

# BISMARCK SCION AS TROPICAL FARMER

Practical Idealism Shown in Systematic Efforts to Save Soil From Wasting.

## BRITISH WASTE AMAZES

Great Tracts Reserved for Hunting Regarded as Degradation. Attention to Minute Details Is Characteristic.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT. (Copyright, 1915, by Tribune. Published by arrangement.)

GRAUDENZ, Germany, March 30.—I don't know that you could call Von Bismarck of Jarchin—nephew of the famous Chancellor—typical of the class of Junkers, or young gentlemen farmers, of Germany.

Perhaps he is too poetic and fine fibred to be wholly representative of those hale and intensely practical squire, but one may consider him the highest type of a class that with her soldiers and manufacturers is the bulwark of modern Germany.

Sometimes, however, I observed his accuracy of statement, his passion for method, and his quiet, executive ways of performing the military service to which he has been assigned. I wondered whether it were not the sensibility of Von Bismarck and of the young squire like him that makes these men so conspicuously creative factors in the scientific development of German agriculture.

Neglect Held Profanation. They have a sensitiveness for the soil. The neglect of it they regard as a sort of profanation and consider themselves as in some sense consecrated to the task of preserving its fecundity by the most careful rotation and fertilization.

Hence a practical man of affairs, this end of the house of Bismarck, knows his soil and its methods, and so has a horizon. England he knows thoroughly, having visited there for considerable periods; knows her in her strength and her weakness and in her contradictions; in her spirit of dauntless pioneering; in her superciliousness and in her love of comfort, and her fatuous wastefulness; in her boundless resources and her dreadful poverty.

Beggars Are Not Seen. Such poverty, even in these rigorous war times, does not exist in Germany. I have been in the country nearly four months out of the six beginning last September, spending hours each day in the day in 15 of the large cities of the kingdom of Prussia, and I have never been accosted by a beggar. No man could spend 15 minutes any evening in Piccadilly without being waylaid by one.

The class in which Von Bismarck is a high exponent are gentlemen farmers in the sense that many of them are men of gentle birth.

But they are not dilettante farmers. They have factors and head farmers, but they know as much about cattle breeding and the tending of the soil as the factors and head farmers know.

An eight years' course in agriculture is part of their preparation for taking over the lands of their ancestors.

Heavy Responsibility Accepted. Land that an Illinois farmer would not plow they make to produce with amazing bountifulness, and when they discovered that the war would reduce the imports of fertilizer to almost nothing they turned to the production of their own.

These men acknowledged a heavy responsibility to their lands and to the people who work for them. Most of them try to live up to that responsibility.

Forty-three men on the Pomeranian farms of the Danube, flying the Danube flag, are to the war. So has he. Of the 43 three or four have fallen in battle. The master of Jarchin continues to pay the wages of the living and the dead in full.

"All of us do," he said, "seeming to take it as a matter of course."

These men are not men of large fortune and when they turned themselves and their automobiles over to the empire to be incorporated into the imperial volunteer automobile corps they brought the German "idealism" as well as a great amount of proficiency to the important branch of the military service.

Thousands of them brought their chauffeurs along with them, but if in an emergency a chauffeur is lacking they run their own cars. Next to playing the pipe organ in a cold church during an off-duty hour, Mr. von Bismarck would rather run his own car.

So when these men take the couriers' brown portfolio under their arms and jump into their cars for a 150-mile ride through a snow storm in the enemy's country they constitute an extraordinary trustworthy set of couriers, men not always as hardy as trained soldiers but of the highest probity and purpose and of more than average resourcefulness. They have seen them swaying on their chairs with sleepiness after a long night's drive and I have also seen them slumped together in an instant when orders came.

Von Bismarck commented on agricultural matters. I had noted the fact that the fields were in many places tilled to the edge of the highway—no waste or clutter anywhere.

"Yes," he said, "we German farmers respect the soil too much to waste it." He spoke of the great tracts reserved for shooting in England on places which their proprietors look upon only as luxuries to be enjoyed in the summer.

"We call that a degradation of the land," he said, adding: "It seemed to me a dreadful thing when an Englishman who had lived for 50 years in Yorkshire and also had 40 farms in Ireland sold 17 of those farms at a stroke of the pen without ever having seen them."

