

Tägliche Omaha Tribune

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THE POLITICAL CREED OF THE TRUE AMERICAN I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the People, by the People, for the People; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a Democracy in a Republic; a Sovereign Nation of many Sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of Freedom, Equality, Justice and Humanity for which American Patriots sacrificed their Lives and Fortunes.

I, therefore, believe it is my Duty to my Country to Love it; to Support its Constitution; to Obey its Laws; to Respect its Flag and to Defend it against all enemies.

Omaha, Neb., Montag, den 30. Dezember 1918.

Im beiderseitigen Interesse

In dem Jahresbericht des Ministers des Innern und vor allem in dem des Arbeitsministers wird neben den speziellen Forderungen besonders dem zur Zeit fast alles andere an Wichtigkeit überwindenden Probleme große Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet, wie die aus Europa und aus den Umgebungsstaaten zurückkehrenden Soldaten am angemessensten versorgt werden können, so daß sie sich ihren Unterhalt finden und gleichzeitig auch durch ihre Arbeit, soweit dies angänglich ist, dem ganzen Lande Vorteile bringen können.

Die letztgenannten Vorschläge sind in dem Jahresbericht des Arbeitsministers die dem heimkehrenden Soldaten zur Verfügung gestellten Formen mit allem Nötigen ausstattet und zu Gemeinden verbinden und außerdem dafür Sorge tragen, daß die neuen Ansiedler nicht mit Experimenten aller Art Zeit, Geld und guten Willen verschwenden. Es wäre nicht recht, dem aus der Arme kommenden Manne lediglich das Land zuweisen und ihn dann seinem Schicksale zu überlassen. Da viele dieser Männer ursprünglich keine Farmer sind, sei für diese unter anderem auch eine künftige Unterweisung in ihrem zukünftigen Berufe und ferner eine genügende Organisation für Abhilfe nötig.

Es kann keinem Zweifel unterliegen, daß die Nation unendlich viel gewinnen würde, wenn der Landwirtschaft auf diese Weise ein neuer Impuls gegeben würde. Eine kräftige und geübte Arbeiterbevölkerung bildet die beste Basis für alle übrigen Erwerbszweige und für Industrie und Handel. In dieser Richtung trifft der geistliche Vorteil des Unterbringens der entlassenen Soldaten mit dem dauernden Vorteil für die nationale Volkswirtschaft zusammen. Die Zeiten, wo man den Einzelnen seiner Handlung und Beschäftigung überlassen und der Staat sich darauf beschränken konnte, die Steuern einzuziehen, sind vorbei. Heute wird ein fruchtbares Eingreifen der Staatsorgane in das wirtschaftliche Leben erwartet; wenn sich dabei feste Hand und weise Umsicht paaren, können die Erfolge nicht ausbleiben.

Eine Ernennung, die allgemeine Beachtung verdient

Die Wälder aus St. Paul und Minneapolis dieser Tage berichten, erhielt Herr C. G. Schulz, Schulzinspektor von Minnesota, einen Ruf nach Washington. Nach Ablauf seines Amtstermins im Januar wird er in das United States Department of Education eintreten. Ohne sein Zutun, so berichtet die Presse, wurde er letzte Woche vom Bundes-Erziehungs-Kommissar Clayton zu einer Konferenz nach Washington berufen und mit einer wichtigen Ernennung in dessen Departement bedacht. "The Americanization of public schools is to be his particular work," heißt es übereinstimmend in den Presseberichten.

„Die Vertagung von Herrn Schulz nach Washington," schreibt hierzu das in St. Paul, Minn., erscheinende katholische Wochenblatt, "Bauderer", ist symptomatisch für die Entwicklung auf dem Gebiet unseres Schulwesens, von der im "Bauderer" schon häufig die Rede war und mit der sich auch der dieswöchige Pressebericht der Zentralstelle beschäftigt. Herr Schulz hat seine, namentlich bis nach Washington reichende Verbindlichkeit durch seine Zentralisierungsbestrebungen erlangt, durch sein planmäßiges Einwirken auf das staatliche Schulwesen. Er ist der geistliche Urheber fast aller Schulvorlagen, die in den letzten Jahren in der Legislatur unseres Staates aufgefunden und hauptsächlich darauf abzielten, das ganze Schulwesen zu vereinheitlichen und zu zentralisieren und, so dieses Joke auch die Pfarr- und Privatschulen dem staatlichen Schulorganismus einzugliedern. Den Einfluß der Zentralbehörde auf das Schulwesen läßt er u. a. durch die Erhöhung der staatlichen Zuwendungen auf die einzelnen Schuldistrikte von \$250,000 auf \$3,000,000 im Jahr. Die Eingliederung der Pfarrschulen wurde er durch die mit den harmonischen Motiven begründete Ausdehnung der staatlichen Schulaufsicht allmählich herbeizuführen, bis er schließlich seine Absichten klar erkennen ließ und mit umfassenden Reorganisations- und Reformvorschlägen hervortrat. Erfolge hatte er den Pfarrschulen gegenüber keine aufzuweisen, da die Legislatur, wenn es zur Entscheidung kam, stets vor einem offenen Schulkampf zurückhielt.

