

EUROPE LIKED TO MAN IN SWAMP

Member of German Reichstag
Declares Help Must Come
From Outside Nations.

HATRED INSUPERABLE BAR

Present World Catastrophe Is Recognized Everywhere as Struggle for Supremacy of Europe Begun by Kaiser Wilhelm.

A member of the German Reichstag furnished Mr. Gerard with his views on the war and what must be done to end it and prevent future wars, and today's article is a continuation of the German's point of view.

BY JAMES W. GERARD.
American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 23, 1913, to February 1, 1917. (Copyright, 1917, by Public Ledger Company.)

Article XXXIX.
The members of the Reichstag, whose opinion has already been set forth in these articles, has prepared for me two articles on "The Helplessness of Europe," of which the following is the first.

Europe is in the position of a wanderer who has gone astray into a swamp. In vain labor he to regain firm ground. The more frantically he struggles the more he is to become submerged. Like an infant child, he is unable to help himself. Help must come from people outside the swamp. We are now in the third year of the biggest, most fratricidal and the most hopeless war the world has ever seen. It is hopeless insofar as on the one side none of the two coalitions is likely to be in a visible time so much the victor over the other that it can dictate its own terms and as on the other side there is no common basis to be seen for a sensible compromise. It is not the extravagance of demands that forms an insuperable barrier for peace. Extravagant terms of peace have, indeed, been formulated by unauthorized persons or groups, but they have nowhere received the sanctioning stamp of the responsible governments. The latter prefer rather to shine by the moderation of their demands, at least so far as territory is concerned. But it is just this apparent moderation that makes peace such an almost insoluble problem.

Far behind this moderation in regard to territorial demands is the desire to destroy the opponents' chances of political predominance. The war is, for the present at least, in the first instance a struggle about the supremacy of Europe. This is the more so in a negative sense than otherwise.

German Mastery Unbearable Thought.
Jingoes are, of course, everywhere in high and low quarters, but it is very doubtful whether one of the responsible heads of the belligerent nations pursues for himself or his nation seriously and consistently what might be called the mastery of Europe.

All are, however, dead against the idea that this mastery might pass to the other camp. Comparatively easy as it is to settle a dispute on questions of territory by arbitration or to work out schemes of compensation, it is not so, to such, so difficult or almost impossible it would be to arbitrate on a question of actual supremacy or to settle it by compromise.

Particularly in the camp of the allies is the possibility lest Germany might emerge out of the war the actual arbiter of Europe conceived as an unbearable thought. None of the allied powers, neither England nor France and not even Russia, Italy being in this respect quite out of question, has during the last decades shown a disposition or a pretense to play up to such a part. But Germany is suspected of nourishing ideas of this kind, and utterances of some of their prominent men, occasional sayings of the Kaiser included, tend to give substance to his suspicion. In vain Germans object that their country has all the 44 years since 1871 kept the peace in Europe. We have done the same, would the other reply, and we have not, as Germany has done, again and again threatened war when things did not run according to her wishes or humors. Germany has in fact abstained from actual peace breaking. But she was regarded and has done not a little to acquire the fame as the latent or virtual disturbing element in European politics.

German View Cantankerous.
This view in regard to political Germany has greatly been enhanced through many of her actions during the present war. It is a natural enough, though not particularly edifying, that in a war each party ascribes all the guilt thereof to the opponents and poses as the innocent who maliciously surprised when not dreaming of any harm. But the cantankerous way in which almost the whole of political and intellectual Germany has handled this question and has treated it as a crime not to take in every respect the German view of the case and of all the details of warfare has strengthened the feeling that this nation has come to regard itself as a sort of high judge of Europe. People were reminded of that ill-considered harangue to German soldiers at the time of the China expedition when they were entreated to act toward the Chinese like the Huns under Attila.

This and the eagerness to crush by overwhelming power every small nation that ventures to take sides with the allies as well as the proclaiming of rights for submarines and Zeppelins upon her own authority—these and similar measures have only been too suited to nourish the conception the Germans place herself in the role of the scourge of God.

