

WORLD AFTER WAR WILL BE CHANGED

Gerard Throws Out Suggestions, Shadows of Prophecy as to What May Come.

GERMANY FACES PROBLEM

When Millions of Men, Trained to Murder, Rapine and Plunder, Shall Return, Will They Settle Down to Peaceful Labor.

BY JAMES W. GERARD.
American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 22, 1914, to February 1, 1917. Author of "Four Years in Germany." (Copyright, 1917, by Public Ledger Company.)

ARTICLE XXXVII

No one but a fortune-teller or professional seer dares to predict the condition of the world after this war. Only mere suggestions can be thrown out, shadows of prophecy as to what may come.

Will the tide of emigration turn from Europe and the United States to other countries, or will people of German birth and descent leave America to return to the Fatherland after the war?

I made it my business after I had learned German to talk to many of the plain people in Berlin and elsewhere to get their views. I found that the common soldiers, especially those representing the class of skilled workmen in the industrial centers, were almost unanimous in saying that after the war and at the first opportunity they intended to leave Germany, to turn from a country capable of perpetrating this calamity on the world, a country where they have been subject not alone to military service, but to a cruel and oppressive caste system of discipline. I believe that Germany will enact laws against emigration and that there will be zones of espionage on all German frontiers designed to watch and keep back such Germans as may seek to escape to other countries.

More Stringent Laws Needed.

In Austria even more stringent laws will be necessary to keep the unmannered masses from leaving.

I know that experts of the United States Government believe at least 2,000,000 of Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will leave America after the war, taking with them the money they have earned for investment in new opportunities in the old country.

With this view, I cannot agree.

The soil of the European continent is too poor, wages too small, hours too long and distaste for the military and caste systems too great to tempt those who have tasted the equality and freedom of America. Why, then, an ordinary coal miner in Pennsylvania can earn \$1000 a year—a sum greater than the pay of a Prussian or Austrian General.

Why should this miner go back to insult and slavery?

The greatest problem of Germany comes after the war—when these millions of men, trained for four years or more to murder, shall return. It will be hard for them to settle down to regular work, impossible for them to react again to the discipline of German civil life. Will they not, as Bloch predicts, possibly re-enact the horrors of the French Revolution, or even those of the French Revolution?

It is hard to understand why Prussian autocracy does not freely offer what it will be compelled to give after the war—equal suffrage in Prussia, fair representation in the Reichstag, a government responsible to the Reichstag. Is it not better for the Emperor to offer this, following Bismarck's saying that "in Prussia the revolution is made by the rulers," rather than to take an adjoining flat to the Romanoffs in a distant city of Siberia?

And who of all rulers in history seemed to sit more securely on his throne than Nicholas, who is now learning from his keepers what a Caesar really is?

The Emperor said to me once, "Is it not wonderful how the German people bear their sufferings in this war?" I said I thought it was wonderful. It is that and more—it is almost a miracle—that a whole nation can so nearly approach this delirium.

The autocratic idea survives in Germany. On November 22, 1917, the Conservative Union of the Province of Brandenburg unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The Prussian state, fundamentally a people of its princes, is the foundation on which the German Empire rests. Not sovereignty of the people, but kingship by divine right is its cornerstone."

"We implore our Deputies to do their best to prevent the kingship being debased into a sham kingship and being replaced by that sovereignty of the people by means of an alteration of the Prussian franchise."

After reading this can anyone wonder that the Kaiser believes he is called by God to rule the German Empire?

"Kingship by Divine Right"—is quite a development of a kingship that originated in forcible proceedings, when Prussia was taken for a debt by the crafty, rich Hohenzollern Burggraf of Nuremberg.

Is it any wonder that the Kaiser once said to me during the war, "Everything seems to be going my way, don't you think God is helping me?"

King Visits Western Front.

LONDON, March 31.—The King left London Thursday morning, according to an announcement in the court circular, and after visiting the troops on the western front returned to Buckingham Palace last night.

DASHWOOD

Quick on the trigger in fashions? Then you will take to this new idea. Clever thought isn't it? 20c each.

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OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

British.
LONDON, March 31.—The official statement of the War Office follows:

"South of the Somme our line in the Luce Valley was restored yesterday after a vigorously executed counter attack."

"Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcelcave to the Somme were repulsed in each case with heavy loss to his troops. In his attacks delivered yesterday, immediately north of the Somme, the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves and was repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands."