Als dann der Krieg ausbrach, hielt Herr Schulz, wie wir wiederholt darlegten, seine Zeit für gekommen. Er leitete die Bestrebungen in das Mantel des Patriotismus und schickte die Zeitströmung ausnützend, suchte er der Schulaufsicht und dem Schulwesen eine Gasse zu bahnen, indem er zunächst die Unterstellung der "fremdbürgerlichen" (hauptsächlich selbstbürgerlich der deutschen) Pfarrschulen — von denen er vor allem die Ausgestaltung jeder neben der Landessprache gebräuchlichen Sprache forderte — unter staatliche Aufsicht verlangte. Daß er sein Ziel nicht erreichte, wissen unsere Leser. Auch daß er auf eigene Faust in die Leitung der Pfarrschulen dreinzugreifen suchte und an die Vorherrschaft der Pfarrschulen Handschreiben sandte, als sei die staatliche Schulaufsicht vollendete Tatsache, haben wir mehrmals erwähnt. Vor einigen Wochen kam mitten in seine Vorbereitungen für die nächste Legislaturperiode, die uns zweifellos einige Vorlagen im Sinne und Geiste des Herrn Schulz befehlen wird, die Nachricht, daß Gouverneur Burnquist für den nächsten Termin einen anderen Schulmann an Herrn Schulz's Stelle ernannt hat. Bereits wurde in der Presse dafür Stimmung gemacht, bei der nächsten Wahl Herrn Schulz als Gouverneurskandidaten auf den Schild zu erheben, als die Kunde von seiner Vertagung nach Washington kam.

Wie bezeichnet diese Ernennung eingangs als symptomatisch. Und das scheint sie uns in zweifacher Beziehung zu sein: Einmal hinsichtlich der im Bundesdepartement für Erziehung ausgedehnter vorbereitenden Richtung. Darüber hinaus aber weist uns die Vertagung der Tätigkeit eines Mannes von den Tendenzen des Herrn Schulz von Minnesota nach der Bundeshauptstadt recht eindringlich auf die Wendung hin, welche sich in dem bisher mehr oder minder latenten Schulkampf vollzogen hat. Wisher waren die Kämpfe auf die Legislaturen der einzelnen Staaten beschränkt; sie werden in diesen in der nahen Zukunft mit vermehrter Heftigkeit sich entfalten. Aber noch wichtiger als diese Kämpfe und für die Freunde der Pfarrschulen, wie überhaupt der Lehr- und Unterrichtswelt weit schwieriger abzumachen werden die im ganzen Entwicklungsgang unserer gegenwärtigen Politik vorgehenden Zentralisierungsbestrebungen der Bundesregierung sein. Je früher wir uns über diese Tendenzen klar werden und uns durch die Ausgestaltung unserer Organisation dagegen zu rüsten suchen, desto ruhiger können wir die Entwicklung der Dinge abwarten. Aber anstatt die Zeichen der Zeit zu verstehen, interessiert sich die große Mehrzahl der Katholiken unseres Landes, Führer und Volk, für alles Mögliche,

— nur nicht für Fragen, die ihnen am nächsten liegen. Nach den Tagen des Klingklang-Gloria und der frisch-fermentisch-frei mitgemachten Deutschheute wird der Ufermittwoch der Ernüchterung schon kommen, — vielleicht früher als wir heute ahnen!

