

WORLD DECEIVED FOR TWO DECADES BY TEUTON MYTH

HUN HOAX NOW FULLY EXPOSED SHOWING HOW GERMANS HID WAR PLANS BY SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS CAMOUFLAGE; GERMAN PROSPERITY BASED ON ROBBERY OF INVENTIONS IN OTHER LANDS.

New York, Nov. 2.—One of the most startling indictments of Hun trickery and deception is contained in a statement issued today by Ralph M. Easley, which exposes fully and for the first time, how Germany for over two decades imposed upon the world the most colossal fake in history. By a deliberate scientific propaganda, in which she was aided and abetted by certain paid or unpaid American writers, Germany actually succeeded in putting across the claim that it had done more for the laboring classes than any other country; that it led the world in industrial efficiency, scientific inventions, medical discoveries, and in music, literature and art. Mr. Easley's statement is based upon an investigation of Germany's claims to supremacy in social progress by Gustavus Myers, the research expert and historian, an analysis of Hun claims to leadership in scientific invention by Bennett Chappell and in chemistry by Townes R. Leigh, and on a study of Teuton claims to pre-eminence in music by John C. Freund, editor of Musical America, and in literature and art by T. Everett Harre, the novelist.

Long Hours for Laborers.
Instead of having done more for the uplift of the working class than any other nation, as she has claimed, Mr. Easley proves that German workers labored for longer hours and for shorter pay than those of any other country; that the much-vaunted German social insurance schemes netted the beneficiaries less than \$1 each week, and that the farm loan schemes benefited chiefly the Junker landlords; that in Germany poverty abounded and the appalling rate of infant mortality and child suicides was equalled only in the Austro-Hungarian empire and Russia. Germany is shown to have been far behind other nations in science, medicine and the arts, and her much-extolled prosperity, Mr. Easley declares, has been based on the robbery of the inventions and discoveries of other nations.

"While Germany was preparing armies and manufacturing cannon for her intended onslaught for world dominion she was engaged at the same time in a 'peaceful' off-

ensive designed to win from America an overwhelming and subservient admiration and esteem which should disarm our indignation and render us inert when the time for her first blow came," says Mr. Easley. "To camouflage her baleful preparations and sinister intentions, Germany, during those years, presented herself as a nation, which by industry, thrift and the practice of homely virtues, had not only become prosperous in peaceful industry, but had evolved a social paradise for the working classes."

Insurance and Loan Systems Farce.
Mr. Easley presents facts concerning Germany's so-called social insurance laws, and shows that, according to the Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherung-Amt of Berlin, the average invalidity pension in 1913 was \$46.51 a year—less than \$1 a week. The average sickness pension was \$48.45 a year—also less than \$1 a week. The average old age pension was \$39.75 a year—about 76 cents a week. The average widow's and widower's pension was \$18.49 a year—about 35 cents a week. The average widow's sickness pension was \$18.59 a year and the average orphan's pension \$19.07 a year. These were the pensions in a country where the poorest paid adult, living on the lowest possible scale, needed at least \$140 to \$155 a year for the cost of the barest subsistence.

The mutual farm loan associations, according to official German figures, benefited chiefly the feudal baron or Junker landlords. Farm work in Germany has been largely done by women, who earned 38 to 48 cents a day, and by children who were paid 24 cents a day.

Small Earnings of Workmen.
"In the United States the 10-hour workday was established in 1840 and the eight-hour workday received congressional sanction in 1869," continues Mr. Easley. "Up to the very beginning of the war the general workday for highly skilled trades in Germany was 57 to 60 hours a week and in other trades 12 to 14 hours a day. The average yearly earning of unskilled workmen in Germany was \$310, and of skilled workmen \$373. Against these earnings, the average annual fam-

ily expenditure, according to the German imperial statistical office, was \$531.70.

Overworked, underpaid and underfed, the mass of German workers lived in foul, wretched tenements. Against an infant death rate of 105 per thousand in New York in 1912, the infant death rate in German cities averaged 130 to 258 per thousand. In Saxony there was an average of eight child suicides to every one in the United States, and in Berlin 15 to every one in New York City. Against the claim that there was no poverty or unemployment in Germany, Mr. Easley gives figures showing that before the war there was an average of 171 applicants for every 100 jobs and that pauperism as a general condition increased year by year throughout the German empire.