How this feeling reacts upon political thought is illustrated by a conversation a German Socialist has had in the summer of 1915 on neutral ground with a French Socialist politician of no little eminence at all on the possibilities of peace. Even if Germany declared herself ready to relinquish Belgium and to return to France every inch of ground occupied by his countrymen would not accept peace from her, explained the Frenchman. And on the question, "Why not?" he replied passionately: "Because it would be the German peace; because it would yet leave Germany the all-powerful of Europe; because it would make us depend upon the whims and tempers of that con-ciliated military nation."

"But are you going to bleed yourself to death?" was the next question, and the reply, uttered in a voice where sadness mingled with determination, was: "Yes, rather than be ruined!" This is a specimen of the feeling created by the present war, and I am afraid the sentiment has not abated a whit yet. Germans have done a good deal in attempts to detach the French from the English. They have told them that they are only the poor,

seduced fools of the base and egotistical Britishers, that Germans did not bear them any malice, that they rather pitied them and would fain be ready to come to terms with them. But declarations of this sort proved only how little the French mentality was understood this side of the Vosges. The French nation, too much impressed by the memory of her great past and the part played by her in European politics to stand being pitied and patted like children of tender age. It will be respected as an equal who acts with the full knowledge of the state of things and is too much given to political reflection to accept willingly any view of the war that visibly is colored by the interest of Germany in the dissension between the two great powers of western Europe. The anti-German feeling runs still very high in France; her leading papers excel without any exception in ex-

THE NEW CULINARY PROBLEM.

Canned foods are an increasingly important factor in the bill of fare in every American home. Every household uses too much or less of them. It is very rarely that canned food is made as appetizing and attractive as it might be.

Most canned food is ready cooked—but that does not mean that it is ready to serve. Much of it should be regarded just as a basis from which the woman who knows can quickly and easily prepare delicious and inviting dishes.

How to make nourishing and appetizing dishes quickly and easily from canned food—that is the modern culinary problem. The Oregonian offers the first authoritative work on this subject. In a special research laboratory in Washington a corps of scientists have been patiently experimenting and investigating. They have compiled over 600 recipes. All the ingredients are available practically wherever food is sold. With a few words of introduction telling the most important things to know in such a case, they give full directions for preparing appetizers, soups, entrees, vegetables, salads and desserts from canned goods, along with the necessary sauces, pastes and dressings that turn them from "staple" into "dainties."

A flood of requests for the book is coming to our Information Bureau. It is a work either for daily use or for reference that ought to be in every kitchen and in the hands of every woman who gives careful thought to the family table.

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truly harsh language against every German, and the great mass of those who in former years had propagated the idea of a Franco-German understanding are now dead against it. The same feeling is to be seen in the hold of the British nation. From not being very popular at its beginning in England, the war has come to be regarded as a greater national concern than any of its predecessors. The frantic if not hysterical outbursts of hatred against England in Germany when the former decided to stand by France in the first year of the war, are now seriously. But by and by the unceasing utterances of spite have, together with the known acts of German aerial and submarine warfare, deeply reacted on the British mind. The feeling is now general that England has never before had an enemy so full of hatred against her, so ardently desirous of causing her irreparable harm, as she now has in present-day Germany.

Even such Socialist papers as the New Statesman, which before the war had no anti-German bias at all, have arrived at the same conclusion concerning what may be called a German peace as the French Socialist politician who in an article called "The Case of the Allies," and especially addressed to Americans, the New Statesman explains in its number of December 29 that peace with an unbeaten Germany would mean "Mittel Europa from the Baltic to the Black Sea"; that nothing would prevent its expansion through the Balkans to the Persian Gulf; that throughout this vast area the authority, if not the suzerainty, of Berlin would be acknowledged, and that the credit of Germany as a north and northwest of Germany without any resistance—by the mere force of things—would come to be subjected to the dictate of Germany. In the words of the New Statesman, "the result would be an inconclusive peace 'militarism' would be more firmly established than ever by the record of its marvelous success and by the manifest need for a military organization proportionate to so vast an expansion."