813 Namen auf der Ehrenliste der Täglichen Omaha Tribune

Neun weitere Bankeine zum Eigennem der Täglichen Omaha Tribune sind heute von ebensolchen neuen Mitgliedern der Ehrenliste durch ein zweijähriges Abonnement gestiftet worden. Das ist ein erfreulicher Fortschritt in der Bewegung, unser Ziel von 1,000 Bankeinen wenn irgend möglich im Monat Januar zu erreichen und die Ehrenliste dann abzuschließen. Wir hoffen zuversichtlich, daß dieser Fortschritt ein andauernder sein wird. Würden wir täglich die gleiche Anzahl Bankeine wie heute erhalten, dann würden wir unser Ziel Ende Januar mit aller Bestimmtheit erreichen. Wir erwidern unsere Leser, und in diesem Streben ernstlich zu unterstützen. Es liegt ebenso in ihrem Interesse wie in dem unserer, die Liste so rasch wie möglich zu vollenden. Had bei unseren Lesern von Lesern ist es gewiß nicht zuviel verlangt, wenn wir 1,000 davon anfordern, uns in dieser Weise entgegenzukommen. Es ist für viele nicht schwer, wenn nur der gute Wille vorherrscht. Auf den Namen wird in der Vergangenheit.

Wir haben bei Erhöhung des Abonnementspreises auf \$6 das Jahr angekündigt, daß wir die Zeitung noch zu \$10 bei Vorauszahlung von zwei Jahren liefern würden, bis wir 1,000 Bankeine bekommen haben. Das sollte doch ein hinlänglicher Grund für viele sein, gleich zwei Jahre im Voraus zu zahlen. Es bedeutet eine Ersparnis von \$2. Eigentlich können wir diese zwei Dollars nur schwer beschreiben, wir brauchen aber die Bankeine viel nötiger und deshalb sind wir bereit, ein Opfer zu bringen. Dies sollte aber von Seiten unserer Leser auch Anlaß finden und sie anspornen, uns zu helfen, das nun gefakte Ziel von 1,000 Bankeinen zu erreichen. Wir hoffen deshalb, daß, auf diesen erneuten Aufruf hin, die Ehrenliste in den nächsten Tagen wieder rascher wachsen wird.

Aus dem Staate

Aus Columbus, Nebr.

Columbus, Nebr., 30. Dez.—Dr. C. D. Evans und Tochter, Mrs. Lorena, kehrten von Dennison, Ia., wo sie das Christfest verbrachten, zurück.

Das auf den mehrstägigen Regen gefolgte kalte Wetter hat den Weihnachtmarkt allgemein sehr beeinträchtigt, da die Kaufleute der rauhen Wege halber kaum zur Stadt kommen konnten.

John P. Remis von Butler County verunglückte am Sonntag morgen auf der Salenstraße. Sein Knecht erlitt sich, als er durch eine Umzäunung ging. Sein Sohn Ralph, welcher seine gestellten Pflichten befolgte, hörte den Schrei und glaubend, sein Vater habe einen Anfall erlitten, war entsetzt, als er seinen Vater tot im Wasser liegen sah. Der halbe Kopf war durchgeschnitten und der Tod mußte augenblicklich erfolgt sein. Der Leichnam wurde zu einem Radfahrer getragen und von dort in die Leichenbestattungshalle in Wellwood überbracht und dort von der M. E. Kirche aus beigesetzt. Der Verstorbenen hinterläßt seine Witwe und 2 Kinder, seine Mutter, drei Brüder und drei Schwestern.

Louis Biedemann hat das Haus von Ed. Dahn an der 17. Straße gekauft.

Die Klage von M. S. Fontein gegen die Stadt für \$2,000 Schadenersatz für erlittene Verletzungen beim Zusammenstoß seines Autos mit einem Straßenbeleuchtungsbooster an der 14. Straße, wurde vom Stadtrat in der letzten Sitzung abgewiesen, indem der Stadtmann McCreesh sein Gutachten dahin abgab, daß die Stadt nicht gefällig für den Schaden haftbar gemacht werden könne.

Ein Appell vom Stadtrat wurde an das Kriegsdepartement gerichtet mit dem Ersuchen, die Herren Sergeant Captain H. S. Morrow und Captain W. S. Evans vom Militärdienst zu befreien und nach Columbus zurückzuführen, um hier zu helfen, die Pläne zu bekräftigen. Dies sind die beiden einzigen Columbuser Verste in der Liste des Militärdienstes, welche die Dienste des Landes leisten, während alle anderen noch drüben gefangen wurden.