"Early yesterday afternoon a second local operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance, and 230 prisoners and 45 machine guns were captured by us."

"Our line also was carried forward slightly on other parts of the battle front, and prisoners were taken."

"North of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attacks today. Some heavy hostile shelling, however, has taken place on different parts of this front. We secured a few prisoners and machine guns in local fighting."

"South of the Somme a hostile attack developed in considerable force about mid-day south of the main Peronne-Amiens road. Fighting is continuing in and between the valleys of the Luce and the Avre, where possession of actual features, woods and villages is at present being contested."

"By successful counter attacks we regained possession of Demuin. In brilliant operations yesterday by the Canadian cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, we captured Moreuil and the wood to the north of that place."

French.
PARIS, March 31.—The official French statement tonight reads:

"The Germans, exhausted by their continual check of yesterday, made violent local attacks today only at certain points on the front."

"North of Moreuil the enemy gained no success, except in the region of Hangard en Santerre, where, after stubborn fighting, he succeeded in gaining a foothold in that village."

"Between Moreuil and Lassigny our troops recaptured Ayencourt and Monchel last evening, taking about 100 prisoners and 14 machine guns. Today, in the course of spirited engagements, they made a notable advance in the region of Orville."

"On the Oise front enemy detachments, consisting of a battalion of the 10th division, and a company of the river near Chauny, attempted to establish a bridgehead on the left bank. In a vigorous counter attack this battalion was completely annihilated or taken prisoner. The number of un-

wounded Germans remaining in our hands exceeded 100."

"Our long range guns caught under their fire and destroyed an enemy train of heavy artillery in the region of Laon."

German.
BERLIN, March 31.—The official War Office communication says:

"Between Moreuil and Noyon we attacked a newly brought up French army corps. North of Montdidier we repulsed the enemy over the Avre and took by storm the heights situated on the western bank."

"Fontaine was taken by storm in the evening and Moreuil was maintained in stubborn fighting."

"The Renaud fort, dominating the Oise southwest of Noyon, was taken by storm."

"There have been local successful battles between Lucebrook and the Avre. French counter attacks west and south of Moreuil failed with heavy losses."

"The official War Office communication, dealing with their fighting of Saturday, says:

"On the heights west of Upper Ancre we repulsed a British counter attack. Between the Somme and the Oise we gained further successes in our attack."

"On both sides of the Lucebrook we penetrated the foremost British lines, which were strengthened by French regiments, and took by storm the village of Aubercourt, Hangard and Demuin, situated in the valley, and not far from a most violent attack threw the enemy back on Moreuil and the wooded heights to the north thereof."

British Aerial.
LONDON, March 31.—British aerial operations were officially reported to-night as follows:

"After noon Saturday the weather completely broke, but our airmen, in spite of the driving rain, continued to take part in the battle south of the Somme. There was heavy air fighting between our and enemy low-flying machines. Twelve hostile airplanes were brought down and three others were destroyed. One hostile balloon was destroyed and two other German airplanes were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Five of our machines are missing."

Belgian.
PARIS, March 31.—The Belgian communication issued tonight says:

"During the day the enemy continued his bombardment of our lines of communication in the direction of Adinkerke, Wolpen and Fortem. During the night of March 30-31, after a violent bombardment, an enemy attack was directed against our trenches east of Nieupoort. It failed utterly."

"To the east of Merkeek an enemy party endeavored to approach one of our advanced posts, but was repulsed with loss."

and a drunken newspaper reporter who is a libel on the type and who carries a little red notebook as no earthly reporter ever did, are a few of the other odds and ends.

Still, if your highest form of entertainment demands cuss words, you'll love "Peggy O'Moore."

MYERS STILL UNDECIDED
Report Says Postmaster Is Advised to Forget Senatorship.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 31.—Postmaster Frank S. Myers, after completing a series of conferences with Democratic leaders in Washington, left for home today, undecided as to whether he will enter the Democratic Senatorial primaries. Myers' acquaintance with National Democrats is limited, and it is understood that he received little encouragement from those with whom he talked.

Among others Myers had a conference with Postmaster-General Burleson, and while direct information regarding that conference is not available, it is reported on good authority that Myers was advised to go back to Portland and attend to his work as postmaster and forget the Senatorship. Myers intends to make a declaration of purpose on arrival in Portland.

