Influenced German Music Favorably.

Forcign Correspondent Of New York Evening Post Says Quality Is Higher Than Formerly.

Evening Post, writing from The war-time productions. Hague, contributes to his paper thirteen years interval Strauss an article on the development of has gone back to song-writing German music during the period of the war. Bearing in mind the agitation carried on against German music on the one hand, and the isolation peculiar to Germany during the past five years, be written in part as follows:

he writes, in part, as follows: the war on German music, tures Ophelia's madness in broad though negative, appears to me strokes; the second is accepted to have been favorable. It has by connoisseurs as a sort of perput a stop-partly at least-to sonal confession. that indiscriminate mass production, that "dumping" of musical mediocrities commonly which he finished in the early known as "Kapellmeistermusik" part of the war, is already a -as devoid of inspiration as it regular number of the German was technically opulent. During operatic repertoire, Since then the war people listened to music he has written a brutal, outpurely for enjoyment, diversion, wardly effective musical meloor spiritual solace. In order to drama, "The Steer of Olivera," get out of it what they needed and is at work on still another they turped more and more to opera. Humperdinck, too, has the classics, familiar and beloved. recovered from his illness suffi-

there were enough in real life. math to his earlier works. It is obvious that in their Both Pfitzner and Schillings nervous, often pitiful state of have produced new operas in the mind the Germans did not care war, and both on Italian subto listen to the labored lucubra- jects. tions of the contemporary proproduction. Add to this the plained. People who wrote ster."

A Unique Stiuation .

The reduction in quantity, therefore, brought with it an im- ducing in the symphonic and provement in quality. The Ger- choral field through the war are man composer had an oppor-tunity to see the error of his Paraicel and Nikolaus von ways. As Felix Weingartner Reznicek, whose F minor symput it, he was able to "take a phony was recently produced. long breath," to regenerate himself in the spirit of the great classics. It is in their spirit that the most famous-or infamoushe will try to work, but with the name abroad. He seems to have use of all the modern means produced nothing new, and the which the period just closed has

developed. In all the countries outside Germany the war has had the result of nationalizing mustodeveloping it in a characteristic sense independent from the foreign influence. This was, more in anything else, a revolt inst German domination. But sld amount to denationaliza-

And, to some extent, this ese schools than those of earr years; they are not altother strangers to French imessionism, Russian color and lian melody. One of their est successful young symphons (by birth a Hungarian) is pupil of Puctini; their most mired musical dramatist, Franz chestral impressionist of the

st water. Virtually no new names have peared on the horizon in Gerny, so far as creative musical tivity is concerned. Of the big en known all over the world ly one - Reger - has gone. he war seems to have been t-Strauss, d'Albert, Humper-

Cesar Saerchinger, Foreign has been produced. The others Correspondent of the New York were not deemed appropriate as guise-the reflective musical On the whole, the influence of philosopher. In the first he pic-

New Compositions. D'Albert's "Tote Augen," Even Wagner was not as much ciently to write another opera, of a favorite in these years; of "Gaudeamus," which from all emotional experiences, it seems, accounts is a very feeble after-

Bruch and Klose, both prefessors. And so it happened eminently choral composers, have that there was less opportunity each produced a masterpiece in for hearings of new works, his particular medium. The which naturally resulted in less veteran Bruch, at the age of eighty-two, still does himself unfavorable conditions for work full justice with the "Trauerfeier and the reduction in the ranks für Mignon," recently produced of the musicians themselves, and in Berlin. The words are taken the small output is easily ex- from Goethe's "Wilhelm Mei-Friedrich Klose's "Der music during the war were those Sonne Geist," also recently prowho could not help themselves, duced, is the favorite festival in other words the true com- composition of today. Others posers. And even these worked who have won new laurels in more conscientiously than be- this field are Hugo Kaun, with fore: for themselves rather than "Mutter Erde," Heinrich Zöllner for the public (which for the with "Baltenlied" and Kienzl present at least did not exist). with "Ortara," all names familiar in America. Others, similarly familiar, who have gone on pro-

> Of the "ultra-moderns," Arnold Schönberg is without doubt most recent works of the period before the war are frankly looked upon as freaks. Musicians, even the most liberal, shake their heads over the mystery how a great talent could disintegrate in this strange

manner.