Paul Weinmeyer, welcher die Kemper Militär Akademie in Booneville, Mo., besucht, kam über die Festtage zum Besuche seines Onkels und Tante, Henry Krumpel, der hier.

Korporal Harry Engel wurde vom Militärdienst in Camp Funston entlassen und kehrt nach Hause zurück.

C. Carlton, Captain des Blatte County Regiments, kehrte von einer Besichtigungszwecke seiner Plantation bei Armondville, La., zurück, und brachte eine Krille voll Wildschweine. Herr Carlton war ungefähr einen Monat abwesend.

Paul Godenberger hat seinen Termin des S. A. L. C. Dienstes im Creighton College in Omaha beendet und kehrt über die Festtage nach Hause zurück. Nach dem 1. Januar denkt er als Student in Doane College in Crete einzutreten.

Louis Wajer, welcher etwas über 7 Monate in der Marine diente, erhielt seinen Abschied und kehrte Anfang der Woche nach Hause zurück.

Schnaps im Patententwurf. Lincoln, 30. Dez.—Die 38 Jahre alte Farbige Frau wurde am Freitag am Burlington Bahnhof verhaftet und mit ihr der Farbige Charles Beck, wegen ungesetzlichen Besitzes von geistigen Getränken. Der Polizist, der die beiden beobachtete, sah, wie Beck ein Paket von der Frau erhielt, als der Zug von St. Joe ankam. Die Frau und der Mann wurden ins Hauptquartier gebracht, wo man die Frau untersuchte und fand, daß ihr Unterrock eine Menge von Flaschen hatte, in denen wohlbehalten 13 Pintflaschen mit Schnaps versteckt waren. Als Entschuldigend gab die Frau an, daß sie den Schnaps zum Gebrauch gegen die Infuenza

gekauft habe. Die Frau wurde zu \$100 Strafe verurteilt, während der Nezer einen Anwalt suchte, der ihn verteidigen soll.

Ein Nezer getötet.

North Platte, Nebr., 30. Dez.—George Gillett, ein 45 Jahre alter Nezer, wurde heute früh in einem Zimmer des McDonald Gebäudes von einem andern Nezer, namens Amos Busch, getötet. Der jedoch zu seiner Verteidigung sagte, daß er in Selbstverteidigung geschossen habe. Bill und dessen Frau sollen einen Streit gehabt und Amos mit einem Revolver bedroht haben, worauf er in Selbstverteidigung den Schuß abgefeuert habe. Bill war vorher in einem Barbiergeschäft und war letzte Woche wegen "Boatlegging" verhaftet worden. Busch wurde in Haft genommen.

Stratheit hat nachgelassen.

Decatur, Nebr., 30. Dez.—Für hat die Suche abgeflaut, und das Verhaftungsverbot ist zum größten Teil aufgehoben worden. Kirchen und Schulen sind wieder eröffnet, auch die Theater, Langunterhaltungen und Versammlungen in öffentlichen Hallen und auf der Straße sind vorläufig noch nicht gestattet.

Sucht seine Tochter.

Fremont, Nebr., 30. Dez.—Wells Nelson wandte sich an die Polizei, um ihn bezüglich zu sein, den Aufenthaltsort seiner Tochter auszufinden. Er sagt, daß seine 16 Jahre alte Tochter vor zwei Tagen vom elterlichen Hause fortging mit der Absicht, sich in Council Bluffs mit Carl Roughton von Fremont treffen zu lassen. Vom Clerk des Gerichtes in jener Stadt wurde ihm jedoch die Mitteilung, daß sie dort nicht getraut wurde. Später las er jedoch in einer Omaha Zeitung, daß seine Tochter am Weihnachtstag sich mit Roughton in Omaha hätte trauen lassen. Seit der Zeit hat er nichts mehr von ihr gehört.

Im Wollant in Frankreich.

Fremont, Nebr., 30. Dez.—Walter und Frau W. Busch erhielten die freudige Nachricht, daß ihr Sohn William gesund und munter in Frankreich sei. Vor zehn Wochen erhielten sie eine Stabeldepesche, wonach der Sohn verunndet und in einem Hospital sich befände.

Geisgeber im Kriegsdiens.