What Germany Has Not Done.
In refutation of Germany's sweeping claims that it led the world in invention, Mr. Easley quotes an article by Bennett Chappell, in which it is shown that America has led in the inventions which have revolutionized modern life. Among American achievements Mr. Easley cites the following: Submarines, airplanes, torpedoes, automobiles, high explosives, machine guns, telegraph telephone, harvesting machinery, gas engines, railroads, typewriters, electricity in all its forms, and modern printing presses.

Germany has claimed pre-eminence in chemistry, yet according to Townes R. Leigh, most of the great chemical discoveries were made by the scientists of other nations. "Although Germany exploited, and grew rich on, coal tar dyes, the production of coal tar dyes was the work of an English chemist, W. H. Perkins," Mr. Easley quotes Mr. Leigh as saying. "An Englishman, Lightfoot, in 1863, produced aniline black; Vermin, a French chemist, produced the dyes known as magenta and rosaniline, while the important discovery of the sulphur dye was also the work of Frenchmen, Croissant and Brittonpiere. When we look over a catalogue of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small

JOHN W. ROBBINS
Will appreciate your vote for STATE SENATOR.
Over 30 years in real estate and insurance business in Omaha. Never sought office before.

Claude L. Nethaway
Independent candidate for SHERIFF
With no tie-ups with any person or candidate. Your Vote Please.

number of useful ones discovered by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh university; carbon dioxide, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon, discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes and Rayleigh.

"It is true that Germany forged ahead in the manufacturing of dyes, and that in 1913 it exported 12 times as much synthetic color as was manufactured in the United States," Mr. Easley comments. "But in this, as in other industries, it simply appropriated and battened upon the genius and work of others, and while covering its malfeasance and thefts with impressive boasting, continued its outlaw career as camouflaged highwayman among the nations."

Germany's Place in Arts.
Mr. Easley quotes from an article by John C. Freund, editor of Musical America, who shows that the finest musical performances in the world are not given in Germany, as has been asserted, and that of the musicians and composers whom Germany has claimed, the majority have been Hungarian and Austrian. The musicians whom Germany did produce, Liszt, Schubert and Wagner, were neglected

and maligned by their own countrymen. The German government utilized its musical prestige to gain access through musical conductors and musicians to the innermost circles of life in other countries. "Not only all over Europe, but in this country," says Mr. Freund, "and as we know through the interment of Dr. Muck of the Boston Symphony, and Dr. Kunwald of the Cincinnati Symphony, they used this power not only for propaganda, but for the most nefarious assaults upon the very welfare and lives of our people."

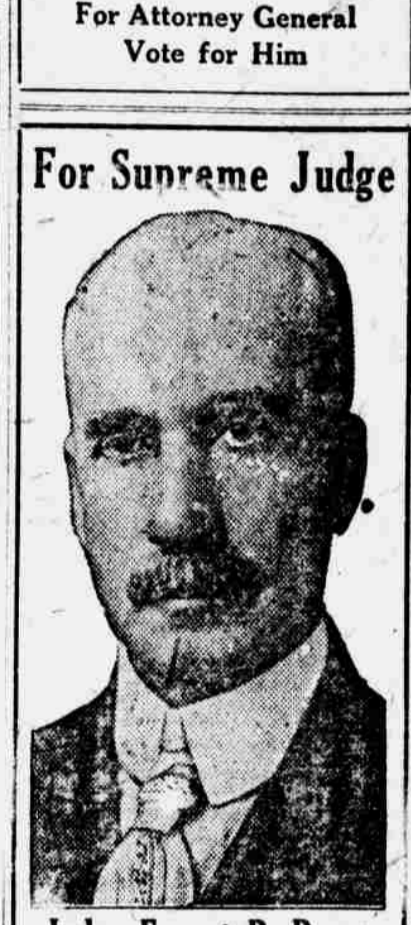
Poor Showing in Literature.
Germany's place in literature, philosophy and art is dealt with by T. Everett Harre, the novelist. Mr. Harre admits that Germany has contributed one new note to fiction—"the morbid analysis of sexuality and sexual aberration." But in its entire history, however, Mr. Harre says that Germany has produced no single novelist, dramatist or poet, who equals the masters of France, England, Italy, America and Russia. The story of Parsifal and the Holy Grail originated with the French, and that of Tristan and Isolde with the ancient Britons—The mythology which Wagner made the basis of his "Nibelungenlied," it is shown, originated with the Norse and Scandinavians. Of Germany's place in art, Mr. Harre is quoted by Easley as saying: "Germany has declared that it

