade jetzt in Rußland keine Friedensstimmung herrscht, ist leicht verständlich.

Die Hoffnung, daß Rußland in Anbetracht seiner ungünstigen militärischen Lage der Idee eines Separatfriedens zugänglich sein und sich mit dem Gedanken eines Gebietsverlustes an seiner Westgrenze vertraut machen würde, hat sich leider nicht erfüllt.

Die Gelehrten, die Verkehrten.

In einem Vortrag, den Professor Irving Fisher von der Yale Universität über das Thema „Einige aktuelle nationale Probleme“ hielt, berührte er auch die Prohibitionsfrage.

Man hat, so erklärte Professor Fisher, zahlreiche Arten von Argumenten gefunden. Allein diese haben sich im allgemeinen mehr als schädlich, denn als heilsam ausgewiesen. Am besten sei die geübteste Methode Gebrauch von Alkohol und Morphium mit Einhalt der sogenannten Patentmedizin aufzuheben.

Da haben wir wieder einmal einen Beweis der Wahrheit des Ausspruchs: „Die Gelehrten, die Verkehrten“. Die angeführten Gründe sind oft widerlegt worden. Was uns hier aber besonders interessiert, schreibt der „Welt D. Corr.“ dazu, ist die Tatsache, daß Professor Fisher die Anwendung der Gewalt zur Durchföhrung der Prohibition warm begrüßt.

„Barbarische“ Nächstenliebe!

Das Ergebnis der vor Jahresfrist durch den Senat angeordneten Sammlungen zum Besten der Rotleidenden in Polen ist recht bemerkenswert. Es ist so auffallend, daß die den Alliierten nachgehenden Mächte es für zweckmäßig befanden, es ist folgendes. Lin ist interessanter wird es für die Deutschen und auch für die Polen selbst sein.

In der Not erkennt man gewöhnlich seine Freunde. Auch Polen wird die heutigen Feinde gelernt haben. England, das reiche England, der „Beschützer der kleinen Nationen“, das Land der Egoisten, das, ohne um den Wimpern zu zucken, ein ganzes bisher am Krieg nicht beteiligtes Volk dem Hungertode preisgibt.

Man konnte nicht mit dem Einverständnis, daß England ein vorwiegend protestantisches Land ist, in welchem ein von Rom ausgehender Appell keine besondere Wirkung auslösen kann. Erstens gab es in England die Angehörigen der katholischen Kirche, nach Millionen, und dann haben sich die Judenungen in anderen Ländern, wie beispielsweise in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten, durchaus nicht ausschließlich auf die katholische Kirche beschränkt.

Man konnte nicht mit dem Einverständnis, daß England ein vorwiegend protestantisches Land ist, in welchem ein von Rom ausgehender Appell keine besondere Wirkung auslösen kann. Erstens gab es in England die Angehörigen der katholischen Kirche, nach Millionen, und dann haben sich die Judenungen in anderen Ländern, wie beispielsweise in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten, durchaus nicht ausschließlich auf die katholische Kirche beschränkt.

Man konnte nicht mit dem Einverständnis, daß England ein vorwiegend protestantisches Land ist, in welchem ein von Rom ausgehender Appell keine besondere Wirkung auslösen kann. Erstens gab es in England die Angehörigen der katholischen Kirche, nach Millionen, und dann haben sich die Judenungen in anderen Ländern, wie beispielsweise in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten, durchaus nicht ausschließlich auf die katholische Kirche beschränkt.

THE VERDICT!

(The Fatherland, Nov. 22, 1916.)

President Wilson owes his triumph to the pacific West. His opponent, paradoxical as this may seem, recruited his heaviest vote among the same element in the East. Those Americans of Irish and German descent who swung the states of New York and New Jersey into the Hughes column voted against Wilson because they believed that Wilson stood for war.

Between Roosevelt and Hughes, we were for Hughes. But we found ourselves unable to evince enthusiasm for Mr. Hughes when Mr. Hughes failed to cast off Mr. Roosevelt. The Fatherland repeatedly warned Mr. Hughes that in the last four years every candidate bearing the fatal endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt had gone down to defeat.

Shortly before the close of the campaign, Mr. Hughes frankly declared himself against an embargo on arms and asserted the right of American passengers to travel on munition carriers without insisting in the same breath upon the right to ship food. By a piquant coincidence, Senator La Follette on the same day quoted George Washington as saying that as American citizen traveling on a vessel bearing arms did so at his own peril.

We urged our readers to concentrate their attention on the two houses of Congress. Almost without exception the men who stood for fair play were returned, irrespective of party. We welcome the fact that the House is almost evenly divided, because this division adds to its power. Congress is intended as a check on the Executive; it was not intended to be his tool.

The Fatherland in the past has often attacked Woodrow Wilson. But we have never been blind to his virtues. We have disagreed with him; we may disagree with him again; but being shackled by no consideration of private interest or party, we have aimed to co-operate with him to the extent of our ability wherever in our opinion his course was unmistakably right.

If it were not for the tactless message to Mexico on the subject of submarine bases, where our Secretary of State acted as the messenger boy of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, only to be repudiated by the latter, and held to scorn by Carranza, we would be convinced that our neutrality has at last ceased to be lopsided.