(Continued tomorrow.)

ARTIST'S RECITAL PLEASURES

Miss Katherine Glen Kerry Gives Programme at Multnomah Hotel.

It is not very often that an all-American song composer favors club members with a recital of her own songs, in which she not only sings these songs but plays her own piano accompaniment.

This bit of good fortune happened yesterday to the members of the MacDowell Club, in a recital in the auditorium of the Multnomah Hotel, when a splendid programme was contributed by Mrs. Katherine Glen Kerry, soprano and composer, and Miss Ada Alice Tuttle, reader and accompanist, both of this city. The audience was quite appreciative of the musical and literary treat.

Miss Tuttle is esteemed in this city for her achievements as a reader, interpreter, singer and pianist. Her choice yesterday consisted of these readings: "King Robert of Sicily" (Longfellow), "The Bell" (Edgar Allan Poe), "Lorraine, Lorraine" (King-Leslie), and to the reading of them Miss Tuttle played musical settings, respectively, by Rosseter G. Cole and Stan-Hawley. Miss Tuttle read these selections with fine dramatic effect, and her voice was so exquisitely modulated that it mirrored all the scenes well pictured by the soloist. Miss Tuttle was also cordially received.

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GERMAN POOR FEEL BIG FOOD SHORTAGE

Forty Millions Have No Cause
to Complain About Getting
Enough to Eat.

25,000,000 BEAR BRUNT

Fixed Per Capita Weekly Rations Barely Enough to Sustain Life, But Can Be Maintained Until Harvest of 1918.

BY CYRIL BROWN.
(Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Company, Publishers by arrangement with the New York World.)

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Forty million Germans have no physiological cause to complain about food. Twenty-five millions bear the brunt of food shortage, being forced to exist almost entirely on the fixed rations of bread, potatoes, fat and sugar, plus such small and variable rations of additional foodstuffs as the municipalities may distribute at irregular intervals, and, lastly, on what little they may glean in the open market in the way of floating supplies.

Theoretically, everybody should be getting enough to eat. The fixed per capita weekly staple rations for 1918 are 45.3 ounces of bread, seven pounds of potatoes, 3.3 ounces of meat and 2.1 ounces of fat (butter and margarine); further, a per capita sugar ration of 24.4 ounces per month. These imperial rations are as good as government bonds, perhaps better. Every one is getting all he is entitled to.

The state is able to meet these food obligations regularly and in full, and these rations are not exorbitantly high. The harvest of 1918. There is none so poor but he can afford to buy all that the food law allows, these rations being kept down by a rigid system of maximum prices.

Cannot Live on Staple Rations.
If the able bodied and healthy could flourish on these rations there would be no pressing food problem. But not even the most patriotic German can live on the staple rations alone. As the food stores are stripped of moderately priced foodstuffs to be obtained without cards, the remaining stocks consist chiefly of exorbitantly priced "free" food specialties and luxuries, and as there is virtually nothing in the way of food left in the free and open market within reach of the masses, the metropolitan and urban masses depend for necessary food outside fixed rations on irregular rations which municipalities dole out.

Week in and week out the municipalities distribute only the irreducible minimum from their food reserves—just enough, in the scientific opinion of their food experts and advisers, to keep body and soul together when added to the bread, potato, meat and fat ration, though the paternal municipalities make a point, if possible, of doling out more generously during the weeks before holidays and for special joy events like Hindenburg victories. Non-holiday weeks average infinitely leaner.

Cost of Living Boosted.
On paper these supplementary rations, together with the staple rations, should satisfy the healthy appetite. But these supplementary rations lack up the cost of living so high that not every one can afford to avail himself of all the slender additional rations dispensed by municipalities; certainly not wives of soldiers at the front, with no other income than the allowance for their support, nor widows with microscopic pensions and many children. It is estimated that in the Greater Berlin boroughs alone there are 50,000 "war wives and widows" in dire need.

There are probably 15,000,000 of the subliminal, of those below the average war food threshold. This food problem it is sought to solve by municipal mass feeding institutions in which the food can be consumed on the premises or from which it is to be taken home, most of the up-to-date institutions combining both forms.