Louise Bryant Witness to Russian Revolution.
Portland Woman Will Tell Experiences in Series of 20 Articles in The Oregonian.

TO mingle with the Russian revolutionaries, unregarded with suspicion, when Russia was in the throes of her second revolution and the downfall of Kerensky was accomplished, to speak with the heroic women of the Battalion of Death, to be present in the seething turmoil of the Russian fiasco such were the experiences of Louise Bryant, one-time Portland woman, wife of John Reed who has recently returned to America.

Clearly and impartially, with a pen that sketches indelible pictures, she tells her own story of Russia in a series of 20 articles, the first of which is to appear in The Oregonian on Sunday, April 7, continuing daily and Sunday thereafter.

Here is the diary of an American woman in Russia, at the darkest hour, and the record of her observations, graced with rare literary ability. The things she tells have not been told before. They will bring to Oregonians a clearer understanding of the Russian situation, a basis from which to form judgments. It is a narrative of the real Russia. Watch for and read it.

Official Casualty List.
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Twenty-eight casualties among the American expeditionary forces announced today by the War Department were divided as follows:

One killed in action; one died of wounds; nine died of disease; one severely wounded, and 16 slightly wounded. The list follows:

Killed in action—Private Martin O'Connor.

Died of wounds—Lawrence E. Redmond. Wounded severely—Private Alfred Speltz.

Died of disease—Corporal James Leopold Loehr, meningitis; California True, abscess of brain; Private Clement Bason, pneumonia; Charles Brown, pneumonia; Dewey H. Douglas, meningitis; Herman Hahn, edema of brain; William Edgar Murphy, meningitis; Percy C. Bay, meningitis; Robert Thill, pneumonia.

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Walter L. Hardbrook, Lieutenant Talbot T. Spear, Lieutenant Guy Daniel Tibbets, Sergeant Alfred J. Bergeron, Sergeant Dewey R. Hooper, Corporal John W. Wilson, Bugler Joseph E. Kuntz, Private Frank J. Bednarek, George N. Bell, Private Wilbur Darr, Walter Decker, Corporal Harry L. Lawrence and Randy L. Rutledge.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6926.

EXPORT CONTROL GERMAN WEAPON

Recalcitrant Neutrals Kept in Line by Highly Developed Economic Strategy.

COAL IMPORTANT FACTOR

Fuel Especially Effective in Foreign Trade in View of British Blockade and Embargo Placed by United States.

BY CYRIL BROWN.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. Published by Arrangement with the New York World.)

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—(Special.)—Germany's stranglehold on exports, imperial economic strategy finds an effective weapon for dealing with small, hard-pressed or recalcitrant neutrals and employs it accordingly, not infrequently under the camouflage of altruism.

State controlled export strategy makes an illuminating distinction between mass products, chiefly coal, iron and potash, and certain less bulky specialties, such as chemicals, dyes, drugs and medicines, which are of vital importance to neighboring neutrals and which, therefore, serve in first line as weapons for compelling compensation agreements and as unanswerable arguments persuasive to neutral minds and Governments against America's embargo.

They serve also to brace up the mark exchange.

Control of Exports Perfect.
The German states' control over exports is as perfect and far-reaching as in the case of imports. Nothing can be exported without the formal sanction of the Imperial Commissioner for Exports and Imports.

And while there are no specially organized state war companies with export monopoly privileges, as in the case of imports, the old and new syndicates, kartells, pools, manufacturers' and producers' associations answer very much the same purpose.

State control of the mass product exports is absolute and complete. The state not only specifies the quantities of coal, iron, potash to be exported and determines deliveries, but fixes prices and terms as well.

Not a pound of coal, iron or potash, nor an ounce of medicine gets out of Germany without the full equivalent in compensatory goods being received.

German coal for Swedish iron ore, German coal and iron for Danish butter and meat, German coal, iron and potash for Dutch Spring Potatoes, cheese and fish; German coal and iron for Swiss cheese, chocolate and condensed milk.

Coal Germany's Trump Card.
The black diamond is Germany's trump ace against British blockade and American embargo.

Heathen Chinese-like kept up the game until the stakes are all on the table, playing the compensation card with neutral economic sharp, and the coal card has, so far, never failed to win the pot.

Thanks to her coal, Germany is in a peculiarly favorable position to drive hard compensation bargains with neighboring neutrals, and knows it.