Lincoln, Nebr., 30. Dez.—M. W. Huddy von Albion, der in der letzten Wahl zum Mitglied der Legislatur von Boone County erwählt wurde, kann seinen Sitz in der Staatsgesetzgebung nicht einnehmen, da er noch nicht aus dem Kriegsdienst entlassen ist. Man glaubt jedoch, daß er in kurzer Zeit heimkehren werde.

Amerikanische Verlustliste

Washington, 30. Dez.—Nachstehende Verlustliste für Samstag Sonntag und Montag wurde herausgegeben:

Sonntag—Vormittagsbericht: Im Kampfe getötet 33; an Wunden gestorben 56; durch Unfallsfälle und andere Ursachen gestorben 13; an Krankeheiten gestorben 7; schwer verunndet 146; bei 26 konnte die Schwere der Verwundung nicht festgestellt werden; leicht verunndet 27; im Kampfe vermisst 116. Zusammen 424.

Nachmittagsbericht—Im Kampfe getötet 57; an Wunden gestorben 33; durch Unfallsfälle und andere Ursachen gestorben 17; durch Veranlassungsfälle gestorben 2; an Krankeheiten gestorben 2; schwer verunndet 229; bei 17 konnte die Schwere der Verwundung nicht festgestellt werden; leicht verunndet 10; im Kampfe vermisst 59. Zusammen 496.

Sonntag — Leicht verunndet 763.

Montag Vormittagsbericht—Im Kampfe getötet 45; an Wunden gestorben 32; an Unfällen und anderen Ursachen gestorben 10; an Krankeheiten gestorben 46; im Kampfe vermisst 57; schwer verunndet 112. Zusammen 302.

Nachmittagsbericht—Im Kampfe getötet 32; an Wunden gestorben 29; an Unfällen und anderen Ursachen gestorben 5; an Krankeheiten gestorben 46; im Kampfe vermisst 67; schwer verunndet 123. Zusammen 341.

Nabe 6 Millionen im Kriege gefallen

London, 30. Dez.—Nach der Veröffentlichung der französischen Kriegsverluste ist es möglich, die Lebensverluste im Kriege abzuschätzen. 22 Tote betragen somit 5,936,501. Davon entfallen auf die Briten 796,726; Franzosen 1,071,300; Amerikaner 59,478; Russen 1,700,000; Serben 806,000; Deutschen 1,830,000. Der Nordwärts hat die Gesamtverluste der Deutschen auf 6,330,000 und der Serben auf 4,000,000 angegeben.

THE Tribune's English Section

(Devoted to the interpretation and furtherance of real Americanism and true democracy; supplementing and re-enforcing our general editorial policy of expounding and defending the ideals and institutions of the American people; printed in English for the benefit of all classes; and designed to spread a knowledge of the English language among our foreign-born citizens.)

A representative of the Carnegie foundation visited Lincoln recently on an investigation of the Americanization problem. She had come straight through from New York. Why had she come to peaceful Nebraska, passing by Iowa and Minnesota, where they have had real Americanization troubles? Because, she said, the east has been made to think of Nebraska as the hotbed of disloyalty and the most extreme illustration of the Americanization problem. Such is the reputation abroad of Nebraska, a state wherein, so far as one can remember, not a single overt act of disloyalty was committed in the course of the war. Nebraska may never quite live down the stain gratuitously fastened upon its name by dizzy headed men who, to its lasting misfortune were furnished official megaphones at a time when megaphones, in such months, were as dangerous as loaded guns in the hands of children. (State Journal, Dec. 26.)

Tragic Tale Told By German Prisoner

"Land Values, Journal of the Movement for the Taxation of Land Values," published in London, reports a remark dropped by Mr. Gompers during his recent visit abroad. We read in the November issue, just at hand, although somewhat belated:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, went somewhat out of his way to read a lecture to Scottish Radicals when addressing a public meeting in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, on 12th September. He said: "There might be some in Scotland who called themselves Radicals. He advised whomsoever it might concern to look at Russia to-day with her Radicalism. ... They in the American Labour movement and the men and women of the true Labour movement in Great Britain preferred the constructive method rather than the destructive."