has produced great sculpture. Let this at once be admitted. Its architects went out to Greece and Asia and with their picks and shovels produced from the soil statues hewn thousands of years ago by the ancients, which they carried off to enhance the royal palaces and museums of Berlin. It is a question whether this was inspired so much by a love of beauty as by a lust for loot."

Best Time for Walking is Morning After Rain
(A connoisseur speaks it) is some morning when it has rained well the day or night before, and the soil of the road, where it is not evenly packed, is of about that substance of which the fingers can make fine "tees" for golfing. This is the precise composition of earth and dampness underfoot most sympathetic to the spine, the knee sockets, the muscles, tendons, ligaments of limb, back, neck, breast and abdomen, and the spirit of locomotion in the ancient exercise of walking. On this day the protruding stones. Have been washed bald in the road—the lines and marks of drainage are

George W. Berge
For Attorney General
Vote for Him

For Supreme Judge



Judge Ernest B. Perry
OF CAMBRIDGE

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS:

We earnestly recommend for your favorable consideration Judge E. B. Perry of Cambridge, Nebraska, who is a candidate for our Supreme Court.

Judge Perry was raised and educated in Nebraska. He has always lived in the western part of the state where he is now serving his second term as judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district.

We know Judge Perry. He is a true American, a splendid lawyer and a man of unflinching integrity.

We unhesitatingly ask that you vote for him.

- Respectfully,
LUTHER DRAKE, President Merchants National Bank, Omaha.
- W. T. AULD, Corn Exchange National Bank, Omaha.
- NORRIS BROWN, Lawyer and former U. S. Senator.
- JOHN L. KENNEDY, Lawyer and former Congressman.
- EDWARD F. LEARY, Omaha Lawyer.
- E. M. MORSMAN, Omaha Lawyer and Legislator.
- J. D. RINGER, Police Commissioner, Omaha.
- W. R. PATRICK, Omaha Lawyer and Legislator.
- J. A. C. KENNEDY, Omaha Lawyer and Legislator.
- HOWARD BALDRIGE, Omaha Lawyer and Legislator.
- FRANK A. DEAN, Cashier Phelps County Bank, and former State Senator.
- M. WEIL, President National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.
- GEORGE BURGET, Vice President City National Bank, Kearney.
- PAT WALSH, President McCook National Bank, McCook.
- C. PETRUS PETERSON, Lawyer and Legislator, Lincoln.
- R. W. DeVOE, Lawyer, Lincoln.
- T. F. A. WILLIAMS, Lawyer, Lincoln.
- J. W. JAMES, Lawyer, Hastings.
- P. E. BOSLAUGH, Lawyer, Hastings.
- L. B. STINER, Lawyer, Hastings.
- MICHAEL A. HARTIGAN, Lawyer, Hastings.
- C. G. LANE, President Exchange National Bank, Hastings.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEBRASKA:

As you are aware, one of the candidates for Supreme Judge at Tuesday's election is Judge E. B. Perry of this district. We know Judge Perry. He has been our District Judge for the past seven years. He is on the square. Whether on the bench or off the bench he is our friend. Vote for him.

- W. D. Burnett, Engineer, McCook. Secretary of B. of L. E.
- M. O. McClure, McCook, Secretary and Treasurer Order of Railway Conductors.
- Carl Schmitz, Locomotive Fireman, McCook, Neb.
- Carl G. Budig, Railroad Machinist, McCook, Neb.
- Henry Moers, President, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, McCook, Neb.
- R. G. Knowles, Train Dispatcher, McCook, Neb.
- P. F. McKenna, Railway Conductor, McCook, Neb.
- A. G. King, Railway Conductor, McCook, Neb.
- J. C. Marshall, Engineer, McCook, Neb., Local Chairman B. of L. F. and E.
- D. Barnett, Brakeman, McCook, Neb., Secretary B. of R. T. No. 487.

soil clearly, freshly defined in the soil in the gutters light colored sand has risen to the surface with the dark moist soil in a graded effect not unlike marbled chocolate cake; and clean, sweet gravel is laid bare here and there in wagon ruts. This is the chosen time for the nerves and senses. On such a day the whole world greets one cleansed and having on a fresh bib and tucker. It is a conscious pleasure to have eyes. It is as if one long near-sighted without knowing it had suddenly been fitted with the proper spectacles. It is sweet to have olfactory. Whoso hath lungs let him breathe. Man was made to rejoice.—Walking-Stick Papers.