In closing the last compensation contract with Denmark, the German negotiators let it be plainly seen that they knew they had their Danish colleagues in the hollow of their hand—that Denmark would have to accept whatever compensation terms Germany proposed and insisted on.

The Danish, Swedish and Dutch state railways would have to stop running any day tomorrow for a German coal embargo to prevent wholesale unemployment; whole industries in neutral countries would have to close down without it.

What if plus coal is left over for the cold public in winter is mostly mined in Germany.

Supply Far Short of Need.
And yet, Germany cannot begin to supply the actual coal requirements of her own people, for a man can get a better idea of the situation and the rundown condition of the overburdened German railways makes this a physical impossibility.

Swedish and Dutch coal economy, and only by depriving her people of necessary coal, can Germany scrape together approximately 500,000 tons monthly for export to the neutrals.

Sweden normally half a million tons a month and in 1918 gets something over 100,000 tons monthly. This is approximately the standard ration for the neutrals.

Even this small ration, because covering the most imperative neutral needs, preventing the stopping of the industrial and commercial catastrophe, is a sufficiently potent magnet to draw the major products which the neutrals still have to export and which Germany needs.

As long as these neutrals are not starved or reduced ominously near to the starvation point, Germany's coal embargo is a sure thing to dictate compensation terms to the neutrals within her economic sphere of influence, and there is not the slightest ground for believing that the counter-pressure of American embargo is strong enough to break up the combination and put a full stop to neutral exports to Germany.

Other Articles Tightly Grippled.
To back up its coal trump, Germany holds a stronger hand in limited exportable quantities of iron and steel, potash and nitrates. Rumanian petroleum and gasoline, lubricating oils and salt, aniline dyes and medicinal catalysts.

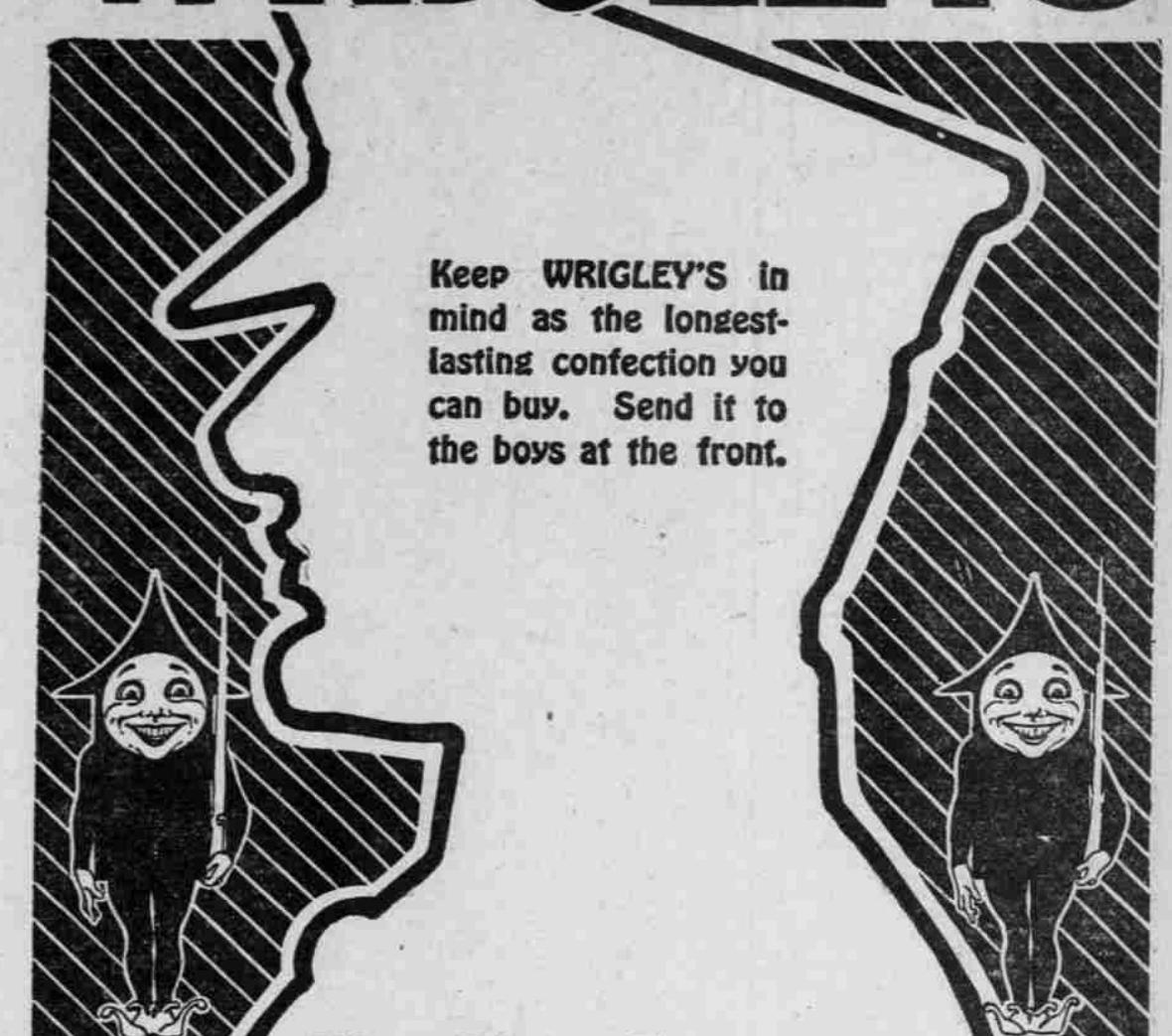
Nearly neutral eagerness for even the smallest quantities of these, particularly since cut off by America's embargo, is such that, played singly or in combination, they are successful in coaxing both major and minor compensation articles out of the neutrals.