Among the names of instrumental composers coming to the rmany has nothing to revolt Ewald Straesser, Georg Göhler and Erwin Lendvai-named in the order of their age, the first happened. German com- 1874, and the third in 1882. All ve learned from the French, three bave written symphonies, om the Russians and from the and Lendvai has produced an alians. Their latest production opera, "Elgar." Younger than any of them is Erich Korngold, whose precocity astonished the world several years ago. Korngold is now twenty-two and his recent productions seem to justify the highest expectations. He recently turned to the stage with two short operas and has once more astonished the critics. The areker, born in Monaco, is an Italian tragedy, with intensely dramatic music, a style that combines the best of Puccini's manner with the technique of Strauss.

> More Productive in Opera Than in Absolute Music.

One of the few generalities which one may permit oneself in rticularly considerate of music connection with this subject is choosing its victims.) The that German composers have been more productive in the Weingartner, Bruch, operatic field than in the domain itzner, Klose, Schillings, Kienzl of absolute music. And apparentare all still working in their ly the most remarkable successes miliar manner. Strauss has have been achieved in this field. ished two operas during the Aside from Korngold, who shows e, "Die Frau ohne Schatten" all the earmarks of genius, only d another one, a comic opera, one of the recent figures is acwhich the title is not yet cepted without reservation, and own. He has also recon- that is Franz Schreker, almost ructed his "Ariadne auf Naxos" exclusively a musical dramatist d has written a dramatic pro- People do not hesitate to profor it which takes the nounce Schreker's name in conce of Molière's "Bourgeois junction with Wagner's-in fact, ntilhomme," to which the he is quite generally regarded as zzo. But the Molière comedy master of Bayreuth. Schreker, also been more completely like Korngold, is a Viennese, ested with music, so that it therefore in reality an Austrian. rnishes a separate entertain- But, political obstacles notwithent in the Hofmannsthal- standing, the Germans have anrauss version. Of all these nexed German Austria in their orks only the new "Ariadne" minds. Musically, the combina-

since shifted to the south. modern dream concerning a is new in the repertoire of the young musician, in Hamburg in Berlin Opera. It is based on 1919. Siegfried Wagner had a Victor Hugo's book.

the tail wagging the dog, for the "Sonnenflammen," a story of the centre of musical values has long crusades. Marco Frank, a new man with a penchant for Puccini A number of other operatic brought out his "Eroica" in the successes are recorded in Ger- Vienna Volksoper; Bernhard many during the war. I will Sekles produced his colorful mention only the most import- "Scheherazade" in Munich and ant. Max Oberleithner, a Ger- elsewhere. A young composer man Bohemian, produced two, named Graener made his operation "Lavallière" — another "biog-raphy"—in Vienna in 1918, and teuer Don Juans" in Munich, and "Caecilie," a semi-mystical Franz Schmidt's "Notre Dame"

The War And The Population Of Germany.

LOSS OF FIVE AND A HALF MILLION PERSONS A FACT; SINKING BIRTH RATE AND RISING DEATH RATE FORESEEN.

The effects of the war on the period, will, therefore, be still population of Germany are noted more diminished. aspects in an article appearing in of marriageable age will make the article are set forth thus:

report in March. This dealt with number of marriages will sinkment in the German Empire to differs from all others. the end of 1915, in the Kingdom of Saxony-birth statistics-to the end of 1917, and in towns of in mensely through want of food over 15,000 inhabitants to October, 1918, as well as on statements in the German press. The concluding chapter of the report sums up the effects of the war

on the population as follows: 1. The German people suffered by diminution in births and increase of mortality a total loss of approximately 5,600,000 souts. Consequently, there is a downward movement in the development of the population figures. The number of inhabitants has sunk from 67,800,000 to about 65,100,000; of these 33,900,000 are females and only 31,200,000

2. Of the total losses approxby the diminution in births, and tion problem, for the more diffiabout 2,100,000 by the increase cult the economic conditions, the of mortality.

Proportion of Age and Number of Sexes Altered.

The proportion of the age and number of the sexes has Sinking Birth Rate and Rising been completely altered. To every thousand persons of the male sex there are now 1,086 instead of 1,024 females. In the age class of from 20 to 50 years 1,155, and in the class from 20 to 30 years of age, which is particularly important from the portion is far more unfavorable. The youngest in this class, those born between May, 1915, and July, 1919, are one-third to one-

4. The increase of mortality vivors are more or less severely

of Birth Rate.

in some of their more serious 7. The great loss among men

The Reconstruction Supplement, itself felt after the complete The entire results of the war as restoration of peace conditions regards population movement," is and the return of the prisoners. one of the conclusions, "cannot About 1,800,000 men fell during be grasped in their entire sig- the war. If the losses of the nificance. To the loss, once and civil population are taken into for all, of more than 5,500,000 account, and the fact that many persons must be added a long thousands of soldiers will return period of sinking birth rate and in enfeebted health, the lose of rising mortality." The arguments marriageable men may clearly be and conclusions of the writer of estimated at 2,500,000. It is likely, therefore, that the birth The Copenhagen Society for tate will remain for some time the investigation of the social after the war 20 per cent lewer effects of the war issued its first than the peace figures. The Germany, and is based on sta- the precedent of previous wars tistics of the population move- is no guide, for this last war