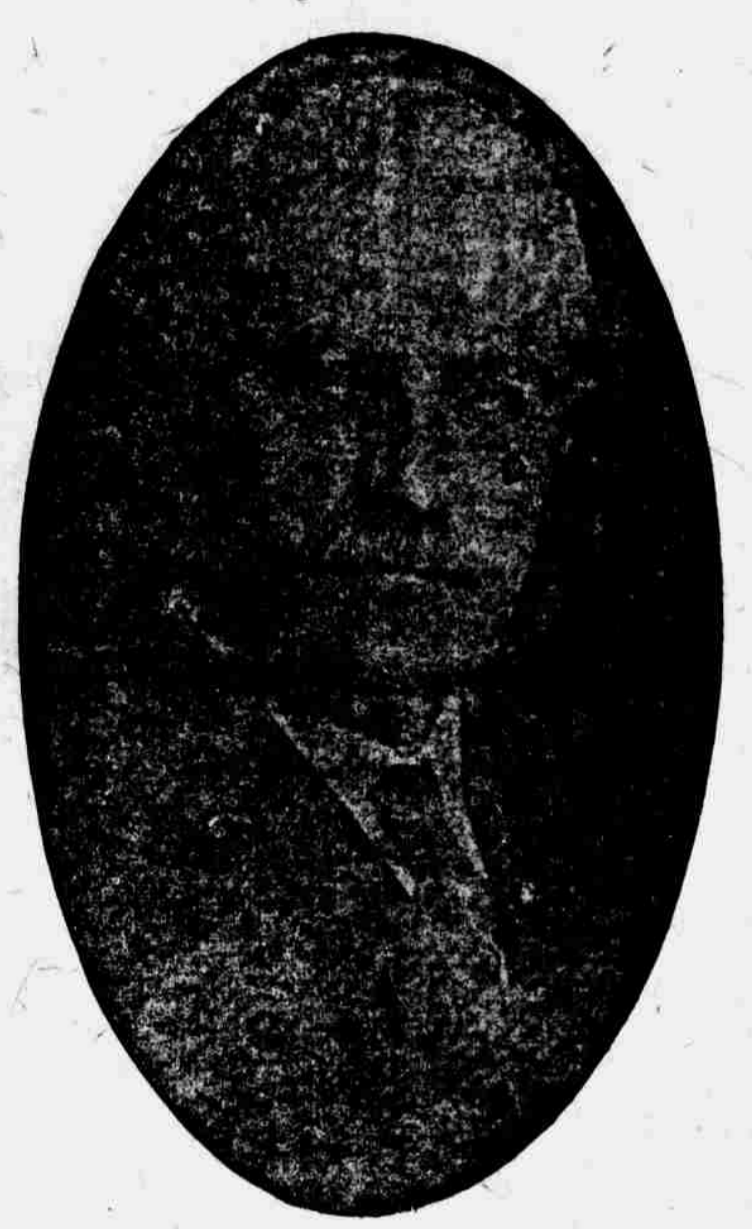
More than one-tenth of the married women in the United States are engaged in gainful occupations.

JEFFERIS FOR CONGRESS

PERRY WHEELER
LAWYER
for
Municipal Judge

Bee Want Ads Boost Business.

RE-ELECT JUDGE LETTON To Supreme Court



There is another candidate whose capabilities are so fine, whose personality is so splendid, whose record is so clear that this newspaper cannot refrain from speaking in his behalf. We refer to Judge Charles B. Letton, now of the supreme bench, and a candidate to succeed himself. Admittedly Judge Letton is one of the strong men of the Nebraska bench. He possesses the judicial temperament, the character elements of fairness and impartiality which designate the successful judge. He has served the litigants and the citizens of Nebraska faithfully and well. Many years of capable service are still within his ability to give. The voters of Nebraska should make sure a week from next Tuesday that such high and faithful service is secured for the people.—York Republican.