"That must be a fine country," my English friend said to me after the sale was completed.

"But surely you know," I said.

"No," he replied, "I have never been there."

"And yet my friend had been in Arizona and Canada."

Von Bismarck said the same science and system which make German farming so prolific were applied to German forestry. The publicly owned tracts are a source of great revenue to the state and the cutting of timber from the privately owned tracts is controlled by the state. No owner is allowed to slaughter his woods.

As fast as he cuts he must plant and each year he is allowed to cut only a certain proportion of the various growths of timber. Thus his forest is constantly renewing itself, the rainfall is not diminished and the water courses are not dried up.

BRAVE ENGLISH WOMAN DECORATED BY KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.



MISS MURIEL THOMPSON.

Miss Muriel Thompson, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, has been personally decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold II for bravery in the field in rescuing wounded from the trenches under heavy shell fire.

## VESSELS ARE SUNK

Submarine Activity in North Sea Is Renewed.

## DANISH VESSEL CAPTURED

Two Norwegian Barks Carrying Pot Props to Scotland Destroyed. Swedish Freighter Torpedoed. Norwegian Strikes Mine.

LONDON, April 24.—The Norwegian steamship Capri, which sailed from Baltimore April 6 for Christiania by way of Anderson, Scotland, struck a mine at a point 15 miles northeast of Tory Island last night and sank, according to a dispatch received here today by Lloyd's Agency from Inishrahull, Ireland. The crew of the Capri was landed at Inishrahull today.

The Swedish freighter Ruth was sunk by German submarine on Wednesday when about 100 miles east of May Island, in the North Sea. The crew was rescued and landed at Leith, Scotland.

The Ruth left Leith with a cargo of coal for Gothenburg. Captain Anderson reports that the first torpedo discharged by the submarine missed its mark. The second struck the Ruth amidships, wrecking the vessel.

The 16 members of the crew were all Swedes. They drifted in small boats 12 hours before being picked up.

The crews of the Norwegian barks Oscar and Eva were landed today at Drury Island, Scotland, by the Danish steamship Anna, flying the Danish flag. A German submarine overhauled the barks about 170 miles northeast of the Longstone and allowed their crews to land on board lifeboats. The submarine then shelled the abandoned vessels.

Subsequently the German submarine stopped the Anna and ordered her to take aboard the crews of the Oscar and the Eva. The barks were bound for a Scottish port and were loaded with pit props.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 24.—The Danish steamship Nidaros, 613 tons net, has been captured by a German warship in the North Sea, and taken to port at the Island of Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands. The Nidaros sailed from Aarhus, Denmark, for England with a cargo of agricultural products.

STOCKHOLM, via London, April 24.—The Finnish steamship Frack has been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic by a German submarine. It was carrying a cargo of iron ore and was on her way to Abo, Finland.

## SIX COMPANIES APPEAL

HAGUE TRIBUNAL ASKED TO AID CHINA IN CRISIS.

President of Republic Declared to Have Accorded to All But Seven of Japan's 51 Demands.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—An appeal to the Hague tribunal to aid China in resisting the 21 demands made by Japan is to be cable tonight by the Chinese Six Companies, according to leaders of the organization.

The message was drafted and adopted at a recent secret mass meeting of Chinese. It purports to represent the sentiments of the Six Companies throughout North and South America.

The translated message sets out the integrity and sovereignty of China is at stake, that there is at present in China no representative government and that the President of China is keeping the Chinese people in the dark as to the number and the nature of the demands.

The cablegram relates further that the President of China is talking no one into his confidence in the Japanese-Chinese negotiations and charges that Yuan Shi-Kai is ready to accede to the Japanese demands which the cablegram says are reduced rates, much to the chagrin of the railroad people and livermen.

Mr. Young is an expert student of the manufacturing problem, now one uppermost in the mind of the business man who sees what Portland needs greatly now and in the future is manufacturing plants. W. J. Sheely will act as chairman of the day.

Dispatches received today from Peking by two Chinese newspapers here say that the Japanese demands on

## INFERNO CREATED IN WOOD OF AILLY

Intensive Bombardment, Preparing Way for Advance, Plows Every Inch of Way.