About 16,000,000 persons are being municipally "mass fed." The food is almost always of the soup and kind, is served at or below cost and to get it patrons must turn in meat and potato cards as they would at restaurants. The price averages from 10 to 15 cents a quart.

Complaints, heard loudest in Berlin and other large cities, are about the deadly monotony of the sloppy war food, and occasionally there is cause to complain about quality and the high-handed manner in which at some feeding centers it is dispensed.

Mass Feeding Menu.
At a Bavarian feeding plant the following typical week's menu was served for 12 cents a portion on meat days and 11 cents on meatless days:
Monday—Vegetable soup, ling, potatoes.
Tuesday—Potato soup, noodles, marmalade.
Wednesday—Brussels sprouts soup, roast veal, potatoes.
Thursday—Noodle soup, beef, kale.
Friday—Potato soup, stock fish, potatoes and sauerkraut.
Saturday—Noodle soup, hash, potatoes.
No food was served on Sunday.

Extension of the system of mass feeding to take care of 20,000,000 people would come near solving Germany's food problem. But nothing save cruel necessity has driven most of the patrons to these institutions. Thousands upon thousands of underfed Germans prefer cooking and hungering at home to being well but mechanically fed.

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Seventh Floor

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Second Floor

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Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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Sanitary Aprons—Made of good quality rubber sheeting, 32c.
Gold Medal Sanitary Napkins—1 dozen in box, 45c.
White Cotton Tape—1/2 in. wide, 8-yd. rolls, 8c.
Ocean Pearl Buttons—Finest quality, 1 dozen on card, 10c.
Ocean Pearl Buttons—Seconds, dozen, 4c.
Smoked Pearl Buttons—Finest quality; two to six on card, at 12c.

Main Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

NEW ARRIVALS IN

After-Easter HATS

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Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

war economy. For instance, the problem of the vanished goose, long the friend of the chronic meat eater because purchasable without meat cards. The goose, you will not find in a single German-born goose at any game shop or delicatessen store. The disappearance was magical, almost overnight, and synchronized with the introduction of maximum prices for German geese, showing that the first effect of maximum prices is to drive food from the open market.

Hares, meat cardless and once plentiful, have all but vanished, whereas the unhampered rabbit has driven the maximum priced hare to cover.

Elephant steak, recently obtainable at Leipzig, where the carcass of the



What Department to Call on Bank Matters

To eliminate delay and confusion for our customers in reaching the bank by telephone, we have issued this list of departments, with matters handled by each:

Bank Book.....	Auditing Dept.	Drafts drawn against you.....	Collection Dept.
Bill of Lading.....	Collection Dept.	Escrow.....	Trust Dept.
Bonds and Securities.....	Trust Dept.	Exchange Charge for Issuing Drafts.....	Exchange Dept.
Certificate of Deposit.....	Certificat. Teller	Exchange Charges on out-of-town	
Check Book.....	Auditing Dept.	Checks.....	Transit Dept.
Check deposited by you, to find out if		Foreign Exchange and Money Orders.....	Exchange Dept.
paid—if a City Check.....	Auditing Dept.	Letter of Credit.....	Note Dept.
Check deposited by you, to find out if		Loans.....	Note Dept.
paid—if an Out-of-Town Check.....	Transit Dept.	Pay Roll—To order Pay Roll made	
Check drawn by you, to find out if		Returned Check—If deposited by you.....	Mail Dept.
paid.....	Auditing Dept.	Returned Check—If drawn by you.....	Auditing Dept.
Checking account.....	Auditing Dept.	Savings Account—All information.....	Savings Dept.
Collection—Checks and Notes left for	Collection Dept.	Statement of your Account.....	Auditing Dept.
Deposit Slip.....	Auditing Dept.	Stop Payment.....	Auditing Dept.
Drafts, issued by this bank.....	Exchange Dept.	Telegraphing Money.....	Exchange Dept.
		Travelers' Checks.....	Exchange Dept.

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