This is quite in line with all the base comparisons now being made between reformers of any kind in this country, and those who in Russia have succeeded in overturning the worst tyranny in the world. Well may the reactionaries be thankful for the Russian Revolution and its present chaos. It has given them a new bogey with which to discredit all political agitation against the privileged interests. For a time the word "Socialist" served as a stigma, but that has lost its terrors, and now it is enough to cry "Bolshevik" to brand with disgrace those who work for social justice. Abuse is substituted for argument. There are many playing this game at present, and we deplore the fact that Mr. Gompers, ignorant of the make-up of British politics, should lend himself to insolent remarks of this kind. Economic reform must be destructive as well as constructive. It must destroy poverty and the slum; it must destroy the unfair advantages that prevent the mass of the people from enjoying a full and free life; it must destroy the conditions that force nearly 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of Scotland to crowd into houses of one and two rooms. These are some of the things Scottish Radicalism stands for, and will stand for, and, above all, it has time and again raised the banner "the land for the people." If this is "Bolshevism" then so be it, and there are more than "some in Scotland" who are determined to force that issue.

Tragic Tale Told By German Prisoner.

In the New Republic, Heber Blankenhorn, Captain, Military Intelligence, U. S. A., publishes a dramatically interesting study, from which we quote in part.

The singular experiences of a Socialist in the German Army, the tragedy which involved his family, the almost superhuman task he was detailed to, the duration and danger of his service,—that is one side of the story; the other embraces the personal views of the man regarding the movers in German politics and his superiors in the army, views which he says are shared by many.

After referring to other interesting observations the New Republic continues:

The most amazing is the story of Gefreiter F. W., with the ribbon of the 1st and 2nd class Iron Cross, a "Sozial Demokrat geboren." This stark, creased, desperate looking soldier, to all outward appearance nothing but a "good soldier," told us his story in bitten off sentences and in a postcard. In August, 1914, he had been mobilized. In four years of war he had had 16 days of leave. He spent those four years in front of the first line trenches, gunner of a 15-millimeter piece. His job was to lie out in a shell hole with his gun, ahead of his own infantry. He was put there because he was a Social Democrat. That was his explanation. Not even when his wife died did he get leave to go to the funeral. He was forty-two years old, a butcher once, employing men, with a good business, and a house which he owned, and he had a postcard picture of it if we wanted to see it. The business had been sold for war taxes. The baby died three months after the mother. His own mother was paralyzed, seventy-nine years old.—He must have killed hundreds of men. At Cambrai, where he was out in front of his own infantry, the British sent eighteen waves against him and none broke through.

"Did he know Americans were before him in this last fight?" Yes, he had heard so. And, in the fog on that morning two days before, he saw the Americans, some passing to left, others walking to right, and he said then and there, "I will shoot no American." He swore he fired not a shot. When some American soldiers called out in German to him he rose up from his lone shell-hole fort and surrendered. "But if there had been Negroes before me I'd have shot to the last shell," he added. It was this postscript that convinced me he was telling the truth.

THE SOLDIER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MEN HIGHER UP.

We asked him who caused the war. "Die Weltpolitik," he said, "the rascals, the Prussian landlords." "Scheideman?"—"He spoke pretty well." "Haase? Ledebour?"—"Ach, they told the truth." "Liebknecht?"—"He talked too much." On one of his rare leaves in a cafe in Stettin a Captain of the Vaterlandspartei had said that the war must go on. W. had said to him, "You fool, if you had lain out there in that devilish Schweinerei for four years in the mud, you'd have reason to know better—you office slacker." W. said that the captain said he'd shoot the soldier, and the soldier said he answered, "You—, you reach back, and I'll slit your— throat." His echt Deutsch cuss words were venomous. I questioned him closely, through Walter as interpreter, but he stuck to it. "Do many common soldiers speak like that to officers?" "Many think it, the greatest part think it, and more dare to say it now than ever did before."

Finally we looked at the postcard of his house shown by this haggard, wolfish soldier with the broken teeth, the scars, the cropped mangy-looking head, the ploughed forehead and the almost glazed, glassy eyes. We got a shock. In front of the common dwelling with its fenced-in yard stood a man, a round prosperous person, obviously in the pose of owner, almost a self-important person, with a high choker collar, a noticeable tie and large waistcoat and the almost glazed, glassy eyes. We got a shock. In front of the common dwelling with its fenced-in yard stood a man, a round prosperous person, obviously in the pose of owner, almost a self-important person, with a high choker collar, a noticeable tie and large waistcoat and the almost glazed, glassy eyes. We got a shock. 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