## SOLDIERS ARE DRIVEN MAD

In 90 Minutes on Front of 500 Yards, 20,000 Shells Are Fired. Mines, Bayonets, Grenades Are Used in Engagement.

PARIS, April 24.—An official eyewitness describing the operations by which the French are menacing the German positions in the wedge of St. Mihiel says:

"All the Ailly woods, which constituted a strong and well-fortified support for the Germans, is now entirely in French hands, conquered for the most part by troops from the center of France, after several days of systematic preparation by a heavy fire from three-inch and big guns and by aerial torpedoes. At certain points the ground and dismembered bodies were blown into the air above the clouds of smoke. The earth was strewn with overturned trees and branches.

"After five hours of intensive fire five mines, laid under a parapet adjacent to the principal fort holding the position, exploded, annihilating the garrison and spreading panic in the trenches. "An attack with fixed bayonets then began in three lines, preceded by a detachment with hand grenades. Engineers followed with little bridges which had been prepared in advance to facilitate the passage over the network of trenches. The order had been given not to stop in any trench, but to pass over and take the enemy in the rear.

Entire Earthworks Collapse. "Three lines of trenches were thus cleared of the Germans. Those who sought refuge in the underground dugouts perished from suffocation through the collapse of the entire earthworks.

Toward 3 o'clock on April 5 the enemy attempted to counter-attack, supported by a heavy artillery fire, which was neutralized by our batteries. Our attack was renewed the following day, and developed into a furious hand-to-hand struggle with grenades and cold steel in the narrow lines of trenches. The enemy offered such resistance that the order was given to evacuate part of the ground that had been gained. This was then bombarded until the enemy was obliged to retire. We then held the three main line trenches of the Ailly woods.

The enemy's losses were heavy. We counted 200 dead on the evening of the 5th and on the evening of the 6th we found the dead piled in three rows.

Every Inch of Ground in Chaos. "During the 7th and 8th we repulsed eight counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in entering one trench, but was unable to hold it. Of the Ailly woods there remained nothing but a few backed trunks and not an inch of ground in it that had not been turned up by explosives. In the strange chaos stones, corpses and debris of limbs lay mingled.

"At 5:30 o'clock on April 8 an intensive bombardment by the enemy was begun. In 90 minutes on this corner of the woods, over a front of from 350 to 400 yards deep, 20,000 shells were fired. They included all calibers from four to eight-inch. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke. All communications were cut during this time, and when the fire ceased many men were mentally deranged. They had to be removed and required several days for recovery.

"At Katowitz our paper, the Freie Presse, had always appeared at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the military censors, were insistent on seeing all the proofs before publication and then declared that he had no time to read them before 3 o'clock with the result that the publication of the paper had to be delayed until some hour of the evening, sometimes later, according to the whim of the august official who wielded despotic sway in those regions.

Reports of Atrocities Protested. "The Vorwarts received a warning from the military authorities because it protested against wildly sensational reports of English atrocities on German prisoners, on the ground that such reports stimulated public enthusiasm for the war and hence to discredit them meant diminishing enthusiasm for the war. When the Vorwarts protested against the publication of a report that the German army had captured Belfort and seven French army corps (about 350,000 men) at one stroke, the military authorities in Berlin warned the editor that he was doing a public disservice and exposed his paper to the penalty of suppression. The Vorwarts was not allowed to reply to attacks made on it by another Berlin paper, the Neueste Nachrichten, which is a Conservative organ, although this journal has been permitted to libel the Vorwarts in the grossest terms of abuse.

"On another occasion the Vorwarts was not allowed to publish a speech made in the Berlin Town Council by Herr Wurum, in which the authorities were urged to prevent the price of the destruction of the despotism of the Czar would be a blessing to the Russian people; doubtless our acute censors thought this was an indirect hit at the German Emperor. The Vorwarts was not allowed to publish a speech made by the English member of Parliament, Ramsay MacDonald, in which MacDonald spoke against the war, and other anti-war utterances made in England were likewise suppressed. Why?

"These are only a few cases selected from many of which we know, but they suffice to show that the censorship is badly administered, inefficiently conducted and unjustly balanced, so that energetic measures should be taken by the supreme authorities to remedy what is really a grave danger to the welfare of the German nation."

M'KENZIE VICTIM FOUND Body of H. A. Tronson Regained, but Companion's Yet Is Missing.