From every source we hear that Judge Charles B. Letton of Fairbury, who is a candidate for re-election to the supreme court, is one of the very ablest members of the bench.—Bloomington Advocate.

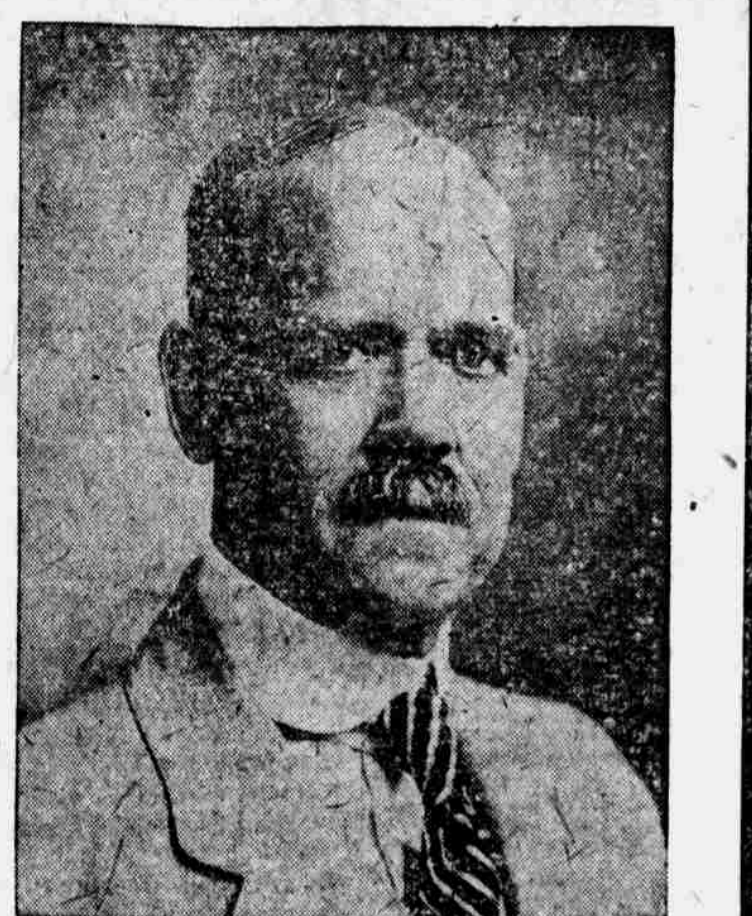
Charles B. Letton of Fairbury, seeks re-election. He has a fine reputation for legal ability, and is of such unimpeachable honor that the slogan, "He would be a distinct loss to the state," is justified.—Fremont Herald.



Mabel C. Johnson
Non-Partisan Candidate for Superintendent of Schools for Douglas County

I hold a first grade teacher's certificate. A teacher in the schools of this county for 14 years. I know the conditions and requirements of the schools of this county. Reared in this county; my family has paid taxes here for 50 years. Your vote and support will be appreciated.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE



GRANT G. MARTIN
Ten Years Devoted to the Legal Business of the State, Now Helping the Supreme Court to Clear its Docket.
The Examiner says: "Grant G. Martin is an able lawyer and one who does not believe in the law's delays. He is a persistent advocate of speedy termination of litigation in order to cut down expense both to litigants and the state. That's the kind of a judge the people want on the Supreme Bench."
The Nebraska Federationist says: "One man among the list should receive the support of all voters, and that is Grant G. Martin. He is progressive, is a hard worker and knows the need of speeding up the rendition of decisions in the Supreme Court and puts that knowledge into practice."

W. H. CLEMMONS
For Re-election—Second Term
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
Non-Partisan Ballot
Your Vote Earnestly Solicited

SHRIVER
—FOR—
County Treasurer
Competent, Capable, Honest and a True American
He Has Made Good.
Vote For SHRIVER

"Stand by the War"

Why is the Court House Gang Fighting Mike Clark?

"The Sheriff on the Job"

--- Is It Because He Performs His Duties Without Fear or Favor?