All the steps enumerated by us were taken quietly, unostentatiously. They were not a bid for the German American vote. As a matter of fact Woodrow Wilson made it perfectly clear that his attitude was not determined by the approaching election. But the Americans of German descent, not counting those who were too deeply committed to the other side and those who failed to note these matters in the tumult of the election, unquestionably took his apparent change of policy into account when they cast their vote.

We said that the attitude of the German American vote would be determined by what Mr. Hughes would say and by what Mr. Wilson would do. Mr. Hughes spoke, he spoke well, but he hedged, and permitted his friends to contradict him. Mr. Wilson acted, he acted unemotionally, but he acted. If his action had been more decisive, if he had applied the Thomas Amendment immediately after its passage, if he had promptly demanded the protection of our mails in terms that brook no contradiction, he would have carried not merely one-half of the electorate, he would have carried the country.

THE WRONG WAY.

AMERICAN MONEY, BADLY NEEDED AT HOME, THROWN INTO THE WAR.

Enormous losses of the French.

H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., is back from Europe. He visited the west front, conferred with the financial heads of the allies, and now is back in New York to lay the lines for new financing. He proposed a new unsecured Anglo-French loan and it is on the market.

It is time to get down to the heart of things and see precisely the connection between finance and industry in America. The most pressing problem is to start demobilizing our industry; that is, start gradually transferring our labor from making war munitions back to making the things of peace. Such gradual transfer is impossible if our financial resources, which carry with them the power to direct our industry, are put at the disposal of the warring nations.

South America is hungry for capital, hungry for the means to pursue her interrupted development, financed by Europe before the war. If we lend South America \$300,000,000 we shall, as a result, sell her \$300,000,000 of rails cars, structural steel, concrete, lumber, machinery. After railroads, factories, mines, plantations are opened by our capital and labor their structures, equipment and machinery will wear out and require to be renewed, which will mean more trade for America.

Trade follows the investment. The vast mass of British capital throughout the world is Great Britain's surest hold upon the world's trade. Now is our opportunity to take up the work that Great Britain was compelled to lay down. If the bankers of the country want to do America a service let them direct our investments into channels which will give us the sort of foreign trade that endures.

Consider the capital we need in this country. Our railroads are so short of equipment, so congested in terminals, that farmers' grain cannot be hauled to the primary markets and factories are shutting down for lack of coal. A billion dollars will help put the railroads on their feet. Where is it to come from save from the nation's fund of capital saved?

The first unsecured Anglo-French loan was never floated beyond its underwriters, who still hold most of it. The public never cared for it, and it has constantly been quoted on the market at less than the price which the syndicate paid. The two secured British loans — secured by American and Canadian industrial and the government bonds of neutral nations — are meeting with a different success. The public takes to them. Another unsecured Anglo-French loan would be an impossible financial venture. How could a government expect to sell an unsecured loan when it has learned and admitted that

That is the purely American side of it as far as it concerns our business. A glance at the war situation as it really is and not as it is represented in our pro-British papers should not leave any doubt as to what Americans should do. The new British loan, like the precedent loans, is an unsafe proposition. It is based on false hopes, or hopes that were smashed to pieces by the military power of Germany and her allies.

The total of the British borrowings to date in the present war is in the immediate neighborhood of \$12,000,000,000. At the beginning of the war Great Britain owed (March 31, 1914) £706,000,000, or \$3,500,000,000 and the \$12,000,000,000 is in addition to this old debt. The population liable to repay this debt is that of the United Kingdom, about 46,500,000, and not that of the British empire, as falsely stated by certain financial houses interested in the sale of British obligations. The per capita debt can easily be ascertained from the above figures.

ENORMOUS FRENCH LOSSES.

The following figures of French losses were given to Gustave LeBon, the well-known French publicist, by the Commission of the Army of the French Chamber of Deputies and constitute the first authentic statistics on this subject which has come under my notice.

The French loss in killed and died of wounds from the beginning of the war up to Feb. 15, 1915, was 185,541; to May, 1915, 327,106; to Feb. 1, 1916, 605,317. In rounded for the same periods respectively, 415,863, 592,743, 974,191. In missing, 243,321, 317,000, 391,000 — a total casualty, therefore, of 1,970,508. Since this time there have elapsed eight months in which occurred, in addition to the ordinary or routine casualties, the defense of Verdun, the Picardy offensive and the Salonica expedition.

The readers can make their own estimates, if they choose, of the additional casualties to be added, but perhaps my guess of 750,000 will be ultimately found to be as close as theirs. M. Le Bon states that the battle of Arras, in July, 1915, cost 113,000 men and that of Champagne, in September, 1915, over 200,000 men, and computes the net or permanent loss to the French up to Feb. 1, 1916, at 4,500,000.

On the Dobrudja front there was nothing new. It now appears that when von Mackensen captured Constanza he also captured about 200,000 tons of oil, purchased by the Allies so that the Teutons should not get it, and stored in the tanks of that port awaiting an opportunity of shipment. The net result appears to be that the Rumanians got the money and the Teutons got the oil. What the oil-purchasing Allies got is not quite clear.

Jetter's Old German Style Double Beer. Brewed and Bottled by Jetter Brewing Co., Ltd. OMAHA, NEB. Family Trade Supplied by Wm. Jetter, 209 1/2 Street, Phone Douglas 4831.

Berzucht bei Einlaufen nicht, daß jede Unterbringung der deutschen Zeitung auch eine Auffassung des Deutschland ist! Berzucht bei Einlaufen auf die „Tägliche Omaha Tribune“.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.