EUGENE, Or., April 24.—(Special.)—The body of Haggbert A. Tronson, the 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Tronson, 107 North Lawrence street, was found in the McKenzie River to this afternoon for burial in Eugene. Tronson was drowned Thursday when his boat capsized in the river two miles from Coburg. A crew of 50 men with several row-

boats and a motorboat were at work all day today, making a systematic drag with barbed wire. The body of Charles Cole had not been located at a late hour today.

Price Protest Brings Suppression. "The Volkzeitung, our local organ at Danzig, was supposed for saying that there was no danger of a famine in Germany, but that the price of many necessities of life was too high for the working classes and imposed considerable hardships on them. At Katowitz our local daily paper, the Freie Presse, had always appeared at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the military censors, were insistent on seeing all the proofs before publication and then declared that he had no time to read them before 3 o'clock with the result that the publication of the paper had to be delayed until some hour of the evening, sometimes later, according to the whim of the august official who wielded despotic sway in those regions.

German Socialist Protests Against Unjust Acts. GRAVE DANGER FORESEEN Even Reprinting of Attack on English Censors by London Paper Is Forbidden—Criticism of Czar Is Ruled Out.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The newspapers here have obtained copies of the official report of the debate in the German Reichstag on the imperial budget, including the text of the speech made by the Socialist Deputy, Stadthagen, which the military censors refused to allow the German newspapers to publish. The speech dealt entirely with the German press censorship. Stadthagen said in part: "From all parts of the country come strong protests against the severity of the censorship, the inequality, the injustice, the inefficiency of the censorship. The military censors have made the whole of the Socialist press a target for their malicious attacks, which are not intended to preserve military secrets, but to suppress the free discussion of questions in regard to which the people of Germany have the fullest right to express their opinion.

Her Chief Glory. Exchanging Next to war, the worst thing is a foggy-headed woman.

Monroe Now Has Jitney Service. MONROE, Or., April 24.—(Special.)—The Jitney has invaded Monroe and no less than half a dozen autos now are at the beck and call of the public for trips anywhere at reduced rates, much to the chagrin of the railroad people and livermen.

University of Oregon Faculty Members To Portland Men.

F. G. Young. "Manufacturing in Oregon" will be the topic on which Professor F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon, will speak at the Thursday meeting of the Progressive Business Men's Club.

Mr. Young is an expert student of the manufacturing problem, now one uppermost in the mind of the business man who sees what Portland needs greatly now and in the future is manufacturing plants. W. J. Sheely will act as chairman of the day.

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Fine imported English and Scotch cloths, as well as the best from America; and the new patterns in tartans; in club and shepherd checks; in regatta stripes; and the popular Glen Urquharts.

You'll Learn the Economy of Paying \$25 if You Pay It for One of These Suits

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.  
The Men's Shop for Quality and Service.  
Northwest Corner Third and Morrison.

## CENSORS STIR FIRE

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## If You Are Losing Your Hair

And Fear Baldness Try Mrs. Dorth's Recipe Which Stopped Her Hair From Coming Out and Started New Hair Quickly.

Mrs. D. H. Dorth, of 51 Clinton st., whose hair was coming out so badly that it was quite thin, learned from a friend of a simple and easy way to quickly stop her loss of hair and at the same time to make new hair grow in again. She made this remedy at home at small cost and saved the expense of scalp treatments by a hair dresser. The recipe Mrs. Dorth used was as follows: "Mix together in an 8-oz. bottle a half ounce of good quality Bay Rum with 2 oz. of pure Lavender Compound and add about the drachm of Menthol Crystals. Shake thoroughly and allow to stand an hour before using." The mixture is best applied to hair and scalp by pouring a little on a soft cloth and then by drawing this cloth slowly through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. When the hair is thoroughly saturated dampen your brush with the scalp with the finger tips until the skin tingles. Use five to ten minute treatment like this each morning for a few days will generally stop all excessive loss of hair within a week and will also make the hair beautifully fluffy and glossy, and if kept up will almost surely start new hair growing. Druggists everywhere sell Bay Rum Compound and Menthol Crystals and will, if you prefer, do the mixing for you at a small extra charge. If you like perfume add a few drops and see what a pleasant hair dressing this makes.—Adv.