> 8. The health conditions of the population have deteriorated and over-work. The poorer hardworking sections of the people have suffered the most, Tubercu'osis has made terrible progress-it has increased by over 50 per cent -and the mortality among the entire population after the war will for some time be much higher than it was in the last peace year. This result is only too probable since it will be some time before food conditions become normal again.

9. It must also not be forgotten that the German people are faced with economic difficulties-dearness, want of raw material, unemployment, shortage of transport facilitiesimately 3,500,000 were caused which affect greatly the populamore expensive will be the apbringing of children, and the greater the wish to limit the families artificially.

> Mortality to be Added to Loss of Life.

The entire results of the war as regards population movement cannot, therefore, be grasped in the proportion, instead of being their entire significance. To the 1,000 to 1,005, is now 1,000 to loss ones and for all of more loss, once and for all, of more than 5,500,000 persons must be added a long period of sinking birth rate and of rising mortality. marriage point of view, the propoints in the circle of German economists. The German Society for Population Questions, which was founded during the war, and half behind the normal peace which comprises numerous politicians and men of science, held a meeting in October, 1915. The has, in consequence of the great President, speaking about the numbers (about 1,800,000) killed effects of the war on the Lirth in the war, chiefly affected the strongest and most effective little prospect of an increase in members of the male class. The birth rate after the war. The number of men of military age disabled men would not care to has sunk from about 14,000,000 take on themselves the responsito 12,000,000, that is to say, by bilities of a family, and the in-13 per cent. Then again, hun-creased power of the woman to dreds and thousands of the surincapacitated. In this way the cieties came to the same conbest labor of the German nation clusion, showing conclusively has to a large extent been ruined. that, if the war lasted long, chil-5. The civil population has dren and fathers would both be also suffered severely from mal-lacking, as the losses affected nutrition and overwork. The those who belonged to the marpoorer sections of the town population have suffered the worst. This unparalleled loss of man-Prisoners of War;-Diminution power places the German people face to face with social-political Demobilization lasted two problems of the most difficult or three months; after its con- nature. Nothing can be done by clusion large bodies of troops re- small schemes. The only means mained under arms. There were of improving the situation is a over 800,000 German soldiers at carefully planned policy based on the end of February, 1919, pri- the broadest principles. The soners of war, and it cannot yet politician, the economist and the be known when they will be re-physician must work together leased. Births, in this transition toward one object.

The Middle Class Between The Millstones.

From The New York Times.

Few forces tend so strongly | vaguely supposed to be respectto produce social consciousness able, respectability itself went as a grievance. Not so many out of fashion. Today all this years ago one might have is altered. People write to the searched the world and found papers to say that they are of nobody who would admit that he the middle class, and they say was of the middle class. The it with an air of one who, after term was an epithet, used in de- all, is somebody. Yet nobody rision. As the middle class was has defined the middle class,

tion, without doubt, will result in real popular success with his even the sociologists and econ-But when all deductions are things are.

In England, Mr. W. H. Mal-the best trained men in the lock gave a few stray thoughts army are going into civil life. to the subject and concluded Many of them state the reason that it was middle class to frankly. They are no longer have an income of some \$730, able to live on their army pay ing factor is always money.

one hand by the fact that it fessionally trained and expeworks, not with its body, but rienced soldiers, with its mind. It is distinguished from the class on its President Lowell of Harvard, middle class man is a brain worker who is obliged to work

well as mentally and morally. wages and salaries still maintained some definite relationship to the character of work done and services rendered. Today we have changed all that, and with one notable result. A large group of people among us have become class conscious-those, namely, who do professional work for less than the pay of a hand laborer. Mentally and morally they have two strong props of character-the fact that the instrument of their labor is the mind, and the fact that they are urged on by necessity to

Two utterances of late throw some light on middle class problems. The War Department announces that, since the armistice, 1,266 officers of the regular, army have resigned their commissions to go into civil life. It is true that a considerable number of resignations is normally to be expected at the close of the loss of defensive strength in any war; the prospect of further war, and the loss of intellectual service and glory is not great, and spiritual leadership at all Some of the resignations, no times. Really, it is something doubt, come from among those respectable to belong to the who found regular commissions middle class. At least, it should at our entrance into the war. be.