Most Danish and Swedish motor fishing boats are today run on coal, a line given by Germany—not for charity; and if part of their catch wanders into German military stomachs it will be as compensation extracted from Sweden recently, and only after a severe struggle of Liberal and Socialist statesmen with their consciences and better judgments, swapped 15,000 husky army horses with Germany for high-grade coal, salt, petroleum and unspecified war material.

Medicines Powerful Weapon.
Indispensable German medicines are a particularly effective hold-up weapon against recalcitrant neutrals, and are faced with the alternative of "your foodstuffs or your national health," seldom fail to capitulate and hand out the required food tribute.

There is a dramatic case of a friendly neutral nation which broke its pledge not to re-export coffee, and recently gave Germany 4000 bags of coffee in return for vitally needed medicines only after the leading statesmen had been convinced by the highest medical authorities that the compensa-

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CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavor Lasts



tion drugs were needed to save the nation from an epidemic of influenza. Since Germany can, at best, barely supply the most urgent neutral needs for her coal and other compensation commodities, she is in a peculiarly favorable position for playing neutral against neutral, in case of a hitch in negotiations; nor has Germany's sharp export sword been an unimportant factor in chastening small neutral enthusiasm for economic agreements with America involving release of neutral tonnage.

On the other hand, Germany, too, has used mild threats of embargo pressure, at least in order to squeeze out neutral tonnage—not idle shipping but railroad tonnage.

Big Made for Rolling Stock.
It is said that Germany has only recently offered Sweden breadstuffs in return for one-third of Sweden's rolling stock.

The same end is achieved by telling nearby neutrals they can have coal only if they come and get it. Let Germany have enough neutral rolling stock to haul the compensation export trade.

Holland has, in the past, placed whole freight trains at Germany's disposal.

Equally worth studying is Germany's economic propaganda and good will strategy, comprising the export of small quantities of specialties with or without compensation, but in any case, shrewdly calculated to make a favorable impression on neutral mass public opinion.

Synchronously with America's generous promise of two Christmas ships to little Denmark last year, Germany delivered Denmark sufficient Rumanian gasoline to run all of Copenhagen's taxis, motor buses, business and private automobiles during the Christmas holidays, cheery Christmas

motor traffic being seen for the first time in many months, thanks to Germany's generosity.

BEER SIGN STILL THERE
"Kaiser Blume" in Evidence, Despite Orders to Remove It.

Although Paul Wessinger, lessee of a frame building at Third and Gilean streets, was given instructions Friday by the grand jury to remove an obnoxious beer sign from the building, it was still there last evening.

"Kaiser Blume" are the words of the old beer sign to which citizens made protest to the county's inquisitorial court. These words are imbedded in a colored glass window in the building, which is now used as a restaurant.

When the grand jury summoned Paul Wessinger before it last Friday afternoon he promised to have the sign removed immediately.

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