authorities in Paris, without re- home.

and the taxpayers of this country as he can.

are paying large sums to keep

our prisoners.

vating good will:

war subsides.

gard to the ratification of the

peace treaty, is the most sensible

omists, whose business such made the fact remains that an alarmingly large proportion of

Professor H. R. Seager deposed in the manner which they owe that in America the figure would it to themselves as men to livehave to be raised to \$1,500. It and to the nation as officers. If was the way of the elder sociolo- the country were again to face a gists to write as if the determin- critical danger, it would have to meet it with a service that is Our common sense knows bet- weakened in the precise point ter. The middle class is dis- where it should be strongesttinguished from the class on its weakened in its resources of pro-

The other utterance is from

other hand by the fact that, who was speaking on behalf of a having no sufficient capital to fund to raise the pay of college retire upon, it has to work. The professors. The cry is identical with that which comes from the army. "What a professor wants or go under. And he is obliged is not a fortune, but enough to to conform to current standards live comfortably in the scale of of respectability, physically as life in which a professor ought to live ;he wants to educate his In the nineteenth century the children as he was educated himincome standard had at least a self, and he wants to provide for shadow of justification, for his old age." Universities are the most enduring institutions the world has founded, outlasting dynasties and kingdoms; and the reason is that they "contribute to the highest in civilization," contribute "something that is eternal." If America is to be equal to the great task which as been thrust upon her by the war, it must be by intellectual and spiritual leadership as well as by its material resources. Concretely, the question is whether our leadership is to be ike that of Carthage in the ancient world, which perished and left behind "no idea of value, no enduring institution," whether, like Greece, we shall add to the common heritage of the mind, or like Rome, to the

heritage of law and institutions. These are only two of the losses from which the nation would suffer if its middle class were really ground to pulp-

As the army commanders in-

dorse-the plan for the immediate

states were able to remain

well-behaved and thoroughly

REPATRIATING THE GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR

From The New York Sun.

prisoners of war now held in and renders the re-establishment

captivity which has been decided of normal relations more difficult

on by the international military than it would be were they sent

thing which could be done with held as prisoners the less easy it

them. The 48,000 prisoners held will be for them to take up the

feel the desirability of getting the upbuilding of the German

rid of them as we should if they republic, needed by the Allied

ians and military men alike in expect the Germans to pay great

France and Great Britain are sums in reparation, needed by

anxious to clear out the prison the world, which requires that

imposed by their maintenance, labor shall get to work as soon

The labor of the prisoners, restoration of German prisoners

while it was useful during the of war to their homes nobody

war, is not the kind of labor that need worry about the military

is now needed. The cost of feed- phase of their release. They can

ing, quartering and guarding safely be repatriated, and the

them is high. Their presence sooner they get home the better disturbs the course of life in the it will be for everybody.

Papers like the Brooklyn Eagle but this is a reason the more

and the Springfield Republican why it should begin at once. bid us lay aside our war wrath. It is a process to be helped on

The British editor who recently rather than retarded. Fortunate-

recommended his fellow editors ly there are points of contact

to stop writing of "Huns" and where healing will be rapid. "Boches" did so on the score of During the war neutrals were

politeness, and The Eagle insists roughly used by both sides, and

'we can allow-no one to exceed were treated with some con-

us in politeness." The Repub-lican finds it time to begin culti-a fortunate thing that a few

"Now that the war has been neutral-during the period of

won, the prime need is to get slow reconciliation, their services

rid as quickly as possible of the will be of value. It is fortunate,

war-spirit. We shall not have a too, that the greater part of the

happy or a tranquil world till the belligerents have but a limited

surplus stock of hatred has been stock of animosity. In some cases

scrapped along with the reserves an old feud has been erased by

of T. N .T. and poison gas. In the destruction of one party to

war hatred has no doubt a func- it. New quarrels in plenty have

tion, but even in wartime it is a sprung from the disruption of

terrible corrosive, and if not the Hapsburg Dual Monarchy,

carefully eliminated when war is but hatred for Austria-Hungary

dver it is a festering poison. It is a thing of the past. It is

tends, moreover, to spread highly probable, also, that the

Everywhere in Europe we may general hatred inspired by the

see symptoms of violence, un- Germany of William II. will dis-

reason, acrimony, and suspicion appear much more rapidly than which are doing harm and which is now realized. Most Ameri-

can not be cured till the bitter- cans would find it difficult long

ness inseparable from a great to retain animosity against a

"At best this is a slow process, democratic Germany,"

High Time To Cultivate Good

Repatriation of the German districts where they are confined

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